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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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THE

STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

Victoria,

FOR

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY;

WITH AN

ASTROMONICAL CALENDAR FOR 1855.

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Edited by

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF VICTORIA.

By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

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PREFACE.

This little book is a humble attempt to commence a series of Registers, or Books of Reference, that may from time to time faithfully reflect the progress of this extraordinary Colony. The present, however, is to be considered merely an introductory volume.

It was my intention to have made the work far more comprehensive, but mechanical difficulties of no ordinary kind, and the pressure of multifarious duties, have stayed its development, and given it somewhat of a fragmentary character. But I trust even its shortcomings may prove of service; inasmuch as they will indicate, in one portion of the book at least, what is wanting to complete the foundation of a broad statistical system, suited to our need, and worthy of the age. With regard to "Vital Statistics," as shewn in the article on the Registrar General's Department, Victoria is in many important respects in advance of other states, yet much requires to be done to render her altogether equal to other countries in the cultivation of a science of inestimable value and daily increasing repute. It is, perhaps, too early to expect her to keep pace with England or Belgium, France or Germany. In those countries are to be found such eminent statists as Farr, Neison, Porter, Quetelet, Dupin, Villermé, Hoffman, Schubert, and Ramon de la Sagra. Some of these, I have good reason to know, are waiting with interest for the time when they may obtain the results of certain social problems now at work in our Colony, and they will be pleased to see even the present mite of information cast into their ever-accumulating treasury of facts by a humble disciple.

I have to express my gratitude to all those who have at various times assisted me in my task, by counsel, information, or actual labor. The late Lieutenant Governor, C. J. La Trobe, took a warm interest in the progress of the work, and read over with me several of the proofs; and the spirit evinced by His Excellency communicated itself to most of the Government Departments. To the gentlemen engaged in the Registrar General's Department I am especially indebted. They have, on all occasions, shewn a zeal in the performance of extra labors, as well as in the discharge of

their ordinary duties, that can exist in the bosoms of those only who have a heart for their work.

A considerable mass of unemployed material, connected with subjects of general interest, has been confided to me by scientific and other intelligent men in various parts of the Colony; but I defer more particular mention until a second volume of the series shall appear.

A copious Index is to be found at the end; and reference is recommended to it on every occasion when the reader wishes to learn all that is contained in the work respecting any given subject.

Very great pains have been taken to secure the closest possible accuracy throughout the book; yet some *errata* have been discovered, which are noted on the last page. It is hoped, however, that no error of moment has escaped observation. At all events, criticism is invited, and every practical suggestion for the improvement of any portion will be duly and thankfully acknowledged, come from what quarter it may. The whole compilation has been a labor of love; and whatever tends to increase its worth will be a subject of welcome.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 21st September, 1854.

On the Geographical Position of Melbourne.

Ever since the settlement of Port Phillip as a District of the Colony of New South Wales to the present time, when it has become known as the Golden Colony of Victoria, great doubts have been expressed by many nautical men as to the true geographical position of Melbourne, its capital city. During the whole time that the Survey Department was under the management of Mr. Hoddle, the late Surveyor General, the latitude and longitude of Batman's hill were received and computed from, as being latitude 37d. 49m. 23s. south, and longitude 144d. 58m. 15s. east of Greenwich, or 9h. 39m. 53s. in advance of Greenwich mean time. Vessels sailing direct from Europe, and making the Heads of Port Phillip Bay from the westward, have in general found that the above difference of longitude was too great. Most of the commanders of ships who mainly depended on their chronometers, and found a difference, appear to estimate the difference as being from seven to nine miles; but hitherto no precise intimation has been given that Melbourne was to the westward of its received position.

On the 6th of December, 1853, C. J. Tyers, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands for Gipps' Land, whose qualifications as a land and marine surveyor are of the first order, forwarded to His Excellency C. J. La Trobe, Esq., a memorandum respecting a survey of part of Gipps' Land by Messrs. Nevens and Wilkinson, which he had been requested to superintend, in which he makes the following statement:—

"The longitude of Mount Singapore has been assumed 146d. 27m. 30s., being three-quarters of a mile less than is assigned to it by Captain Stokes, R.N., that officer having measured from the meridian of Fort Macquarie, Sydney, which he assumes 151d. 16m., but which, in the determination of the boundary between New South Wales and South Australia, or the 141st meridian, I assumed as 151d. 15m. 15s. Upon this all the longitudes given by me in Gipps' Land, and between Melbourne and the mouth of the Glenelg, depend. The longitude of Fort Macquarie, and thence of Batman's Hill, may be deduced from the following results:—

	D.	M.	S.
Proceedings Ast. Soc., vol. vi., p. 203. Parramatta, 151d. 1m. 48·25s. + 13m. 13·05s.	151	15	1·3
Sir Thos. Brisbane (N. A.), 10h. 4m. 6·25s., or 151d. 1m. 33·75s. + 13m. 13·05s.	151	14	46·8
Lieut. Raper, from occultations observed at Parramatta, from 1812 to 1828..	151	14	19
Eclipse of the sun (1st Feb., 1851), observed by Captain King, at Parramatta; calculated by Mr. Tyers	151	13	46·49
Eclipse of the sun (1st Feb., 1851), observed by Captain Kay, at Hobart Town, 147d. 21m. 21s. + 3d. 52m. 50·1s.; calculated by Mr. Tyers	151	14	11·10
Eclipse of the sun (1st Feb., 1851), observed by Messrs. Robertson and Groves, at Batman's Hill; calculated by Mr. Tyers	151	15	1·0
Tyers' distances of sun and moon, and of moon and stars, Port Essington, mean of eighteen observations (nine east and nine west of moon), using for mer. dist. 19d. 2m. 47s.	151	15	14·0
Tyers' distances of sun and moon, and of moon and stars, Portland Bay, mean of twelve observations, six on each side of moon, using Captain Stokes' mer. dist. 9d. 36m. 20s.	151	14	21
Captain Stanley's moon culminating stars, observed at Port Essington; reduced by Mr. Airey, using Tyers' mer. dist. 19d. 2m. 47s. ..	151	13	57
Captain Stanley's occultations of *Gamma* Virginis, 1840	151	14	14
Captain Blackwood	151	14	54
Captain King's moon culminating stars, observed at Tahlee; reduced by Mr. Airey	151	15	30
Captain King's eclipse of the sun, and of Jupiter's satellites, and occultations at Tahlee	151	16	15
Mean longitude, Fort Macquarie	151	14	44

"This result may be considered a very close approximation to the truth, and should, I think, set at rest all doubt as to the longitude of Fort Macquarie.

" Using the mean of Captain Stokes' and my own meridian distance between Sydney and Batman's Hill, 6d. 16m. 9s., thus—

	D.	M.	S.
Tyers, October, 1839..	6	16	14
Stokes	6	16	20
Tyers, March, 1840	6	15	54
Mean	6	16	6

" The longitude of Batman's Hill is 144d. 58m. 35s. east, being 30s. less than assumed by me in 1839, which should be subtracted from all my longitudes."

Epochs, Eclipses, &c.

Golden Number, 13.	Epact, 12.	Solar Cycle, 16.
Dominical Letter, G.	Roman Indiction, 13.	Julian Period, 6568.

The year 5616 of the Jewish Era commences on Thursday, 13th September, 1855.

The year 1272 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Thursday, 13th September, 1855.

Ramadân (the month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Friday, 18th May, 1855.

In the year 1855 there will be two eclipses of the sun, and two of the moon.

1. A total eclipse of the moon, invisible in Victoria; begins on Wednesday, 2nd May, at 52 minutes past 10 in the forenoon, and ends the same day at 38 minutes past 4 in the afternoon.

2. A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in Victoria; begins on Wednesday, 16th May, at 43 minutes past 9 in the morning, and ends the same day at 39 minutes past 1 in the afternoon.

3. A total eclipse of the moon, partly visible in Victoria; begins on Thursday, 25th October, at 25 minutes past 2 afternoon. The moon will rise partially eclipsed in Melbourne before the end of the eclipse, which will terminate on the evening of the same day, at 53 minutes past 7 o'clock.

4. A partial eclipse of the sun, visible in Melbourne and other southern parts of Victoria, Saturday, 10th November—

Begins on the earth generally 3h. 15m. A.M., in long. 171d. 38m. east of Greenwich, and lat. 31d. 21m. south.

Greatest eclipse, 4h. 57m. A.M.; magnitude (sun's diameter = 1) 0·494, in long. 121d. 5m. east of Greenwich, and lat. 62d. 37m. south.

Ends on the earth generally 6h. 39m., in long. 2d. 34m. east, and lat. 68d. 52m. south.

The mean obliquity of the Ecliptic on January 1, 1855, is 23d. 27m. 29·67s.; and its mean annual diminution is 0·457s.

The semi-diameter of the sun at the earth's mean distance is 16m. 1·82s., being the result of twelve years' observations (from 1836 to 1847), made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The equatorial horizontal parallax of the sun at the earth's mean distance is, according to Professor Enke, equal to 8·5776s.

The constant of Aberration is 20·42s.

The sun is in perigee on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1855, at 59 minutes past 6 in the morning.

The sun will also be in apogee on Monday, 31st December, 1855, at 12 minutes past 10 at night.

The seasons are as follows:—

March 21d. 1h. 48m. P.M., the sun enters Aries—Mid-Autumn.
June 22d. 10h. 29m. A.M., the sun enters Cancer—Mid-Winter.
September 24d. 0h. 40m. A.M., the sun enters Libra—Mid-Spring.
December 22d. 6h. 28m. P.M., the sun enters Capricornus—Mid-Summer.

A TABLE OF SEMI-DIURNAL ARCS,

Each differing from those adjacent by One Minute of Time, and adapted to the Parallel of Melbourne, 37 deg. 49 m. 23 s.

Dec.		Arc.		Dec.		Arc.		Dec.		Arc.		Dec.		Arc.	
D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	H.	M.
0	0	6	0	8	54	6	30	17	14	7	0	24	39	7	30
0	18	6	1	9	11	6	31	17	30	7	1	24	52	7	31
0	36	6	2	9	28	6	32	17	46	7	2	25	6	7	32
0	54	6	3	9	45	6	33	18	2	7	3	25	20	7	33
1	12	6	4	10	4	6	34	18	18	7	4	25	33	7	34
1	30	6	5	10	20	6	35	18	33	7	5	25	46	7	35
1	48	6	6	10	38	6	36	18	48	7	6	26	0	7	36
2	6	6	7	10	54	6	37	19	4	7	7	26	13	7	37
2	24	6	8	11	12	6	38	19	19	7	8	26	26	7	38
2	42	6	9	11	29	6	39	19	34	7	9	26	39	7	39
3	0	6	10	11	46	6	40	19	49	7	10	26	52	7	40
3	17	6	11	12	8	6	41	20	4	7	11	27	5	7	41
3	36	6	12	12	19	6	42	20	20	7	12	27	18	7	42
3	54	6	13	12	36	6	43	20	35	7	13	27	31	7	43
4	11	6	14	12	54	6	44	20	50	7	14	27	43	7	44
4	29	6	15	13	10	6	45	21	5	7	15	27	56	7	45
4	47	6	16	13	26	6	46	21	19	7	16	28	8	7	46
5	5	6	17	13	43	6	47	21	34	7	17	28	21	7	47
5	23	6	18	14	0	6	48	21	49	7	18	28	34	7	48
5	40	6	19	14	16	6	49	22	3	7	19	28	46	7	49
5	58	6	20	14	33	6	50	22	18	7	20	28	58	7	50
6	17	6	21	14	50	6	51	22	32	7	21	29	10	7	51
6	33	6	22	15	6	6	52	22	47	7	22	29	22	7	52
6	50	6	23	15	22	6	53	23	1	7	23	29	34	7	53
7	9	6	24	15	38	6	54	23	15	7	24	29	46	7	54
7	26	6	25	15	54	6	55	23	29	7	25	29	58	7	55
7	44	6	26	16	10	6	56	23	43	7	26	30	10	7	56
8	1	6	27	16	26	6	57	23	57	7	27	30	22	7	57
8	19	6	28	16	42	6	58	24	11	7	28	30	33	7	58
8	36	6	29	16	59	6	59	24	25	7	29	30	45	7	59
8	54	6	30	17	14	7	0	24	39	7	30	30	56	8	0

The above table is constructed thus:—To the log. tangent of the latitude add the log. tangent of the declination, and from the sum subtract 10. The residue is the log. cosine of an arc, which must be divided by 15 to convert it into time, and is the semi-diurnal arc corresponding to the declination used in the computation.

The great advantage of semi-diurnal arcs is, that they enable us, almost by a simple inspection, to determine approximately the rising or setting of the celestial bodies. Thus, in the case of the sun, the numbers in the table show the time from noon when that body rises or sets, provided the declination and latitude are both north or both south; but if the one be north and the other south, then the tabulated semi-diurnal arc must be taken from twelve hours to find the required time from noon of the sun's rising and setting.

In order to find the time when a planet rises or sets, we proceed, as in the case for the sun, to find the semi-diurnal arc; after which, having found the planet's meridian transit, as given in the Almanac, we subtract the semi-diurnal arc (found as already directed), which leaves the time of rising; and by adding the same arc to the time of the meridian transit, we find the time of setting.

To find the time when a fixed star rises or sets, we find, as before, the semi-diurnal arc corresponding to the latitude and declination, and then find the time of the star's meridian transit, as follows:—Take from the Almanac the right ascension of the star and also of the sun, and when the right ascension of the star is less than that of the sun, increase that of the star by twelve hours, and from the sum subtract the right ascension of the sun: what remains is the time of the star's meridian transit, to which apply the semi-diurnal arc, which will give the time of rising or setting required.

TABLE OF THE SUN'S DECLINATION AT MELBOURNE, MEAN NOON, FOR EVERY MONTH AND DAY IN 1855, TO THE NEAREST ONE-TENTH OF A MINUTE.

Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	South.	South.	South.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	South.	South.	South.
	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.
1	23 4·2	17 17·3	7 50.2	4 16·8	14 52·2	21 58·2	23 10·8	18 13·5	8 33·4	2 54·9	14 13·6	21 43·3
2	22 59·4	17 0·3	7 27·4	4 40·0	15 10·4	22 6·4	23 6·9	17 58·5	8 11·7	3 18·2	14 32·9	21 52·7
3	22 54·1	17 43·0	7 4·5	5 3·0	15 28·3	22 14·3	23 2·5	17 43·2	7 49·8	3 41·5	14 52·0	22 1·7
4	22 48·3	16 25·4	6 41·6	5 26·0	15 46·0	22 21·7	22 57·8	17 28·5	7 27·7	4 4·7	15 10·8	22 10·3
5	22 42·0	16 7·4	6 18·5	5 48·9	16 4·5	22 8·8	22 52·7	17 11·7	7 5·6	4 27·9	15 29·4	22 18·4
6	22 35·3	15 49·3	5 55·3	6 13·0	16 20·6	22 35·5	22 47·2	16 55·6	6 43·3	4 50·1	15 47·7	22 26·1
7	22 28·1	15 30·8	5 32·1	6 33·4	16 37·5	22 41·8	22 41·2	16 39·0	6 20·9	5 14·2	16 4·8	22 33·4
8	22 20·5	15 12·2	5 8·8	6 56·9	16 54·1	22 47·7	22 34·9	16 22·3	5 58·5	5 37·2	16 23·6	22 40·2
9	22 12·5	14 53·1	4 45·4	7 19·4	17 10·5	22 53·2	22 28·2	16 5·3	5 35·9	6 0·2	16 41·1	22 46·6
10	22 4·0	14 33·9	4 22·0	7 41·7	17 26·5	22 58·3	22 22·1	15 48·0	5 13·2	6 23·1	16 58·3	22 52·5
11	21 55·1	14 14·4	3 58·5	8 3·9	17 42·3	23 3·0	22 13·8	15 30·5	4 50·4	6 45·5	17 15·3	22 57·0
12	21 45·7	13 54·7	3 34·9	8 26·0	17 57·8	23 7·3	22 5·7	15 12·7	4 27·6	7 8·6	17 31·9	23 3·8
13	21 36·0	13 35·7	3 11·3	8 47·9	18 13·0	23 11·2	21 57·5	14 54·7	4 4·6	7 39·2	17 47·3	23 7·6
14	21 25·8	13 14·6	2 47·7	9 9·7	18 27·8	23 14·7	21 48·9	14 36·5	3 41·6	7 53·7	18 4·3	23 11·7
15	21 15·2	12 54·2	2 24·0	9 31·3	18 42·4	23 17·8	21 39·9	14 18·0	3 18·6	8 16·1	18 20·0	23 15·3
16	21 4·2	12 33·6	1 50·3	9 52·8	18 56·6	23 20·4	21 30·5	13 59·3	2 55·4	8 38·4	18 35·4	23 18·5
17	20 52·8	12 12·8	1 36·7	10 14·1	19 10·6	23 23·7	21 20·8	13 40·4	2 32·2	9 0·5	18 50·5	23 21·2
18	20 41·0	11 51·8	1 12·9	10 35·3	19 24·2	23 25·5	21 10·7	13 21·2	2 10·0	9 22·6	19 5·2	23 23·4
19	20 28·8	11 30·7	0 49·2	10 56·2	19 37·3	23 25·8	20 58·2	13 1·8	1 45·7	9 44·5	19 20·6	23 25·2
20	20 16·2	11 9·3	0 25·5	11 17·0	19 50·4	23 27·0	20 49·4	12 42·3	1 22·4	10 6·2	19 33·6	23 26·5
21	20 3·3	10 47·8	s.0 1·8	11 37·6	20 3·0	23 27·5	20 38·3	12 22·5	0 59·1	10 27·8	19 48·3	23 27·4
22	19 49·9	10 26·1	N.0 21·9	11 58·0	20 15·2	23 27·7	20 26·8	12 2·5	0 36·4	10 48·2	20 0·6	23 27·5
23	19 36·2	10 4·2	0 45·5	12 18·3	20 27·0	23 27·5	20 14·9	11 42·4	N.0 12·3	11 10·5	20 13·6	23 27·6
24	19 22·2	9 42·2	1 9·3	12 38·3	20 38·6	23 26·8	20 2·7	11 22·1	s.0 11·1	11 31·6	20 26·1	23 27·0
25	19 7·7	9 20·1	1 32·9	12 57·9	20 49·9	23 25·8	19 50·2	10 1·5	0 34·5	11 51·5	20 38·4	23 26·0
26	18 53·0	8 57·1	1 56·5	13 17·7	21 0·9	23 24·3	19 37·3	10 40·9	0 57·9	12 13·3	20 50·2	23 24·5
27	18 37·9	8 35·4	2 20·0	13 37·0	21 11·3	23 22·4	19 24·2	10 20·0	1 21·3	12 33·9	21 1·6	23 22·5
28	18 22·4	8 12·8	2 43·5	13 56·2	21 22·4	23 20·1	19 10·7	9 59·0	1 44·7	12 54·2	21 12·6	23 20·0
29	18 6·6	...	3 6·9	14 15·1	21 31·2	23 17·4	18 57·8	9 37·8	2 8·1	13 14·4	21 23·3	23 17·1
30	18 50·5	...	3 30·3	14 33·8	21 41·4	23 14·3	18 42·7	9 16·5	2 31·5	13 34·3	21 31·5	23 13·7
31	17 34·1	...	3 53·6	...	21 49·5	...	18 28·3	8 55·0	...	13 54·1	...	23 9·8

TABLE OF THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION, REDUCED TO MELBOURNE MEAN NOON, FOR EVERY MONTH AND DAY IN THE YEAR 1855, TO THE NEAREST ONE-HUNDREDTH OF A MINUTE.

Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	18 44·24	20 56·72	22 46·05	0 39·72	2 30·87	4 33·40	6 37·62	8 42·61	10 38·86	12 26·94	14 22·97	16 26·48
2	18 48·65	21 0·80	22 49·79	0 43·36	2 34·68	4 37·49	6 41·76	8 46·50	10 42·49	12 30·57	14 26·89	16 30·80
3	18 53·06	21 4·86	22 53·53	0 47·00	2 38·50	4 41·59	6 45·89	8 50·38	10 46·12	12 34·19	14 30·82	16 34·13
4	18 57·46	21 8·92	22 57·26	0 50·64	2 42·33	4 45·69	6 50·01	8 54·24	10 49·74	12 37·83	14 34·77	16 39·47
5	19 1·86	21 12·94	23 0·98	0 54·28	2 46·17	4 49·79	6 54·14	8 58·10	10 53·36	12 41·47	14 38·73	16 43·82
6	19 6·25	21 16·96	23 4·69	0 57·93	2 52·02	4 53·91	6 58·26	9 1·95	10 56·97	12 45·11	14 42·70	16 48·17
7	19 10·63	21 20·97	23 7·40	1 1.58	2 53·88	4 58·03	7 2·37	9 5·78	11 0·58	12 48·76	14 46·68	16 52·54
8	19 15·01	21 24·96	23 12·09	1 5·23	2 57·75	5 2·15	7 6·47	9 9·61	11 4·19	12 52·42	14 50·69	16 56·92
9	19 19·37	21 28·95	23 15·78	1 8·89	3 1·64	5 6·28	7 10·57	9 13·43	11 7·80	12 56·09	14 54·70	17 1·31
10	19 23·73	21 32·91	23 19·47	1 12·55	3 5·51	5 10·42	7 14·67	9 17·24	11 11·40	12 59·76	14 58·73	17 6·70
11	19 28·08	21 36·87	23 23·15	1 16·22	3 9·41	5 14·56	7 18·76	9 21·04	11 15·00	13 3·44	15 2·77	17 10·10
12	19 32·42	21 40·81	23 26·83	1 19·89	3 13·32	5 18·70	7 22·84	9 24·83	11 18·60	13 7·13	15 6·83	17 14·50
13	19 36·75	21 44·74	23 30·50	1 23·57	3 17·24	5 22·85	7 26·91	9 28·61	11 22·19	13 10·83	15 10·90	17 18·92
14	19 41·07	21 48·66	23 34·17	1 27·25	3 21·17	5 27·00	7 30·98	9 32·38	11 25·78	13 14·53	15 14·99	17 23·33
15	19 45·38	21 52·57	23 37·83	1 30·94	3 25·11	5 31·15	7 35·04	9 36·15	11 29·38	13 18·25	15 19·09	17 27·76
16	19 49·68	21 56·46	23 41·49	1 34·63	3 29·05	5 35·31	7 39·09	9 39·90	11 32·97	13 21·97	15 23·20	17 32·18
17	19 53·96	22 0·34	23 45·14	1 38·33	3 33·01	5 39·47	7 43·13	9 43·64	11 36·56	13 25·70	15 27·33	17 36·61
18	19 58·24	22 4·21	23 48·79	1 42·04	3 36·98	5 43·63	7 47·16	9 47·38	11 40·15	13 29·44	15 31·47	17 41·05
19	20 2·50	22 8·07	23 52·44	1 45·75	3 40·95	5 47·78	7 51·19	9 51·11	11 43·74	13 33·19	15 35·62	17 45·48
20	20 6·75	22 11·92	23 56·09	1 49·47	3 44·94	5 52·94	7 55·20	9 54·83	11 47·33	13 36·95	15 39·79	17 49·92
21	20 10·99	22 15·76	23 59·73	1 53·20	3 48·93	5 56·10	7 59·21	9 58·52	11 50·92	13 40·73	15 43·97	17 54·36
22	20 15·22	22 19·58	0 3·37	1 56·93	3 52·93	6 0·26	8 3·20	10 2·24	11 54·51	13 44·51	15 48·16	17 58·79
23	20 19·43	22 23·39	0 7·01	2 0·67	3 56·94	6 4·42	8 7·19	10 5·93	11 58·11	13 48·30	15 52·37	18 3·23
24	20 23·63	22 27·19	0 10·65	2 4·42	4 0·96	6 8·58	8 11·17	10 9·62	12 1·70	13 52·11	15 56·59	18 7·69
25	20 27·81	22 30·98	0 14·28	2 8·17	4 4·99	6 12·74	8 15·13	10 13·30	12 5·30	13 55·92	16 0·82	18 12·13
26	20 31·98	22 34·76	0 17·92	2 11·93	4 9·02	6 16·89	8 19·09	10 16·97	12 8·90	14 0·75	16 5·07	18 16·57
27	20 36·14	22 38·54	0 21·55	2 15·70	4 13·07	6 21·04	8 23·03	10 20·63	12 12·50	14 1·59	16 9·33	18 21·01
28	20 40·29	22 42·30	0 25·18	2 19·48	4 17·12	6 25·19	8 26·97	10 24·29	12 16·10	14 7·44	16 13 60	18 25·44
29	20 44·42	...	0 28 82	2 23·27	4 21·18	6 29·34	8 30·90	10 27·94	12 19·71	14 11·30	16 17 88	18 29·88
30	20 48·53	...	0 32·45	2 27·06	4 25·25	6 33·48	8 34·81	10 31·59	12 23·33	14 15·18	16 22·17	18 34·31
31	20 52·64	...	0 36·08	...	4 29·32	...	8 28·72	10 35·23	...	14 19·07	...	18 38·73

Meteorological Register during the month of January in each of the Years 1847—1851 inclusive.

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1847	29·832	67·17	65·09	1·28
1848	30.656	66·84	66·00	0·61
1849	29·906	69·14	67·64	0·22
1850	30·094	67·34	63·06	4·17
1851	29·836	69·23	66·22	0·50
Mean	30·065	67.94	65·60	1·36

Observations taken at Melbourne *Flagstaff*, 130 feet above the level of the Sea.

JANUARY in Australia corresponds to July in Great Britain. Taking the state of the Thermometer for the five years from 1847 to 1851 inclusive, its mean height for January is 67·94d.; being in excess over the mean of the other months, for six years, by 9d. nearly. During this month, the horizon at *morning* and evening is frequently covered by a dense haze, which, the wind being light and from the northward, is commonly considered as indicative of very warm weather. The Thermometer corroborates this opinion: thus, in 1848, on the 13th January, the warmest day in that month, the wind being N.N.E. and E.N.E., there was a very dense haze on the horizon all round, but it was clear elsewhere; towards noon, stormy looking cumuli were spreading from N.W. The evening became overcast, the wind subsiding, there was much *lightning* in the S.W. About midnight, there was a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by short showers, the wind veering round fresh to W.S.W. So in the hottest day of January (22nd), 1849, when the Thermometer showed 100d. in the shade, the wind N.E and N.N.W., there was also a haze on the horizon, a sultry atmosphere, and burning sun, which at setting was embedded in heavy cumuli; the wind then decreased, but early on the following morning it veered round to the S.W., and blew in furious squalls. So also on 21st January, 1851, when the Thermometer stood at 102d. in the shade, the wind being N.E., veering to E.; there were no clouds, but a thick haze on the horizon; the wind was very hot and variable; at 9 P.M., it came up from the S., and the night became fine.

1	M	CIRCUMCISION. New Year's Day. New Zealand Charter proclaimed, 1841.
2	Tu	Governor John Hutt proclaimed at Perth, Western Australia, 1839.
3	W	Great Lottery of landed properties of Bk. of Australia drawn at Sydney, 1849.
4	Th	Swan River disc. by Vlaming, 1697. Keilor fixed on as the site for a village, 1850.
5	F	Proclamation of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 76, being the Constitutional Act of N.S.W., 1843.
6	S	EPIPHANY. Old Christmas Day. [from 5s. to 12s. per acre, 1839.
7	☉	FIRST SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY. Crown Lands in N. S. W. and Pt. Phillip raised
8	M	First Newspaper published in Van Diemen's Land, 1810.
9	Tu	Legislative Council of Western Australia, extended in 1839.
10	W	21. Regulations promulgated for the sale of Lands in Port Phillip, 1841.
11	Th	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Bill passed in Victoria, 1853.
12	F	Wheat in store at Sydney at 12s., barley 9s. per bushel, meat 9d. per lb., 1810.
13	S	22. Foundation stone laid of the first Scotch Church in Melbourne, 1841.
14	☉	SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. [for 1 year, 1852.
15	M	28. Act passed in S. Australia, making ingot gold a legal tender at 71s. per oz.,
16	Tu	First play performed at Sydney, and the cash-box stolen, 1796.
17	W	An earthquake at Sydney, 1800.
18	Th	Port Phillip divided into fourteen Police Districts, 1850.
19	F	The Victoria Electoral Act amended, increasing the number of M. L. C.'s., 1853.
20	S	Governor Phillip and first fleet anchored in Botany Bay, 1788.
21	☉	THIRD SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY. First Steamship arrived at Wellington, 1846.
22	M	First Settlers arrived at Wellington, 1840.
23	Tu	The Western Market, Melbourne, destroyed by fire, 1853.
24	W	La Perouse anchored in Botany Bay, 1788.
25	Th	CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. Univ. of Melbourne Endow. Act assented to, 1853.
26	F	Colony of New South Wales founded at Sydney, 1788.
27	S	28. The Towns' Police Act Amendment Bill passed in Victoria, 1853.
28	☉	FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
29	M	First Governor of New Zealand arrived, 1840.
30	Tu	23. Holders of Town Grants in N, S. W. permitted to redeem quit-rents, 1844.
31	W	Port P. abandoned, 1804. Mass of Gold, 134lbs. 11oz., found at Ballaarat, 1853.

JANUARY is said to derive its name from Janus, a deity represented by the Romans with two faces, looking at the past and future. He was the god of gates and avenues, and is shewn with a key in his right hand and a rod in his left, to symbolize his opening and ruling the year. Sometimes he bore the number 300 in one hand and 65 in the other, the number of its days. At other times he was represented with four heads, and placed in a temple of four equal sides, with a door and three windows in each side, as emblems of the four seasons and the twelve months over which he presided.

January is one of the coldest months in Great Britain; but one of the hottest in Victoria.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	Wednesday.	3	5	59	Afternoon.
Last Quarter	Thursday	11	9	53	Night.
New Moon	Thursday	18	6	17	Afternoon.
First Quarter	Thursday	25	11	19	Forenoon.
Apogee	Friday	5	9	0	Night.
Perigee	Thursday	18	11	40	Night.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of January.

	Declination. D. M. S.	Meridian Transit. H. M.	
Mercury	23 22 27·6 S.	11 59·5	m.
Venus	20 29 35 9 S.	12 45·1	n.
Mars	17 34 34·1 S.	1 27 3	n.
Jupiter	19 11 47·2 S.	12 54·5	n.
Saturn	20 13 17·9 N.	8 49·2	n.
Uranus	15 19 47·4 N.	6 59·1	n.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins	Ends.	Lasts.	D.	Sun's Amplitude at Rising.	Sun's Amplitude at Setting.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		D. M.	D. M.
1	2 48	9 20	1 53	1	29 43 S. of E.	29 43 S. of W.
11	2 59	9 17	1 51	11	28 24	28 24
21	3 14	9 0	1 46	21	25 33	25 33

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun. Miles.	Moon. Miles.
1	93,850,659	249,208
11	93,813,489	242,114
21	93,813,851	226,580

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·72
11	8·72
21	8·71

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	35·24
23	27	35·41
23	27	35·63

Day.	Sun Rises. H.	Sun Rises. M.	Clock before Sun at Noon. M.	Clock before Sun at Noon. S.	Sun Sets. H.	Sun Sets. M.	The Moon. Age. D.	Rises. H.	Rises. M.	Norths. H.	Norths. M.	Sets. H.	Sets. M.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise. H.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise. M.
1	4	41	3	32·3	7	27	12·2	6	a 57	10	a 37	2	m 20	6	53
2	4	41	4	0·6	7	27	13·2	7	27	11	28	3	0	7	33
3	4	42	4	28·7	7	27	14·2	7	59	morn		3	48	7	49
4	4	43	5	56·2	7	27	15·2	8	44	0	19	4	41	7	57
5	4	44	5	23·4	7	27	16·2	9	21	1	9	5	39	7	23
6	4	44	5	50·4	7	26	17·2	9	53	1	57	6	40	6	51
7	4	45	6	16·8	7	26	18·2	10	20	2	43	7	41	6	25
8	4	46	6	42·7	7	26	19·2	10	44	3	27	8	42	6	2
9	4	47	7	8·1	7	26	20·2	11	5	4	8	9	41	5	42
10	4	48	7	33·0	7	26	21·2	11	29	4	48	10	40	5	19
11	4	49	7	57·4	7	26	22·2	11	53	5	31	11	42	4	56
12	4	50	8	21·2	7	26	23·2	morn		6	14	12	a 45	4	49
13	4	51	8	44·4	7	26	24·2	0	19	7	0	1	51	4	32
14	4	52	9	7·0	7	25	25·2	0	49	7	50	3	0	4	3
15	4	53	9	29·0	7	25	26·2	1	30	8	45	4	11	3	23
16	4	55	9	50·3	7	25	27·2	2	13	9	46	5	23	2	42
17	4	56	10	11·0	7	24	28·2	3	12	10	52	6	32	1	44
18	4	57	10	30·9	7	24	29·2	4	21	11	58	7	31	0	43
19	4	58	10	50·2	7	23	0·7	5	37	1	a 2	8	18	0	55
20	4	59	11	8·7	7	23	1·7	6	55	2	2	8	59	1	36
21	5	0	11	26·4	7	22	2·7	8	12	2	57	9	31	2	9
22	5	2	11	43·4	7	22	3·7	9	25	3	48	10	0	2	38
23	5	3	11	59·5	7	21	4·7	10	35	4	36	10	26	3	5
24	5	4	12	15·1	7	20	5·7	11	44	5	23	10	52	3	32
25	5	5	12	29·5	7	20	6·7	12	a 50	6	9	11	19	3	59
26	5	6	12	43·2	7	19	7·7	1	55	6	55	11	47	4	27
27	5	8	12	56·1	7	18	8·7	3	0	7	44	morn		4	46
28	5	9	13	8·2	7	17	9·7	4	4	8	34	0	21	5	4
29	5	10	13	19·3	7	16	10·7	5	3	9	25	1	0	5	44
30	5	11	13	29·9	7	16	11·7	5	56	10	15	1	45	6	29
31	5	12	13	39·5	7	15	12·7	6	43	11	6	2	35	7	20

The table of "Meridian Transits" is useful for ascertaining, with the table of semi-diurnal arcs, when any of the planets rise or set in Victoria. *Rule.*—Find the declination in the table for the month, as above, opposite the planet's name. Find also the same declination, or the nearest to it, in the "Table of Semi-diurnal Arcs" (for which see page 3), where on the same line will be found the time in hours and minutes, which, *taken from* the Meridian Transit as given above, leaves the time of *rising*; and if *added* to the same, gives the time of *setting*. N.B. In finding the *rising*, if the transit time be less than the semi-diurnal arc, add *twelve* hours to the transit time before subtracting the semi-diurnal arc.

Meteorological Register during the month of February, in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	29·849	66·65	65·67	1·67
1847	29·879	68·87	68·10	0·97
1848	29·961	67.14	66·68	0·03
1849	29·921	65·09	65·53	1·03
1850	29·922	66·46	62·64	1·37
1851	29·921	69·66	66·78	0·65
Means	29·909	67·31	65 90	0.953

FEBRUARY is the driest month in Victoria; it is also one of the hottest. During 71 months, the average height of the Thermometer in shade, taken at 8½ A.M., 2½ P.M., sunset, and at 9 P.M., during this month was, 67·31d., but the average of the whole 71 months was only 58·92d.; the Thermometer in February is therefore 8·39d. higher than the mean average of the whole period. The greatest height observed in the shade was on 6th February, 1851, when it showed 110d. at 3 P.M., while the Barometer was 29·59 inches, and the Wet Thermometer 88d. The day is known as "Black Thursday," in consequence of the serious loss of life and property occasioned by the extensive bush fires which simultaneously burst forth on that day in many parts of Port Phillip. The wind at Melbourne was N.N.W. In the early part of the day it was light and fresh, but became very strong and hot from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. There was a thick lurid haze over the sky all day, yet the sun was visible except occasionally for a minute or two. At 3 P.M., when the heat was greatest, the haze was so intense that the sun could be looked at through an unshaded 48-inch Astronomical Telescope, with a power of upwards of 50. The disk appeared of a deep crimson, and several well-defined spots were seen, the largest being towards the centre. They had been observed some days before, and were also visible several days after. The wind shifted suddenly at 8h. 15m. P.M. to S.; a light breeze and the night fine. The Thermometer appears, per register, to have been lowest during this month on the 21st, in 1849, at 9 P.M., when it stood at 50d., having fallen 5d. from sunset. With regard to the dryness of the month, the average fall in February, for six consecutive years, has only been 0·953 of an inch. The greatest fall of rain in February, in any one year, was in 1846, viz., 1·67 inches, of which 1·4 inches fell on the 2nd alone.

1	Th	Annular Eclipse seen at Melbourne, 1851. First Coroner appointed, 1841.
2	F	PURIFICATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. [entering Pt. Phillip Bay, 1853.
3	S	The *Boomerang*, first pilot vessel sta. outside the Heads to board vessels before
4	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. 1. Nelson, in New Zealand, founded, 1842.
5	M	8. The first resident Judge (John W. Willis, Esq.) app. for Port Phillip, 1841.
6	Tu	Great bush fires in Port Phillip, 1851. (Black Thursday.)
7	W	The Savings' Bank and Melbourne Incor. Act Amend. Bills assented to, 1853.
8	Th	Petition from N. S. W. agst. Transp. pres. to Par. by Sir W. Molesworth, 1851.
9	F	Public Meeting held at Sydney in favor of Transportation, 1839.
10	S	First criminal sittings of the Supreme Court of Victoria, 1852.
11	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
12	M	Mr. Hargraves discovered gold in New South Wales, 1851.
13	Tu	Great Anti-Transportation Tea Meeting held in St. Patrick's Hall, Melb., 1851.
14	W	St. Val. Day. Capt. Cook killed, 1779. Austral. libra. founded at Sydney, 1843.
15	Th	11. Houses unroofed in Melbourne during a tornado from the north, 1846.
16	F	3. Humane Society for Sup. of Cruelty to Animals instituted at Melb., 1854.
17	S	Capt. Collins formed the Government of Van Diemen's Land, 1804.
18	S	QUINQUAGESIMA, SHROVE SUNDAY.
19	M	18. Pub. Meeting in Melb..to relieve sufferers by fires of 'Black Thursday,' 1851.
20	Tu	22. Cricket match between Victoria and Tasmania, won by latter, 1851.
21	W	ASH WEDNESDAY. 17. First mail started from Melb. to Mount Macedon. 1844.
22	Th	Bank of Austral. estab., 1826. First vessel sailed from Eng. for S. Aust., 1836.
23	F	1. Anniversary Meeting of the Melbourne Total Abstinence Society, 1843.
24	S	ST. MATTHIAS. Intel. that Sir C. Fitz Roy ap. Gov. of N. S. W., Pt. P. incl., 1846.
25	S	QUADRAGESIMA. FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.
26	M	27. Steamer *West Wind* burned in Hobson's Bay, 1854.
27	Tu	17. Pensioners arr. from Hobart Town as Police for Mt. Alex. Diggings, 1852.
28	W	First Supreme Court opened at Auckland, New Zealand, 1842.

FEBRUARY is named from the Februa or Feralia, sacrifices offered to the manes of the gods by the Romans, at this season. Numa, the second King of the Romans, placed it the second in the year, as it remains with us, and dedicated it to Neptune, the Lord of Waters. Verstegan states, "that the Saxons called February sprout kele, by kele meaning the kele-wurt, which we now call the cole-wurt; the greatest pot-wurt in time long past that our ancestors used, and the broth made therewith was therefore also called kele; and as this kele-wurt was the chief winter-wurt for the sustenance of the husbandman, so was it the first herb that in this month began to yield out wholesome young sprouts, and consequently gave thereunto the name of sprout kele."

The Saxons also called it "Solmonath," which, as explained by Bede, according to Spelman, is "pan-cake month," because cakes were therein offered, by our Pagan forefathers, to the Sun; and "Sol," or "Soul," signified food or cakes.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	Friday	2	1	21	Afternoon.
Last Quarter	Saturday	10	12	40	Afternoon.
New Moon	Saturday	17	4	28	Morning.
First Quarter	Saturday	24	3	14	Morning.
Apogee	Thursday	1	11	40	Night.
Perigee	Friday	16	11	40	Forenoon.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins.	Ends.	Lasts.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 32	8 56	1 44
11	3 47	8 43	1 39
21	4 2	8 28	1 44

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.	Setting.
	D. M	D. M.
1	22 0 S. of E.	22 0 S. of W.
11	18 2	18 2
21	13 37	13 37

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of February.

	Declination.	Meridian Transit.
	D. M. S.	H. M.
Mercury	6 40 27·1 S.	1 19 3 a.
Venus	9 1 37·3 S.	1 13·8 a.
Mars	9 43 38·3 S.	1 1·7 a.
Jupiter	17 23 25 8 S.	11 29·3 m.
Saturn	20 16 2 2 N.	6 53·1 a.
Uranus	15 25 12 8 N.	5 6·1 a.

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	94,020,468	252,440
11	94,248,851	232,251
21	94,448,522	236,169

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·70
11	8·69
21	8·67

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	35·79
23	27	36·03
23	27	36·25

Day.	Sun Rises.	Clock before Sun at Noon.	Sun Sets.	The Moon. Age.	Rises.	Norths.	Sets.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise.
	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 14	13 48·3	7 14	13·7	7 a 22	11 a 54	3m 33	8 11
2	5 15	13 56·2	7 13	14·7	7 56	morn	4 33	8 37
3	5 16	14 3·2	7 12	15·7	8 24	0 41	5 34	8 52
4	5 17	14 9·6	7 11	16·7	8 49	1 25	6 35	8 28
5	5 18	14 15·1	7 10	17·7	9 11	2 7	7 35	8 7
6	5 19	14 19·8	7 8	18·7	9 33	2 48	8 34	7 46
7	5 21	14 23·7	7 7	19·7	9 56	3 29	9 34	7 25
8	5 22	14 26·7	7 6	20·7	10 20	4 11	10 36	7 2
9	5 23	14 29·1	7 5	21·7	10 47	4 55	11 39	6 36
10	5 25	14 30·6	7 4	22·7	11 20	5 11	12 a 44	6 5
11	5 26	14 31·4	7 3	23·7	morn	6 33	1 54	5 40
12	5 28	14 31·4	7 2	24 7	0 1	7 29	3 3	5 27
13	5 29	14 30·7	7 1	25·7	0 52	8 31	4 12	4 37
14	5 30	14 29·2	7 0	26·7	1 54	9 35	5 13	3 36
15	5 31	14 27·0	6 58	27·7	3 6	10 39	6 6	2 25
16	5 32	14 24·0	6 57	28·7	4 25	11 42	6 50	1 7
17	5 33	14 19·4	6 55	0·3	5 43	12 a 40	7 26	0 31
18	5 34	14 15·0	6 54	1·3	7 0	1 34	7 57	1 3
19	5 35	14 10·9	6 53	2·3	8 13	2 25	8 25	1 32
20	5 36	14 5·1	6 52	3·3	9 24	3 13	8 51	1 59
21	5 38	13 58·6	6 50	4·3	10 34	4 1	9 18	2 28
22	5 39	13 51·5	6 49	5·3	11 43	4 49	9 46	2 57
23	5 40	13 43·7	6 48	6·3	12 a 50	5 38	10 19	3 31
24	5 41	13 35·3	6 47	7·3	1 55	6 28	10 56	4 9
25	5 42	13 26·2	6 45	8·3	2 56	7 19	11 39	4 34
26	5 43	13 16·5	6 43	9·3	3 51	8 10	morn	5 21
27	5 44	13 6·3	6 42	10·3	4 41	9 1	0 29	5 47
28	5 46	12 55·5	6 40	11·3	5 22	9 50	1 24	6 44

New Moon.—This occurs at the instant when the Sun and Moon have the same right ascension. They are then said to be in conjunction in R. A. At this time the illuminated disc of the Moon being turned entirely from the Earth, we cannot see the Moon at the instant its centre ascends, or passes to the eastward of the centre of the Sun, excepting when there is an Eclipse of the Sun; in which case, the Moon appears to pass over a part or the whole of the Sun's disc. It is no uncommon occurrence in Victoria to see the New Moon before it is thirty hours old,—a proof of the clearness of our atmosphere.

Note.—In the column of Moonlight, from New to Full Moon, the time given is that which elapses between the setting of the Sun and Moon; but from Full to New Moon, the time given is that which elapses between the rising of the Moon and Sun.

Metcorological Register during the month of March in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	30·033	64·06	63·09	1·30
1847	29·879	64 01	63·51	2·10
1248	30·239	65·51	65·58	1·61
1849	29·869	61·57	62·54	2·53
1850	29·926	64·51	62·16	0·65
1851	30·649	63·85	62·48	1·43
Means	30·099	63·92	63·06	1·60

MARCH in Victoria corresponds with September in Great Britain. The Equinox, which for 1855 is on 21st March, at 48m. past 1 P.M., is vernal in northern, and autumnal in southern latitudes. The strong winds which prevail during this month are known generally as the Equinoctial gales. During the period from 1846 to 1851, there were 186 March days, and of these the wind was southerly for 103 days. For upwards of 50 other days the winds were variable, blowing one part of the day from a southerly direction, and during the rest of the day from the northward. It has been remarked, that in the early part of the day the prevalent winds are from the northward, and during the afternoon and evening they are generally from the southward. The latter, when from the south-west, are usually very cold; while those from the north-west during this portion of the year are mostly hot or warm winds.

This is a very dry month, the average fall of rain in it, during six consecutive years, being only 1·60 inches, or about two-thirds of the annual monthly average. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in March, during any one year, was in 1849, when 2·53 inches fell. The year 1850 was that when the least quantity of rain fell, there being only 0·65 of an inch. There are generally heavy thunderstorms during this month; they usually commence when the wind is blowing from a northerly direction, and it appears that, by the time of their termination, the wind ordinarily veers to the southward. As an example of the character of these storms, that which occurred on the 12th of March, 1848, may be cited. At 8 A.M. there was a fresh breeze from N.E. by N. and N.W. The sun was powerful, the atmosphere close, the wind decreasing, till 4 P.M., when there was much thunder and lightning. After sunset, there were several light showers, and the wind veered to W.S.W.

1	Th	St. David. Tremendous dust storm and hot wind, at Melbourne, 1853.
2	F	H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* anch. in Bay with His Ex. Sir R. Bourke and suite, 1837.
3	S	Great Comet, tail of 30 degrees, seen at Melbourne, 1853.
4	S	SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT. Convict insurrection at Castlehill, and Martial Law
5	M	Port Phillip *Patriot* first printed, 1838. [proc. at Sydney, 1804.
6	Tu	4. Sir R. Bourke landed and encamped on the site of Melbourne, 1837.
7	W	Ltl. Bourke, Ltl. Collins, and Ltl. Lonsdale streets, fixed at 33 ft. wide, 1844.
8	Th	Sir R. Bourke approved the plan of the town, and named it Melbourne, 1837.
9	F	The first Roman Catholic Archbishop (Polding) arrived at Sydney, 1843.
10	S	New Holland discovered by the commander of the *Duyfhen*, 1606.
11	S	THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT. Kororarika, in New Zealand, burnt, 1845.
12	M	Five persons drowned near the Yarra Falls, 1853.
13	Tu	The Penal Settlement of Norfolk Island founded, 1790.
14	W	1. Land Regulations, fixing the price at £1 per acre, 1841.
15	Th	13. The boundaries of Melbourne, under the Electoral Act, gazetted, 1843.
16	F	18. Circuit Courts app. to be holden (1st time) at Geelong and Portland, 1852.
17	S	St. Patrick. 8. General Post established in New South Wales, 1828.
18	S	FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT. Royal Hotel, Sydney, destroyed by fire, 1840.
19	M	Captain Cook's monument erected at Botany Bay, 1822.
20	Tu	The foundation stones of Prince's Bridge and Melbourne Hospital laid, 1846.
21	W	20. Great flood in the Hawkesbury, New South Wales, 1806.
22	Th	The Squatting Act (2 Vic., No. 27) passed the Legislature of N.S.W., 1839.
23	F	Trinity House Regulations for Steam Navigation promulgated in N.S.W., 1846.
24	S	23. A stone jetty completed at Williamstown, 1839.
25	S	ANNUNCIATION. FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT. Lady Day.
26	M	Trial between Banks of Australasia and Australia commenced, 1845.
27	Tu	A Chairman of Quarter Sessions appointed for Port Phillip, 1839.
28	W	C. J. La Trobe, Esq., announced as first Lieut. Governor of Victoria, 1851.
29	Th	Full regulations issued regarding the New South Wales Gold Fields, 1852.
30	F	Sundry fines inflicted in Melbourne for not making Census Returns, 1846.
31	S	First steamer launched at Sydney, 1831. First pound estab. at Port Ph., 1839.

MARCH is the third month of our year; with the ancients it was the first. Ovid says, the Romans named it from Mars. Verstegan says of our Saxon ancestors, "the month of March they called length-month, because the days did then first begin in length to exceed the nights. And this month being by our ancestors so called when they received Christianity, and consequently therewith the ancient Christian custom of fasting, they called this chief season of fasting the Fast of Lenct; and hereof it cometh that we now call it Lent, though the former name of Lenct-monath be long since lost, and that of March borrowed instead thereof." The Saxons also called it Hlyd-monath, or stormy month.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	Sunday	4	7	48	Morning.
Last Quarter	Sunday	11	11	39	Night.
New Moon	Sunday	18	2	23	Afternoon.
First Quarter	Sunday	25	9	5	Night.
Apogee	Thursday	1	5	40	Morning.
Perigee	Friday	16	8	40	Night.
Apogee	Wednesday.	28	7	40	Night.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins.	Ends.	Lasts.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 10	8 16	1 57
11	4 24	7 57	1 34
21	4 36	7 39	1 32

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.	Setting.
	D. M.	D. M.
1	9 50 S. of E.	9 50 S. of W.
11	4 55 due East.	4 55 due West.
21		

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of March.

	Declination.	Meridian Transit.
	D. M. S.	H. M.
Mercury ..	7 2 6 3 S.	11 0 6 m.
Venus	6 16 20 7 N.	1 31·8 a.
Mars.....	0 22 5·1 S.	12 30·0 a.
Jupiter....	15 33 29·3 S.	9 57·4 m.
Saturn ...	20 33 17·6 N.	4 59·8 a.
Uranus ...	15 43 23·4 N.	3 12·0 a.

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	94,627,848	232,036
11	94,879,913	233,331
21	95,147,435	235,659

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
	″
1	8·65
11	8·63
21	8·61

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	36·40
23	27	36·54
23	27	36·61

Day.	Sun Rises.	Clock before Sun at Noon.	Sun Sets.	The Moon. Age.	Rises.	Norths.	Sets.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise.
	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 47	12 44·1	6 39	12·3	5 a 58	10 a 38	2m 23	7 44
2	5 48	12 32·2	6 37	13·3	6 27	11 23	3 25	8 48
3	5 49	12 19 8	6 35	14·3	6 53	morn	4 27	9 52
4	5 50	12 6·8	6 34	15·3	7 17	0 6	5 28	10 54
5	5 51	11 53·5	6 32	16·3	7 38	0 48	6 29	10 23
6	5 52	11 39·7	6 30	17·3	8 0	1 29	7 29	9 52
7	5 53	11 25·5	6 29	18·3	8 23	2 10	8 29	9 30
8	5 54	11 10·8	6 27	19·3	8 50	2 53	9 32	9 4
9	5 55	10 55·8	6 26	20·3	9 20	3 39	10 37	8 35
10	5 56	10 40·5	6 24	21·3	9 56	4 28	11 44	8 0
11	5 57	10 24·8	6 23	22·3	10 42	5 21	12 a 52	7 15
12	5 58	10 8·8	6 21	23·3	11 38	6 19	1 59	6 20
13	5 59	9 52·5	6 20	24·3	morn	7 20	3 2	6 13
14	6 0	9 35·9	6 19	25·3	0 45	8 23	3 57	5 56
15	6 1	9 19·1	6 17	26·3	1 58	9 24	4 42	4 3
16	6 2	9 2·1	6 15	27·3	3 15	10 23	5 21	2 47
17	6 3	8 44·8	6 13	28·3	4 22	11 18	5 53	1 41
18	6 4	8 27·3	6 11	29·3	5 47	12 a 10	6 22	0 28
19	6 5	8 9·7	6 10	0·9	7 5	12 59	6 48	0 38
20	6 7	7 51·8	6 9	1·9	8 12	1 49	7 15	1 16
21	6 8	7 33·8	6 7	2·9	9 23	2 38	7 43	1 36
22	6 9	7 15·7	6 5	3·9	10 33	3 28	8 15	2 16
23	6 10	6 57·5	6 4	4·9	11 41	4 19	8 51	2 47
24	6 11	6 39·1	6 2	5·9	12 a 45	5 11	9 35	3 33
25	6 12	6 20·7	6 0	6 9	1 44	6 3	10 12	4 10
26	6 13	6 2·2	5 59	7·9	2 37	6 55	11 15	5 16
27	6 14	5 43·8	5 58	8·9	3 21	7 45	morn	5 31
28	6 15	5 25·1	5 56	9·9	3 59	8 34	0 14	6 19
29	6 16	5 6·6	5 54	10·9	4 30	9 19	1 16	7 22
30	6 17	4 48·1	5 53	11·9	4 57	10 3	2 16	8 23
31	6 18	4 29·6	5 51	12·9	5 21	10 45	3 18	9 27

First and Last Quarters of the Moon.—When the Sun and Moon have a difference of 90 degrees, or six hours, in right ascension, the Moon is then said to be dichotomized, being apparently divided into an illuminated and a dark semi-circle. The former during the First Quarter is invariably on the western limb of the Moon, but when the Moon is waning, and arrives at the Third Quarter, it is then 270 degrees, or eighteen hours, in right ascension, distant from the Sun, and again appears dichotomized; but at the Third Quarter the illuminated semi-disc is on the eastern limb of the Moon. At the First Quarter, the Moon does not cross the Meridian till six hours after the Sun; but at the Third Quarter, it culminates or crosses the Meridian six hours before the Sun arrives at the same vertical.

Meteorological Register during the month of April in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	29·901	60·62	60·30	2·27
1847	29·922	59·69	60·66	5·09
1848	30 014	62 55	62·46	1·61
1849	29·947	56·13	56·13	5·45
1850	30·063	60·29	59·56	3·12
1851	30·098	64·09	63·30	1·23
Means	29·991	60·56	60·40	3·13

April in Victoria answers to October in Great Britain. It will be seen by the registered fall of rain for April, during six years, that there is a great variation in the quantity for consecutive years; thus, in 1847, there fell 5·09 inches, while there was only 1·61 inches in the same month in 1848. In like manner, there fell 5·45 inches in 1849, 3·12 in 1850, and only 1·23 inches in 1851. The means of the Thermometer also vary considerably in the different years; for example, the mean for April, 1849, is 56·13; that for 1850, 60·29; and that for 1851, is 64·09.

Earthquake.—On the 28th April, 1847. The Barometer shewed 30·0 inches at half-past eight, 29·98 at half-past two, and the same at sunset and nine P.M.; while the Thermometer in shade showed 52, 58, 52, and 53 degrees; and the Wet Thermometer 56 degrees. The winds were S.E. by E., and S. by E., the sky covered by cumuli and thin cirro stratus; great refraction, the wind blowing S.E. by E. till noon, and a light air S. by E. afterwards. At twenty minutes to five P.M., the Flagstaff Station, with the whole Town and vicinity of Melbourne, were visited by a smart shock of an Earthquake, of about five seconds duration, attended by a hollow rumbling sound, apparently from the north east. It was felt by vessels at anchor in Hobson's Bay.

Refraction.—During the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the same year (1847), the refraction was unusually great; so much so, that on the 17th, when the wind was north by east, and cirro stratus were crossing from the west, the chalk cliffs, about fifteen miles inside the Heads, were distinctly seen inverted above the horizon. The place of observation was the Flagstaff Station, Melbourne, which is situated 130 feet above the level of the sea.

1	S	Palm Sunday. All Fools' Day. The *Nelson* boarded in Hobson's Bay, and
2	M	New Squatting Regulations issued, 1844. [8183 oz. of gold stolen, 1852.
3	Tu	First arrival of Stock overland from Sydney, at South Australia, 1838.
4	W	2. N.S.W. Gov. forw. stores to Booby I., for the wrecked in Torres Straits, 1846.
5	Th	The Supreme Court opened for first time in Melbourne, 1841. [1838.
6	F	Good Friday. 9. The Blacks murder Mr. Faithful's servants on the Ovens River,
7	S	First Dist. Council elect at Sydney, 1844. Trial between Banks ended, 1845.
8	S	Easter Sunday. Bank of New South Wales established, 1817.
9	M	The Local Gov. determine a Guard Ship be stationed in Hobson's Bay, 1852.
10	Tu	9. Meet. of Stockh., at Syd., to oppose Land Reg. promul. 7 days before, 1844.
11	W	The cutter *Domain* wrecked at Wilson's Promontory, 14 lives lost, 1846.
12	Th	Australian Steam Conveyance Company established at Sydney, 1838.
13	F	Gas Light Company established at Sydney, 1836.
14	S	Mrs. Chisholm presented with a testimonial at Sydney, 1846.
15	S	Low Sunday. First free Colonists from V.D.L. arrived at Port Phillip, 1835.
16	M	12. The first Criminal Sessions held at Melbourne, 1841.
17	Tu	The N.S.W. Corps (102 Regt.) embarked from Sydney for England, 1810.
18	W	14. Ground northward of Moreton Bay reserved for Natives, 1842.
19	Th	The exploration of the coast of N.S. Wales commenced by Capt. Cook, 1770.
20	F	Copper ore discovered at Macquarie Harbor, Van Diemen's Land, 1827.
21	S	Superintendent of Port P. selected Cape Otway as a site for Lighthouse, 1846.
22	S	Second Sunday aft. Easter. 23. The Ports of W. Australia decl. free, 1846.
23	M	St. George. C. J. Tyers, C.C.L., sent to select site for Lighth. at C. Howe, 1846.
24	Tu	30. Superintendent of Port Phillip assumes temp. government V.D.L., 1846.
25	W	St. Mark. H.M.B. *Electra*, and *Harbinger* steamship, arrived in Hobson's
26	Th	Wreck of the *Sacramento*, on Point Lonsdale, 1853. [Bay, 1853.
27	F	29. Second selection of Immig. arr. at Pt. P. from Sydney, per *John Barry*, 1839.
28	S	Mutiny of the *Bounty* (Commdr. Capt. Bligh, afterwards Gov. N.S.W.), 1789.
29	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
30	M	First marriage, and christening in P.P. Child named "Melbourne," 1837.

April is derived from the Latin name *Aprilis*, which comes from *aperio*, to open or set forth. The Saxons called it Oster, or Easter month, in which month the feast of the Saxon Goddess Eastre, Easter, or Eoster, is said to have been celebrated. The Romans consecrated the first of April to Venus, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces.

The festival of Easter is called in French *Paque*, a word derived from the Greek *Pascha*, which comes from the Hebrew *Pesch*, signifying Passover. Hence the English word Paschal.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	Tuesday	3	0	8	Morning.
Last Quarter	Tuesday	10	7	16	Morning.
New Moon	Tuesday	17	0	44	Morning.
First Quarter	Tuesday	24	3	37	Afternoon.
Perigee	Friday	13	5	40	Evening.
Apogee	Wednesday	25	2	40	Afternoon.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of April.

	Declination. D. M. S.	Meridian Transit. H. M.	
Mercury	2 17 39·6 S.	10 33	m.
Venus	19 36 1 4 N.	1 54·5	a.
Mars	8 47 27·8 S.	11 56 3	m.
Jupiter	13 31 36·8 S.	8 22·6	m.
Saturn	20 59 50·3 N.	3 12·4	a.
Uranus	16 10 5·6 N.	1 19·9	a.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins	Ends.	Lasts.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 44	7 24	1 35
11	4 58	7 4	1 31
21	5 2	6 55	1 36

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.	Setting.
	D. M.	D. M.
1	5 32 N. of E.	5 32 N. of W.
11	10 20	10 20
21	14 53	14 53

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles
1	95,443,911	238,487
11	95,721,888	238,499
21	95,987,489	245,872

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·58
11	8·56
21	8·53

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	36·63
23	27	36·58
23	27	36·49

Day.	Sun Rises.	Clock before Sun at Noon.	Sun Sets.	The Moon. Age.	Rises.	Norths.	Sets.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise.
	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 19	4 11·2	5 49	13·9	5 a 42	11 a 26	4 m 19	10 30
2	6 20	3 52·9	5 48	14·9	6 5	morn	5 19	11 14
3	6 21	3 34·7	5 46	15·9	6 28	0 8	6 21	11 53
4	6 22	3 16·6	5 44	16·9	6 53	0 51	7 24	11 29
5	6 23	2 58·7	5 43	17·9	7 22	1 36	8 29	11 1
6	6 24	2 41·0	5 41	18·9	7 57	2 25	9 57	10 27
7	6 25	2 23·4	5 39	19·9	8 40	3 17	10 45	9 45
8	6 26	2 6·1	5 38	20·9	9 32	4 14	11 33	8 54
9	6 27	1 49·1	5 37	21·9	10 33	5 14	12 a 57	7 54
10	6 28	1 32·3	5 35	22 9	11 43	6 14	1 52	6 46
11	6 29	1 15·7	5 33	23·9	morn	7 15	2 40	6 10
12	6 30	0 59·5	5 32	24·9	0 56	8 12	3 19	5 34
13	6 31	0 43·6	5 31	25·9	2 11	9 7	3 52	4 20
14	6 31	0 28·0	5 29	26·9	3 24	9 58	4 17	3 7
15	6 32	0 12·6	5 27	27·9	4 37	10 48	4 48	1 57
16	6 33	after 2·2	5 26	28 9	5 48	11 36	5 13	0 55
17	6 34	0 16·8	5 25	0·5	6 59	12 a 25	5 40	0 15
18	6 35	0 30·9	5 23	1·5	8 10	1 15	6 10	0 47
19	6 36	0 44·7	5 22	2·5	9 20	2 6	6 44	1 22
20	6 37	0 58·1	5 21	3·5	10 29	2 59	7 24	2 3
21	6 38	1 11·2	5 19	4·5	11 33	3 53	8 11	2 52
22	6 39	1 23·8	5 17	5·5	12 a 29	4 46	9 4	3 47
23	6 40	1 35·9	5 16	6 5	1 17	5 37	10 1	4 45
24	6 41	1 47·7	5 14	7·5	1 58	6 27	11 2	5 48
25	6 42	1 58·9	5 13	8·5	2 32	7 14	morn	6 20
26	6 43	2 9·7	5 12	9·5	2 57	7 58	0 4	6 52
27	6 44	2 20·1	5 11	10·5	3 23	8 40	1 5	7 54
28	6 45	2 30·0	3 9	11·5	3 46	9 22	2 6	8 57
29	6 46	2 39·4	5 7	12·5	4 8	10 3	3 7	10 0
30	6 47	2 48·2	5 6	13·5	4 31	10 46	4 8	11 2

FULL MOON.—When the right ascension of the Sun and Moon differ 180 degrees, or twelve hours, the Moon is said to be full. The Full Moon always appears opposite the Sun; consequently, the Earth is between them. When the centres of the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in a straight line, the shadow of the Earth crosses the Moon's path, and obscures her disc, thus producing an Eclipse of the Moon. The difference between an Eclipse of the Moon and one of the Sun is, that, in the case of the Moon, its disc, or face, is merely darkened by passing through a shadow; but in an Eclipse of the Sun, its disc appears covered by the solid body of the Moon, which is then between the Earth and Sun.—Lunar Eclipses are caused by the Moon passing through the *shadow* of the Earth.—Solar Eclipses are produced by the intervention of the *substance* of the Moon.

Meteorological Register during the month of May in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	29·926	53·17	51·54	3·79
1847	30·023	53·08	53·32	2·07
1848	29·873	56·54	57·35	6·94
1849	29·994	52·95	54·41	3·01
1850	30·072	56 05	53·87	1·43
1851	29·884	57·66	58·09	4·77
Means	29·962	54·91	55·26	3·67

MAY in Victoria corresponds to November in Great Britain. During the greater part of this month the wind blows from the North, veering occasionally East and West. The average number of days in May in which northerly winds prevail is about sixteen. The mean number of days on which rain has fallen, from 1846 to 1851 inclusive, has been about fourteen. In 1846 and 1848, rain fell on seventeen days of each year; but in 1849, there was rain on eight days only in this month. It appears that in May, 1848, nearly seven inches fell, being almost twice the average of the month during a period of six years; but half of that quantity fell in one day. In 1850, there was a fall of 1·43 inches only, and this quantity was distributed over thirteen days. The month of May is generally clear, cool, and mild, but occasionally there is very vivid lightning, as on the evening of the 17th May, 1846, when the wind veered from N.N.W. to W.S.W., which increased to a gale, and there was a great deal of sheet lightning, accompanied with rain; so again on the 9th of May, 1851, when the wind was veering between N. by E. and W.; after sunset, the sky became suddenly overcast, and soon after there were several smart showers of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning in the S. and W. There is but little foggy weather in May, and then it is principally in the morning, and generally clears off soon after sunrise. The same remarks hold with regard to frosts in May. During this month, also, the refractive power of the atmosphere is generally in excess.

Observations taken at Melbourne Flagstaff, 130 feet above the level of the sea.

1	Tu	ST. PHILIP and ST. JAMES.
2	W	Last N.S.W. Legislative Council, in which Port P. Members sat, closed, 1851.
3	Th	New Zealand declared independent of New South Wales, 1841.
4	F	5. Despats. by *Harbinger* (25 Apr.) pub. respect. New Const., &c., for Vict., 1853.
5	S	Boundary of Moreton Bay Dist. procl. and Resident C. L. Commis. app., 1842.
6	S	THIRD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER. 5. Gov. House at Russell, New Zeal., burnt, 1844.
7	M	First District Councillors elected at Sydney, 1844.
8	Tu	Great influx of the sea at Norfolk Island, 1805.
9	W	10. Scarlatina, for the first time, prevalent in Sydney, 1841.
10	Th	Ground sold in Melb., corner of Swanston and Bourke st., at £210 per ft., 1853.
11	F	Foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel laid in Melbourne, 1840.
12	S	10. Last day of application for male convict assign. received in N.S.W., 1841.
13	S	ROGATION SUNDAY. 11. Great Native Feast at Remuera, New Zealand, 1842.
14	M	8. A Court of Petty Sessions estab. at Alberton, Gipps' Land, Victoria, 1844.
15	Tu	16. Major Mitchell arrived at Weyeba, on the Murrumbidgee, 1836.
16	W	Foundation stone of St. Andrew's Cathedral, laid at Sydney, 1837.
17	Th	ASCENSION DAY. Holy Thursday. Charter of N.S.W. promulgated, 1844.
18	F	17. Mr. Justice Barry elected Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, 1853.
19	S	No cases for hearing at the Melbourne Police Court, 1848.
20	S	18. *Shanghae* arrived with news that J. Foster, Esq., was appointed Col. Secy.
21	M	New Zealand proclaimed a British Colony, 1840.
22	Tu	26. The *Thetis* schooner wrecked on Point Nepean, and four lives lost, 1848.
23	W	27. Major Mitchell arrived at Mount Dispersion, 1836.
24	Th	Birth of Q. Victoria, 1819. Celeb. at Melb. by a review, levee, and ball, 1853.
25	F	Sydney lighted by Gas Company first time, 1841.
26	S	25. George Stewart, Esq., from Sydney, arrived in the cutter *Prince George*, with orders from Sir R. Bourke to report on the state of things in Pt. P., 1836.
27	S	PENTECOST. WHITSUNDAY. 26. Militia enrolled at Wellington, New Z., 1845.
28	M	30. Major Mitchell arrived at Mount Lookout, 1836.
29	Tu	Mr. Batman arr. from V.D.L. to inspect the grazing capabilities of P.P., 1835.
30	W	29 and 30. A great fall of rain at Melbourne, and heavy floods, 1848.
31	Th	*Sophia* brig, from Hobart Town, wrecked on Point Nepean, 1848.

MAY is said to have derived its name from Maia, one of the brightest of the Pleiades. Verstegan affirms of the Anglo-Saxons, "that the pleasant month of May they termed by the name of Trimilki, because in that month they began to milk their kine three times in the day." In the month of May, says an old Chronicler, "On May Day, in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and, with the harmony of birds, praising God in their kind." "Going-a-Maying" is a very ancient English custom, and the May-pole games and dances were very popular for ages.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	Wednesday.	2	1	43 Afternoon.
Last Quarter	Wednesday.	9	12	41 Afternoon.
New Moon	Wednesday.	16	11	53 Forenoon.
First Quarter	Thursday ..	24	9	42 Morning.
Perigee	Wednesday.	9	5	40 Afternoon.
Apogee	Wednesday.	23	9	40 Forenoon.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of April.

	Declination.	Meridian Transit.
	D. M. S.	H. M.
Mercury ..	20 32 20·3 N.	12 10·5 a.
Venus	25 22 5·4 N.	2 31·0 a.
Mars.....	16 42 29 2 N.	11 22·7 m.
Jupiter....	12 5 0 1 8.	6 38 0 m.
Saturn	21 28 54 6 N.	1 26·6 a.
Uranus ...	16 40 47·9 N.	11 25·0 m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins.	Ends.	Length.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 10	6 43	1 33
11	5 20	6 31	1 39
21	5 34	6 18	1 33

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.	Setting.
	D. M.	D. M.
1	19 3 N. of E.	19 3 N. of W.
11	22 44	22 44
21	25 46	25 46

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	96,231,933	240,039
11	96,462,889	231,648
21	96,657,978	250,161

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·51
11	8·49
21	8·47

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	36·35
23	27	36·21
23	27	36·08

Day.	Sun Rises.		Clock after Sun at Noon.		Sun Sets.		The Moon. Age.	The Moon. Rises.		The Moon. Norths.		The Moon. Sets.		Moonlight between sunset and sunrise.	
	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	M.	M.
1	6	49	2	56·6	5	5	14·5	4	a 56	11	a 31	5	m 11	12	6
2	6	50	3	4·4	5	4	15·5	5	23	morn		6	16	12	30
3	6	51	3	11·7	5	3	16·5	5	57	0	19	7	24	12	54
4	6	52	3	18·4	5	2	17·5	6	36	1	11	8	34	12	16
5	6	53	3	24·6	5	1	18·5	7	26	2	7	9	43	11	27
6	6	54	3	30·2	4	59	19·5	8	26	3	7	10	50	10	28
7	6	54	3	35·2	4	58	20·5	9	34	4	9	11	50	9	20
8	6	55	3	39·5	4	57	21·5	10	46	5	10	12	a 40	8	9
9	6	56	3	43·5	4	56	22·5	11	59	6	8	1	21	6	57
10	6	57	3	46·7	4	55	23·5	morn		7	2	1	55	6	21
11	6	58	3	49·4	4	54	24·5	1	12	7	53	2	24	5	46
12	6	59	3	50·0	4	53	25·5	2	23	8	42	2	51	4	46
13	7	0	3	50·5	4	52	26·5	3	33	9	30	3	16	3	27
14	7	1	3	52·5	4	51	27·5	4	42	10	17	3	43	2	19
15	7	2	3	54·1	4	50	28·5	5	51	11	5	4	9	1	11
16	7	3	3	53·8	4	49	0·0	7	1	11	55	4	40	0	2
17	7	4	3	52·9	4	48	1·0	8	10	12	a 47	5	17	0	29
18	7	5	3	51·5	4	47	2·0	9	18	1	41	6	1	1	14
19	7	6	3	49·5	4	46	3·0	10	17	2	35	6	52	2	16
20	7	6	3	47·0	4	46	4·0	11	10	3	28	7	49	3	3
21	7	7	3	44·0	4	45	5·0	11	54	4	19	8	49	4	4
22	7	8	3	40·4	4	44	6·0	12	a 30	5	7	9	51	5	7
23	7	9	3	36·3	4	44	7·0	1	0	5	52	10	52	6	8
24	7	10	3	31·7	4	44	8 0	1	26	6	35	11	53	7	10
25	7	11	3	26·6	4	43	9·0	1	48	7	16	morn		7	40
26	7	12	3	21·0	4	42	10·0	2	10	7	57	0	53	8	11
27	7	13	3	14·9	4	41	11·0	2	33	8	39	1	53	9	12
28	7	13	3	8·4	4	41	12·0	2	56	9	22	2	55	10	14
29	7	14	3	4·4	4	41	13·0	3	22	10	9	3	58	11	18
30	7	15	2	53·0	4	39	14·0	3	53	10	59	5	5	12	26
31	7	15	2	46·1	4	39	15·0	4	43	11	55	6	14	13	31

PERIGEE AND APOGEE.—Since the orbit of the Moon is nearly an ellipse, having the Earth in one of the foci, it follows that the Moon's distance from the Earth varies within certain limits. When at the least distance from the Earth, the Moon is said to be in perigee, and when at the greatest, that body is said to be in apogee. It is the perigee and apogee of the Moon which regulate the heights of the spring and neap tides. Thus, when the Moon is in perigee at the time of conjunction or opposition in R. A. with the Sun, the spring tides will then, so far as the Moon is concerned, be a *maximum*; so, in like manner, when the Moon is in apogee at the time of her conjunction, the spring tides will be a *minimum*.

Meteorological Register during the month of June in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	30 079	50 90	52·26	1·20
1847	29·783	49·49	50·43	2·76
1848	30·071	48·80	50·73	1·61
1849	29·953	51·45	52 20	0·88
1850	29·912	53·35	53·33	2·76
1851	29·964	52·02	52·62	5·22
Means	29·960	51 00	51·93	2 41

June in Victoria, as regards the seasons, corresponds to the month of December in Great Britain. The average fall of rain in June is 3·41 inches; but in June, 1849, only 0·88 inches fell; while in 1851, it was not less than 5·22 inches. From 1846 to 1850 inclusive, there was rain, on the average, eleven days in each year, but during June, 1851, it rained on twenty one days, being very nearly double the number of wet days recorded for the same month during each of the five preceding years. During the six years referred to, the winds in June were from the north, veering between east and west, for one hundred and two days, or on an average, seventeen days in each of the six years. During this month, frosts begin to prevail in the morning; ice is sometimes met with at daybreak, but melts soon after sunrise. On the night of the 8th June, 1853, ice was found in Melbourne and suburbs *from* a quarter of an inch to an inch thick; and a tumbler of water left exposed in the open air, at Bacchus Marsh, was found completely frozen. This night is said to have been the coldest known in the Colony. Dense heavy fogs are not uncommon, but, like the frosts, they only prevail during the early portion of the day, as the Sun's rays quickly dissipate them. On the 9th of June, 1851, the wind being N.E., S.W., and E., there was a thick fog on the horizon in the morning; which was dispersed by noon; but what is very unusual, the fog returned at seven in the evening. It continued foggy during the night, and on the following morning, at daybreak, there was a fog round the horizon, which continued all day and night. On the morning of the 11th there was a fog to the southward; on the 12th, there was rain, but no fog; the morning of the 12th was humid, and a thick fog prevailed, which dispersed by eleven in the morning. During the night, 1·21 inches of rain fell, and there was rain nearly every day during the remainder of the month.

1	F	Colony of Western Australia founded, 1829. [charge, 1837.
2	S	1. First Sale of Land in Melbourne, conducted by R. Hoddle, the Surveyor in
3	S	Trinity Sunday. First female convicts arr. at Sydney, per ship *Juliana*, 1790.
4	M	10. Gold found at the junction of the Turon and Macquarie rivers, N.S.W., 1851.
5	Tu	The first Protestant Bishop (Broughton) of N.S.W. installed at Sydney, 1836.
6	W	Pastoral Society of Australia Felix formed at Melbourne, 1844.
7	Th	Corpus Christi. Chamber of Commerce established at Sydney, 1826.
8	F	First Election at Melb., of addit. Members for Victoria Legisla. Council, 1853.
9	S	Commission of Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria arrived from England, 1851.
10	S	First Sunday after Trinity. [landed, 1849.
11	M	St. Barnabas. The inhabitants of Sydney protested against Convicts being
12	Tu	Sir C. A. Fitzroy took the oath as Governor General of Australia, 1851.
13	W	1. The last letter received from Dr. Leichardt, dated 4th April, 1848.
14	Th	Macquarie Harbour, Van Diemen's Land, discovered, 1816.
15	F	8. Ice found 1 in. thick in the suburbs of Melbourne, 1853. [bourne, 1852.
16	S	£160 per ton paid for the cartage of stores to Bendigo, 100 miles from Mel-
17	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	Massacre at Wairau, New Zealand, 1843.
19	Tu	28. Great fall of snow near Sydney, known as "Snowy Monday," 1837.
20	W	20 and 21. Accession and Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	Th	Sir Charles Hotham arrived in Hobson's Bay, 1854.
22	F	Grand procession from Sandridge with Lieut. Governor Sir C. Hotham, 1854.
23	S	18. *Earl of Charlemont* (435 passengers) wrecked at the Barwon Heads, 1852.
24	S	Third Sunday after Trinity. St. John Baptist.
25	M	Lieut. Governor Sir C. Hotham held his first Levee at Melbourne, 1854.
26	Tu	24. Destructive fire in Bourke-street, Melbourne, six houses burnt down, 1848.
27	W	26. Major Mitchell forded the Darling River, 1835.
28	Th	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838. [Australia, 1847.
29	F	St. Peter. Four new Bishops consecrated at Westminster Abbey, three for
30	S	Last day on which convicts were assigned to private service in N.S.W., 1841.

June.—Ovid, in his Fasti, makes Juno assert that the name was expressly given in honour of herself. In another part, he gives the derivation à junioribus, "Junius est juvenum; qui fuit ante senum."

Those who derive the name from Junius Brutus, who began his Consulship in this month, forget that, according to tradition, it had received the appellation long before.

The Anglo-Saxons had several names for the month of June. They called it sear monath, dry month; midsummer monath, midsummer month; and aera-litha monath, the earlier mild month, in contradistinction to July.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	Friday	1	0	28	Morning.
Last Quarter....	Thursday ..	7	5	28	Evening.
New Moon.....	Friday	15	0	9	Morning.
First Quarter ...	Saturday ..	23	2	32	Morning.
Full Moon	Saturday ..	30	8	54	Night.
Perigee	Monday....	4	9	40	Forenoon.
Apogee	Wednesday.	20	3	40	Morning.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of June.

	Declination. D. M. S.	Meridian Transit. H. M.
Mercury ..	23 3 21·2 N.	1 47·2 a.
Venus	20 51 53·4 N.	3 1·8 a.
Mars.....	21 51 38·2 N.	10 52·7 m.
Jupiter....	11 29 33·0 S.	4 47·8 m.
Saturn ...	21 52 8·9 N.	11 44·1 m.
Uranus ...	17 8 5·6 N.	9 39·6 m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins. H. M.	Ends. H. M.	Lasts. H. M.
1	5 30	6 23	1 55
11	5 39	6 20	1 44
21	6 41	6 21	1 45

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising. D. M.	Setting. D. M.
1	28 19 N. of E.	29 19 N. of W.
11	29 44	29 44
21	30 13	30 13

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun. Miles.	Moon. Miles.
1	96,828,844	229,945
11	96,951,467	238,095
21	97,024,400	250,421

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·46
11	8·45
21	8·44

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	35·98
23	27	35·93
23	27	35·93

Day.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Clock after Sun at Noon. M.	S.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	The Moon. Age. D.	Rises. H.	M.	Norths. H.	M.	Sets. H.	M.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise. H.	M.
1	7	16	2	37·8	4	38	16·0	5 a	18	morn		7 m	26	13	58
2	7	17	2	28·9	4	38	17·0	6	15	0	55	8	36	13	2
3	7	18	2	19·9	4	38	18·0	7	22	1	58	9	40	11	56
4	7	18	2	10·3	4	38	19·0	8	35	3	10	10	36	10	43
5	7	18	2	0·4	4	38	20·0	9	49	4	2	11	21	9	29
6	7	19	1	50·1	4	37	21·0	11	3	4	58	11	57	8	16
7	7	19	1	39·5	4	37	22·0	morn		5	51	12 a	32	7	41
8	7	20	1	28·5	4	37	23·0	0	14	6	40	12	55	7	6
9	7	21	1	17·3	4	36	24·0	1	23	7	27	1	20	5	58
10	7	22	1	5·7	4	36	25·0	2	32	8	14	1	45	4	50
11	7	22	0	53·9	4	36	26·0	3	40	9	1	2	12	3	42
12	7	22	0	41·8	4	36	27·0	4	48	9	49	2	41	2	34
13	7	23	0	29·5	4	36	28·0	5	56	10	39	3	14	1	27
14	7	24	0	17·1	4	36	29·0	7	4	11	32	3	55	0	14
15	7	24	0	5·9	4	36	0·5	8	5	12 a	25	4	43	0	7
16	7	24	before	8·3	4	36	1·5	9	2	1	19	5	38	1	2
17	7	25	0	21·2	4	36	2 5	9	49	2	11	6	38	2	2
18	7	26	0	34·2	4	36	3·5	10	28	3	0	7	39	3	3
19	7	26	0	47·2	4	36	4·5	11	1	3	47	8	41	4	5
20	7	26	1	1·2	4	36	5·5	11	27	4	30	9	41	5	5
21	7	26	1	13·3	4	36	6·5	11	51	5	12	10	42	6	6
22	7	26	1	26·3	4	37	7·5	12 a	13	5	52	11	40	7	3
23	7	27	1	39·3	4	37	8·5	12	35	6	33	morn		7	33
24	7	27	1	52·2	4	38	9·5	12	57	7	15	0	41	8	41
25	7	27	2	5·0	4	38	10·5	1	21	7	59	1	42	9	4
26	7	27	2	17·7	4	39	11·5	1	49	8	47	2	46	10	7
27	7	27	2	30·2	4	39	12·5	2	24	9	40	2	54	11	15
28	7	27	2	42·6	4	39	13·5	3	6	10	38	5	4	12	25
29	7	27	2	54·9	4	40	14·5	4	0	11	41	6	15	13	36
30	7	27	3	6·9	4	40	15·5	5	4	morn		7	24	14	20

TWILIGHT is that faint light which precedes the rising and follows the setting of the Sun. It is caused by the upper portion of the Earth's atmosphere refracting the rays of the Sun, while the Sun is below the horizon, and reflecting them among the particles of air of which the atmosphere is composed. The duration of Twilight is not only different at different places at the same time of the year, but varies at the same place for the same time in different years. It also has an annual variation, which, being constant for each particular place on the same day in every year, is computed, and its amount constitutes what is called the duration of Twilight. It is commonly agreed, that within the temperate zone, Twilight begins and ends when the Sun is 18 degrees below the horizon; but different observations give different results. All observers agree, that as the latitude increases, so does the duration of the Twilight.

Meteorological Register during the month of July in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	30·029	50·04	51·32	1·29
1847	29·739	49·32	50·09	2·63
1848	30·078	46·69	49·22	1·11
1849	30·006	47·78	48·93	4·38
1850	30·247	50·35	51·03	1·98
1851	29·799	51·86	52·83	1·70
Means	29·983	49·34	50·57	2·18

JULY in Victoria corresponds to the month of January in Great Britain, being the coldest month in Victoria. The rain which fell in July, during six consecutive years, was, on an average, 2·18 inches, being nearly half an inch le s than the monthly average of the entire six years. The least quantity in this month fell in 1848, being only 1·11 inches, while the greatest fall was in the following year, 1849, when 4·38 inches fell. During 186 days of July, from 1846 to 1851, there were 107 days on which the wind was from the northward, veering from that to the eastern or western points of the compass. Notwithstanding that the Thermometer is lower in July than at any other time of the year, mists and fogs are less prevalent than during the succeeding month, but there are frequently sharp frosts early in the morning, and, when the wind blows from the northward, occasionally heavy showers of hail and sleet. Thus, in 1848 and 1849, when the Thermometer was lower than during the two years which preceded and followed them, we find that on the 22nd July, 1848, when the wind was south-east by east, thin sleet fell early in the day; moreover, in this year the wind was northward eleven days only, but came from the south for sixteen days. So, in like manner, in 1849, on the 10th July, when the wind was south, north-east, and south-east, the Thermometer was as low as 30 degrees, on which occasion there was a heavy damp fog in the early part of the day, but the afternoon was clear and bright. Again, on the 13th of the same month, when the wind was north-east, south, and south-east, there was a very sharp hour frost at sunrise, Fahrenheit's Thermometer standing at 26 degrees, the minimum height hitherto observed in Melbourne; it was, however, clear all day, with a very light wind.

1	S	FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Separation of Victoria proclaimed, and Mel-
2	M	VISITATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. [bourne declared the capital, 1851.
3	Tu	Ports of South Australia declared free, 1845.
4	W	The *James Watt*, from Sydney, first steamer that anchored in the Bay, 1837.
5	Th	Crown Lands first rented to Settlers in Van Diemen's Land, 1828.
6	F	1. New Registration system first put in opera. in Victoria, by Mr. Archer, 1853.
7	S	1. A branch of the Colonial Treasury of N.S.W. estab. at Melbourne, 1839.
8	S	FIFTH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. A Water Police Magistrate app. for P.P., 1841.
9	M	1. Two Com. of Crown Lands app. in P.P., with estab. of Border Police, 1840.
10	Tu	3. Found. stones of Melb. Univ. and Pub. Lib. laid by Sir C. Hotham, 1854.
11	W	Sir G. Gipps issued new Squatting Regulations, 1845, amending those of 1844.
12	Th	Intel. arr. in Melb. that Home Gov. accept resig. of Lt. Gov. La Trobe, 1853.
13	F	14. An Auxiliary Bible Society established, 1840.
14	S	J. L. Foster, Esq., Col. Sec., arr. in the *Argo*, from England, in 67 days, 1853.
15	S	SIXTH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER. C. J. La Trobe, Esq., sworn in as first Lt. Gov. of
16	M	Motion carried for an Assay Office in Victoria, 1852. [Victoria, 1851.
17	Tu	16. Fifth Census taken in N.S.W. and Pt. Phillip, 1841 : total pop., 130,856.
18	W	South-west Coast of New Holland discov., 1622. 14. West Coast disc., 1619.
19	Th	20. Capt. Stokes announced Colonial Coal superior to Engl. for steamers, 1849.
20	F	Private Escort between McIvor and Castlemaine attacked, gold stolen, 1853.
21	S	12. First Election of Leg. Coun. for N.S.W. and P.P. com., and continued to [July 27, 1843.
22	S	SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
23	M	12. Promissory Notes issued *ad lib.* in Van Diemen's Land, 1821.
24	Tu	First Government Escort arrived from Bendigo with 20,937 ozs. of gold, 1852.
25	W	ST. JAMES. Cattle first exported from Van Diemen's Land to Mauritius, 1818.
26	Th	Small Pox first appeared in Sydney, 1826.
27	F	Colonial Land and Emigration Board established in London, 1839.
28	S	The *Chusan* (first steamship from England) arrived in Hobson's Bay, 1852.
29	S	EIGHTH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. 27. First Emig. Ship arr. in S. Australia, 1836.
30	M	Imp. Act passed for elec. L. Coun. for N.S.W. and P.P., to be estab. at Syd., 1842.
31	Tu	Legis. Council of Victoria adopt a petition for the establishment of a Mint, 1852.

JULY is the seventh month of the year. According to ancient reckoning, it was the fifth, and called Quintilis, until Mark Antony denominated it July, in compliment to Caius Cæsar, the Roman Dictator, whose surname was Julius.

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called it mæd-monath, "mead-month," from the meads being then in their bloom. They also termed it hey-monath, or "hay-month," because, says Verstegan, "therein they usually made their hay-harvest."

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter....	Friday	6	11	8	Night.
New Moon.....	Saturday ..	14	1	41	Afternoon.
First Quarter ...	Sunday	22	5	30	Afternoon.
Full Moon	Sunday	29	4	0	Afternoon.
Perigee	Monday....	2	4	40	Morning.
Apogee	Tuesday ...	17	6	40	Evening.
Perigee	Monday....	30	10	40	Morning.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of July.

	Declination.	Meridian Transit.
	D. M. S.	H. M.
Mercury ..	17 35 2·9 N.	11 35·0 m.
Venus	8 43 22·0 N.	3 7·4 a.
Mars.....	11 58 5·5 N.	10 22·7 m.
Jupiter....	11 55 51·8 S.	2 42·9 m.
Saturn ...	22 7 31·5 N.	9 58·9 m.
Uranus ...	17 29 7·3 N.	7 37·0 m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins.	Ends.	Lasts.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 50	6 13	1 34
11	5 35	6 35	1 50
21	5 37	6 33	1 42

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	97,050,844	224,668
11	97,040,444	245,167
21	96,976,689	246,815

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.	Setting.
	D. M.	D. M.
1	29 52 N. of E.	29 52 N. of W.
11	28 35	28 35
21	26 26	26 26

Sun's Hor. Par. — *Obliquity of the Ecliptic.*

D.	Seconds.	D. M. S.
1	8·44	23 27 36·00
11	8·44	23 27 36·12
21	8·44	23 27 36·30

Day.	Sun Rises.	Clock before Sun at Noon.	Sun Sets.	The Moon. Age.	Rises.	Norths.	Sets.	Moonlight between sunset and sunrise.
	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. M.
1	7 27	3 18·7	4 39	15·5	6 a 17	0m 46	8m 24	13 10
2	7 27	3 30·3	4 41	16·5	7 33	1 49	9 14	11 54
3	7 27	3 41·4	4 41	17·5	8 50	2 49	9 55	10 37
4	7 27	3 52·7	4 41	18·5	10 3	3 45	10 29	9 24
5	7 26	4 3·5	4 42	19·5	11 15	4 36	10 58	8 11
6	7 26	4 14·0	4 42	20·5	morn	5 25	11 24	7 36
7	7 26	4 24·2	4 43	21·5	0 24	6 12	11 49	7 2
8	7 26	4 34·1	4 44	22·5	1 33	6 59	12 a 15	5 53
9	7 26	4 43·6	4 44	23·5	2 40	7 46	12 43	4 46
10	7 25	4 52·7	4 45	24·5	3 48	8 36	1 16	3 37
11	7 25	5 1·4	4 45	25·5	4 55	9 27	1 53	2 30
12	7 24	5 9·7	4 46	26·5	5 58	10 20	2 39	1 26
13	7 24	5 17·6	4 47	27·5	6 56	11 13	3 31	0 28
14	7 23	5 25·8	4 48	28·5	7 45	12 a 5	4 28	0 0
15	7 23	5 31·9	4 49	0·9	8 28	12 56	5 30	0 41
16	7 22	5 38·4	4 49	1·9	9 2	1 43	6 32	1 43
17	7 22	5 44·3	4 50	2·9	9 29	2 27	7 33	2 43
18	7 21	5 59·8	4 51	3·9	9 54	3 9	8 33	3 42
19	7 21	5 54·6	4 51	4·9	10 16	3 49	9 31	4 40
20	7 20	5 59·0	4 52	5·9	10 37	4 29	10 30	5 38
21	7 19	6 2·7	4 53	6·9	10 59	5 10	11 30	6 37
22	7 18	6 5·9	4 54	7·9	11 22	5 52	morn	7 7
23	7 18	6 8·5	4 55	8·9	11 46	6 36	0 32	7 37
24	7 17	6 10·5	4 55	9·9	12 a 17	7 26	1 35	8 40
25	7 16	6 11·9	4 56	10·9	12 55	8 21	2 43	9 47
26	7 15	6 12·7	4 57	11·9	1 43	9. 21	3 53	10 56
27	7 14	6 12·9	4 58	12·9	2 41	10 24	5 3	12 5
28	7 13	6 12·5	4 59	13·9	3 51	11 29	6 6	13 7
29	7 12	6 11·5	5 0	14·9	5 8	morn	7 2	13 54
30	7 12	6 9·9	5 1	15·9	6 27	0 32	7 47	12 45
31	7 11	6 7·7	5 2	16 9	7 45	1 32	8 26	11 26

The Sun's Amplitude.—The term Amplitude denotes the distance and bearing of any celestial body from the east and west points when on the horizon. From about the 23rd September to 21st March, the Sun's Amplitude for all places having south latitude, is south; but during the remainder of the year, for the same hemisphere, the Amplitude is north.

The Ecliptic.—The term Ecliptic is employed to denote the apparent annual path of the Sun, but is in reality the orbit of the Earth, which always is in that part of the Ecliptic directly opposite that in which the Sun is said to be.

Meteorological Register during the month of August in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	30·015	48 22	50·03	2·70
1847	29·944	51·14	53·45	1·99
1848	29·894	48·66	50·80	4·23
1849	29·948	51·18	52·19	7·62
1850	30·060	53·47	52·48	2·08
1851	29·793	51·31	52·68	3·04
Means	29·942	50 66	51·94	3·61

AUGUST in this Colony corresponds with February in Great Britain. Next to July, this is the coldest month in Victoria. There are more days in August on which rain falls than in any other month in the year. The average of six years gives fifteen days on which rain may be expected out of the thirty-one. The least number of wet days in August was in 1850, when it rained on ten days only; while in 1848 and 1851, rain fell during eighteen days in each year. There are sometimes thunderstorms here in August, as on 30th, 1846, when several distant peals were heard, the wind being south-west, south, and south by east. Thunder was also heard at Melbourne on 27th August, 1847, when the wind veered from north to east, and afterwards returned to north, and from that to west. The day was unusually warm, the average from observation of the Thermometer from morning till night being 60 degrees. About 10 in the morning the wind increased to a furious gale, with heavy showers of rain and hail, accompanied by peals of thunder. The warmest day in August appears to have been on the 18th, in 1849, when the Thermometer in shade, at half-past 8 in the morning, was at 70 degrees; at half-past 2 in the afternoon, it stood at 69 degrees; at sunset, 63 degrees; and at 9 in the evening, it was 62 degrees; the wind for the day being very strong from the north by east and west. There was a dense haze on the horizon. Frosts of considerable power occur twice or thrice in this month, between midnight and sunrise, and annually there are several days in August when a dense fog prevails at daybreak. On the 29th and 30th August, 1849, there was a continued heavy snowstorm in Melbourne. The winds on these days were north-north-west, north-west, south-west, south-south-west, and north-west. This is the only instance on record of snow falling in Melbourne.

1	W	Bill passed by the B. Parl., separating P.P., now Victoria, from N.S.W., 1850.
2	Th	Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy arrived at Sydney, 1846.
3	F	First detachment of New Zealand Fencibles arrive at Auckland, 1847.
4	S	Wreck of the *Cataraqui*, on King's Island, bound for P.P., 414 lives lost, 1845.
5	☽	NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Royal Assent given to P.P. Separation Bill,
6	M	15. Sir C. Hotham visits Geelong for first time, 1854. [1850.
7	Tu	Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney, 1795; left 28th September, 1800.
8	W	1. First meeting of the Legis. Council of N.SW. and P.P. at Sydney, 1843.
9	Th	Wilson discovered the Pellew Islands, 1783.
10	F	Van Diemen's Land first taken possession of by the British, 1803.
11	S	The robbers of the Private Escort taken, three weeks after the robbery, 1853.
12	☽	TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Post Office at Melbourne opened, 1841.
13	M	Dr. Leichardt left Sydney for Port Essington, 1844.
14	Tu	Martial Law proclaimed against the Aborigines, at Bathurst, N.S.W., 1824.
15	W	South Aust. estab., 1834. All Gold Mines in Vic. procld. Crown property, 1851.
16	Th	5. Governor Bligh arrived at Sydney, 1806, and deposed 26th January, 1808.
17	F	1. Miners' Delegate Deputat. to Lt. Gov. for reduction of License Fee, 1853.
18	S	A police magistrate and police establishment appointed at Portland Bay, 1840.
19	☽	ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
20	M	Massacres at New Zealand, 1845.
21	Tu	9. Public Meeting held against Transportation at Launceston, V.D.L., 1850.
22	W	20. The monthly license fee for gold digging in Victoria fixed at £1 10s., 1851.
23	Th	20. Transportation to New South Wales ceased, 1840.
24	F	ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
25	S	Sir C. Hotham left Melbourne to visit the Gold Fields, 1854.
26	☽	TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Birth of Prince Albert, 1819.
27	M	2. Lieut. Governor Sir H. E. F. Young arrived at Adelaide, 1848.
28	Tu	10. Governor Fitzgerald arrived at Perth, Western Australia, 1848.
29	W	John Pascoe Fawkner, M.L.C., first encamped upon the site of Melbourne, 1835.
30	Th	Torres Straits disc., 1606. Opening of augmented Leg. Council of Vict., 1853.
31	F	19. Motion for separ. of P.P. from N.S.W. rej. by Leg. Council of N.S.W., 1844.

AUGUST is the eighth month of the year. It was called Sextilis by the Romans until the Senate complimented the Emperor Augustus by naming it after him.

The Finlanders and Germans have adopted the word August for harvest. Oogst maand, is the harvest month; and Augar wagen, a harvest waggon. The Dutch Oogsten, is to reap or gather corn. The Spaniards have the verb Agostar, to gather in harvest; and the French have a phrase, Faire l'Aout, for "making harvest." Our Saxon ancestors, says Verstegan, called it "Arn-monath, or barn-moneth, intending thereby the then filling their barns with corn."

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	Sunday . .	6	7	1 Morning.
New Moon	Monday....	13	4	32 Morning.
First Quarter....	Tuesday ...	21	6	14 Morning.
Full Moon	Monday....	27	11	1 Night
Apogee	Tuesday ...	14	2	0 Afternoon.
Perigee.....	Monday....	27	9	0 Evening.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of August.

	Declination.				Meridian Transit.	
	D.	M.	S.		H.	M.
Mercury ..	18	20	54·9	N.	11	24·2 m.
Venus	5	11	58·1	S.	2	38·7 a.
Mars.....	22	47	48·2	N.	9	49·8 m.
Jupiter....	13	12	34·9	S.	0	28·4 m.
Saturn....	22	14	3·0	N.	8	11·3 m.
Uranus ...	17	37	26·6	N.	5	37·7 m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins.		Ends.		Lasts.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	5	28	6	43	1	41
11	5	22	6	48	1	39
21	5	15	6	51	1	30

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	96,856,758	225,605
11	96,712,489	251,538
21	96,523,360	237,521

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.			Setting.		
	D.	M.		D.	M.	
1	23	15	N. of E.	23	15	N. of W.
11	19	41		19	41	
31	15	40		15	40	

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·45
11	8·46
21	8·48

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	36·52
23	27	36·74
23	27	36·96

Day.	Sun Rises.		Clock before Sun at Noon.		Sun Sets.		The Moon. Age.		Rises.		Norths.		Sets.		Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise.	
	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	D.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	7	9	6	5·9	5	3	17·9		9	a 0	2m	27	8m	58	10	9
2	7	9	6	1·5	5	4	18·9		10	12	3	18	9	25	8	57
3	7	8	5	56·9	5	4	19·9		11	22	4	7	9	51	7	46
4	7	7	5	53·0	5	5	20·9		morn		4	55	10	17	7	10
5	7	6	5	6·9	5	6	21·9		0	31	5	43	10	45	6	35
6	7	5	5	42·1	5	7	22·9		1	41	6	33	11	17	5	24
7	7	4	5	35·8	5	8	23·9		2	48	7	24	11	53	4	16
8	7	3	5	28·9	5	9	24·9		3	52	8	16	12	a 56	3	11
9	7	1	5	21·5	5	10	25·9		4	52	9	9	1	26	2	9
10	7	0	5	13·5	5	11	26·9		5	43	10	1	2	21	1	17
11	6	59	5	5·9	5	12	27	9	6	27	10	52	3	22	0	32
12	6	57	5	55	8	5 13	28·9		7	3	11	40	4	24	0	0
13	6	56	5	46·1	5	14	0·4		7	33	12	a 25	5	25	0	11
14	6	55	4	35·8	5	14	1·4		7	57	1	8	6	26	1	12
15	6	54	4	25·0	5	15	2·4		8	22	1	49	7	25	2	10
16	6	52	4	13.7	5	16	3·4		8	43	2	29	8	24	3	8
17	6	51	4	1·8	5	17	4 4		9	3	3	8	9	12	4	5
18	6	50	3	49·4	5	18	5·4		9	25	3	49	10	22	5	4
19	6	48	3	36·4	5	19	6 4		9	59	4	32	11	25	6	6
20	6	47	3	23·0	5	20	7·4		10	16	5	18	morn		6	37
21	6	45	3	9·0	5	21	8·4		10	49	6	9	0	29	7	8
22	6	44	2	54·6	5	22	9·4		11	31	7	5	1	36	8	14
23	6	42	2	39·6	5	23	10·4		12	a 22	8	5	2	44	9	21
24	6	41	2	24·2	5	24	11·4		1	26	9	8	3	49	10	25
25	6	39	2	8·4	5	25	12·4		2	39	10	12	4	47	11	22
26	6	38	1	52·2	5	26	13·4		3	57	11	13	5	37	12	11
27	6	36	1	35·5	5	27	14·4		5	16	morn		6	18	15	51
28	6	35	1	18·4	5	28	15·4		6	34	0	10	6	52	12	1
29	6	33	1	1·0	5	29	16·4		7	50	1	4	7	22	10	53
30	6	32	0	43·3	5	29	17·4		9	4	1	56	7	50	9	28
31	6	31	0	25·2	5	30	18·4		10	16	2	44	8	17	8	15

Distances of the Earth from the Sun and Moon.—The planets and satellites moving round their primaries in elliptical orbits from west to east, it follows that the distances will vary at different times; thus, in January the Earth is about three millions of miles nearer the Sun than it is in June; but in order to prevent the destructive heat which would arise from its proximity to us, the motion of the Earth is increased, so that its centre describes a longer line in January than it does in June. The distances of the Sun and Moon from the Earth were at first determined by direct observation, and constitute the basis of Practical Astronomy in the present age.

Meteorological Register during the month of September in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	30·073	54·11	55·06	1·94
1847	30·097	55·61	57·43	1·75
1848	29·775	55·35	56 36	2·87
1849	29·802	52·52	53·93	5·01
1850	29 941	55 66	55·96	3·85
1851	29·987	57·23	53·50	4·18
Means	29·946	55·08	55·37	3·27

SEPTEMBER.—This month corresponds with March in Great Britain, being that in which the Spring Equinox for the southern hemisphere takes place, and is chiefly distinguished by its being the season when the equinoctial gales prevail. It appears that the majority of the winds, during this month, blow from the northward; thus, in six years, the wind in September blew from the north for 78 days, while the total number of days it blew from the southward was but 54. The least fall of rain in September was in the year 1847, when 1·75 inches fell; the greatest fall was in 1849, when 5·01 inches fell. In 1846, there were but seven days in September on which rain fell; while in 1851, rain fell on twenty days during the same month. The average number of days in this month on which rain may be expected, for any year, is thirteen. In 1848, on the 13th and 14th September, there was an unusual amount of heat in the atmosphere, the Thermometer ranging from 67 to 79 degrees on both days. The wind in turns was north-west, west, north-west, north-north-west, and north-west, till about 5 in the morning of the 15th, when it suddenly chopped round and blew with great violence from the west-south-west. The approach of the gale was indicated by the sinking of the Barometer during the night from 30 to 29½ inches; but as soon as the storm began, the Barometer commenced rising, and continued doing so until the morning of the 16th, when it had attained the height of 30·66 inches. In 1851, on the 2nd, while the wind was north and north-west, about 3 in the afternoon, there was an unusually heavy squall of wind, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, and rain; and five days after, about mid-day, the sky suddenly became overcast, and the wind continued increasing till midnight, when there was a storm of thunder and lightning, after which came fine weather.

1	S	Melbourne Savings' Bank established, 1841.
2	S	THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moreton Bay Settlement estab., 1844.
3	M	Marines from the *Electra* landed to do duty at the Gaol and Govt. Offices, 1853.
4	Tu	2. The 40th Regiment (Col. Valiant) ordered to Bendigo Gold Field, 1853.
5	W	*Madras* steamship arr. in Hobson's Bay with English intel. 57 days old, 1854.
6	Th	3. Foundation stone laid of first Independent Chapel at Melbourne, 1839.
7	F	8. Col. Barney arrived at Sydney from England, *en route* to form the Colony
8	S	NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY. [of N. Australia, 1846.
9	S	FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Coal discovered in W. Australia, 1846.
10	M	30. C. J. La Trobe, Esq., arrived at Melbourne, as Super. of Port Phillip, 1839.
11	Tu	First Turnpike Gate erected in Van D. Land opened at New Town, 1848.
12	W	Sale of P.P. lands at Sydney (having been withdrawn from Melbourne), 1838.
13	Th	Mining Act Amendment Bill passed, 1853. The Jewish Year 5616 begins.
14	F	HOLY CROSS. 9. Methodist Missionary Society established at Melbourne, 1839.
15	S	99th Regiment arrived at Melbourne from Van Diemen's Land, 1853.
16	S	FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Mining Comp. formed in W. Aus., 1846.
17	M	16. N.S.W. Association formed for preventing Transportation, 1850.
18	Tu	200 Germ. Immig. arr. at Adelaide, 1844. Trial and conv. of Esc. Robbers, 1853.
19	W	20. Sir G. Gipps announces the discontin. of Transportation to N.S.W., 1840.
20	Th	First Emigrants arr. at Hob. Town, 1816. Melb. and Geelong Rail. com., 1853.
21	F	ST. MATTHEW. [Aborigines), 1848.
22	S	Mr. Kennedy left Sydney to explore the N.E. Coast of New Holland (killed by
23	S	SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
24	M	Rained for three weeks in Van Diemen's Land, 1822.
25	Tu	A Police Magistrate and Police Establishment appointed for Geelong, 1837.
26	W	29. Capt. Hobson, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, anch. in the Bay named after him, 1836.
27	Th	30. Maj. Mitchell reached Mt. Macedon, and made observations on P.P., 1836.
28	F	King George's Sound discovered by Vancouver, 1791.
29	S	ST. MICHAEL. Michaelmas Day. Capt Lonsdale, Police Magis., arr. to take [charge of P.P., 1836.
30	S	SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

SEPTEMBER is now the ninth month; formerly it was the seventh, and hence its name. The legal year in England did not commence on the first of January till the alteration of the style in 1752.

The Saxons called it gerst-monath, or barley-month. Verstegan says, "Barley was antiently called gerst; the name of barley being given unto it by reason of the drink therewith made called beer, and from beerleg it comes to be barley." He goes on to say, that "this excellent and healthsome liquor-beere antiently also called ael, as of the Danes it yet is (beere and ale being in effect the same) was first of the Germans invented and brought in use."

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	Monday	3	6	4	Evening.
New Moon	Tuesday	11	8	32	Evening.
First Quarter	Wednesday.	19	4	41	Afternoon.
Full Moon	Wednesday.	26	7	0	Morning.
Apogee	Monday	10	5	0	Morning.
Perigee	Tuesday	25	8	0	Morning.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of September.

	Declination. D. M. S.	Meridian Transit. H. M.
Mercury ..	3 5 44·2 S.	12 53·5 a.
Venus	13 2 5 5 S.	1 6·5 a.
Mars	19 6 23·0 N.	9 11 8 m.
Jupiter ...	14 31 35·6 S.	10 11·9 a.
Saturn ...	22 14 37·9 N.	6 22·6 m.
Uranus ..	17 37 38·9 N.	3 39·4 m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins. H. M.	Ends. H. M.	Lasts. H. M.
1	4 53	7 18	1 36
11	4 36	7 18	1 37
21	4 10	7 36	1 46

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising. D. M.	Setting. D. M.
1	10 45 N. of E.	10 45 N. of W.
11	6 1	6 1
21	0 45	0 45

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun. Miles.	Moon. Miles
1	96,283,489	234,080
11	96,012,733	231,740
21	95,776,289	228,620

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·50
11	8·52
21	8·55

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	37·13
23	27	37·29
23	27	37·37

Day.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Clock after Sun at Noon. M.	S.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	The Moon. Age. D.	Rises. H.	M.	Norths. H.	M.	Sets. H.	M.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise. H.	M.
1	6	29	0	6·7	5	31	19·4	11 a	28	3 m	36	8 m	45	7	1
2	6	27	0	12·0	5	32	20·4	morn		4	26	9	15	6	25
3	6	26	0	30·9	5	33	21·4	0	38	5	18	9	55	5	48
4	6	24	0	50·2	5	34	22·4	1	45	6	11	10	32	4	49
5	6	23	1	9·7	5	35	23·4	2	47	7	5	11	20	3	36
6	6	21	1	29 4	5	36	24 4	3	41	7	57	12 a	15	2	40
7	6	19	1	49·3	5	37	25·4	4	28	8	45	1	15	1	51
8	6	18	2	9·5	5	38	26·4	5	5	9	37	2	16	1	13
9	6	16	2	29·6	5	39	27·4	5	37	10	24	3	19	0	39
10	6	14	2	50·2	5	40	28·4	6	4	11	7	4	19	0	10
11	6	13	3	10·7	5	41	29·4	6	26	11	48	5	18	0	13
12	6	11	3	31·5	5	42	0·6	6	48	12 a	28	6	18	0	36
13	6	9	3	52·3	5	43	1·6	7	9	1	8	7	17	1	34
14	6	8	3	13·2	5	44	2·6	7	29	1	48	8	16	2	22
15	6	6	4	34·2	5	44	3·6	7	52	2	30	9	17	3	33
16	6	4	4	55·2	5	45	4·6	8	17	3	15	10	21	4	36
17	6	3	5	16·3	5	46	5·6	8	49	4	4	11	27	5	41
18	6	1	5	37·5	5	47	6·6	9	26	4	57	morn		6	14
19	6	0	5	58·5	5	48	7·6	10	13	5	54	0	34	6	46
20	5	58	6	19·8	5	49	8·6	11	9	6	54	1	38	7	49
21	5	56	6	40·9	5	50	9·6	12 a	16	7	55	2	37	8	47
22	5	55	7	2·1	5	51	10·6	1	30	8	55	3	27	9	36
23	5	53	7	22·8	5	52	11·6	2	47	9	53	4	11	10	19
24	5	51	7	43·7	5	53	12·6	4	5	10	48	4	48	10	55
25	5	50	8	4·5	5	54	13·6	5	22	11	41	5	19	11	25
26	5	49	8	25·1	5	55	14·6	6	37	morn		5	48	11	11
27	5	47	8	46 5	5	56	15·6	7	52	0	31	6	14	9	55
28	5	45	9	5·7	5	57	16·6	9	6	1	22	6	41	8	39
29	5	44	9	25·9	5	58	17·6	10	20	2	14	7	12	7	24
30	5	42	9	45·5	5	59	18·6	11	31	3	7	7	46	6	11

The Sun's Horizontal Parallax.—When two persons look at the same object at the same instant, each sees it in a different position; the difference between these positions is called the parallax of the object. To an eye in the centre of the Earth, any object near the horizon appears at a greater altitude than it does when viewed from any altitude above that point; therefore, parallax is said to diminish the altitude, or apparent height of the body. This difference of place on the horizon, as viewed from the surface and from the centre of the Earth, is called the horizontal, or greatest parallax. Another definition is, the angle subtended by the semi-diameter of the Earth when viewed from the Sun, or any other celestial body.

Meteorological Register during the month of October in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	29·966	60·20	59·90	3·72
1847	30·029	57·03	57·96	2·33
1848	29·820	56·16	54·74	6·51
1849	29·931	58·76	59·06	1·05
1850	29·949	62·22	61·12	0·28
1851	29·924	59·46	59·09	1 33
Means	29·936	58·97	58·65	2·54

OCTOBER.—In Victoria, this month corresponds to April in Great Britain. The height of the Barometer, on an average of six years, differs less than the thirtieth part of an inch from the mean monthly average of the entire six years. The mean fall of rain during this month is within a quarter of an inch of the mean monthly average of the same years. The average number of days in October on which rain may be expected is about seven; but in 1848, when the greatest fall took place, it rained on sixteen days, to the extent of 6·51 inches. In October, 1850, when the least quantity fell, it rained on six days. The prevailing winds during this month are from the southward, veering between the east and west points. During *the six* years there were ninety October days on which southerly winds blew, while there were only forty-eight days' wind *from* the northward. This may be regarded as the most pleasant month of the year, at least in Melbourne, because, while the days gradually increase in warmth, the ground is still moist with the heavy rains of the winter and spring; so that, although the winds blow pretty strongly, there is rarely much dust flying about. Only one instance is registered during six years of thunder having been heard in this month at Melbourne. The following is the meteorolgical record of the day in question:—October 20th, 1848, winds north-east by east, *and* north-west; a bright morning; clear thin cirro streaks and small dark cumuli on a bright sky; at *noon* the horizon, from the south to north-west, had a threatening appearance; before sunset, heavy peals of thunder, with short showers. There is likewise but one record of lightning:—October 30th, 1851, winds north-north-west and north west; morning fine; scattered cirro and cirro stratus; about 11 in the morning, cumuli rising in the north-west; at sunset, squalls were passing on the northward, and there was lightning in the south.

1	M	Christ's College, V.D.L., commenced, 1846.
2	Tu	3. The Instructions to the Superintendent of Port Phillip publicly read, 1839.
3	W	First public sale of cattle held in Van Diemen's Land, 1817.
4	Th	Government House, Hobart Town, finished, 1817.
5	F	Captain Cook landed in New Zealand, 1768.
6	S	4. Foundation stone of St. Francis's, Roman Catholic Church, Melb., laid, 1841.
7	S	EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFT. TRIN. 8. Gen. Pitt and staff arr. at Auckland, 1847.
8	M	7. Govt. of N.S.W. inf. that Ord. in Coun. for Conv. Trans. to be rescinded, 1851.
9	Tu	Gov. Collins landed at Port Phillip, and attempted to found a settlement, 1803.
10	W	Communion service of plate arrived at Port P. as a present from Geo. III., 1803.
11	Th	His Excel. C. J. La Trobe arrived at Launceston from Port Phillip, 1846.
12	F	Gunpowder first made in Australia, 1829.
13	S	5. The *Stirlingshire* brig arr. at Melb. with a detach. of 4th Regt., &c., 1836.
14	S	NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFT. TRIN. 16. Earthquake at Wellington, N.Z., 1848.
15	M	The *Shamrock*, first iron steamer, arrived at Sydney from England, 1841.
16	Tu	14. Opening of the first separate Legislative Coun. of N.S.W. at Sydney, 1851.
17	W	15. Branch of the Union Bank of Australia established in Melbourne, 1838.
18	Th	ST. LUKE.
19	F	18. First Melb. Elec. Com. decide F. J. Sargood, M.L.C. for Melb., instead of
20	S	Public market established at Sydney, 1810. [H. Langlands, 1853.
21	S	TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
22	M	21. Great Public Meeting at Sydney against Transportation, 1846.
23	Tu	24. Fort Macquarie Battery at Sydney completed, 1803.
24	W	First Bills of Mortality for Melb. pub. by Mr. Archer, Act. Registrar Gen., 1853.
25	Th	ST. CRISPIN.
26	F	Queen Victoria proclaimed at Hobart Town, 1837.
27	S	28. Treasury at Melb. burglariously entered, and iron safe carried off, 1851.
28	S	TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE.
29	M	11. The Sydney University Inauguration, 1852.
30	Tu	28. Great fire in Collins-street, Melbourne, 1853.
31	W	ALL HALLOWS' EVE. The first Publican's License issued in Melbourne, 1835.

OCTOBER, in the year of Romulus, was strictly what its name implies, the eighth month. With us it is the tenth. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, likewise, called it Se-teotha-monath, the tenth month. They also called it Winter-fyllith, or fulleth, *i.e.* winter beginneth.—See "Bosworth's Saxon Dictionary," verb Monath. Verstegan says, that October had also the name of Wyn-monat, wyn signifying wine; and "albeit," he continues, "they had not anciently wines made in Germany, yet in this season they had them from divers countries adjoining."

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	Wednesday.	3	8	44	Morning.
New Moon.....	Thursday ..	11	1	4	Afternoon.
First Quarter....	Friday	19	1	18	Morning.
Full Moon	Thursday ..	25	5	7	Afternoon.
Apogee.....	Sunday	7	2	40	Afternoon.
Perigee	Tuesday....	23	11	40	Morning.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of October.

	Declination.				Meridian Transit.		
	D.	M.	S.		H.	M.	
Mercury ..	19	53	33	S.	1	15·6	a.
Venus	5	10	6	S.	10	14·5	m.
Mars	13	34	27·0	N.	8	24·9	m.
Jupiter ...	15	4	12·0	S.	8	3·0	a.
Saturn ...	22	13	15·0	S.	4	23·7	m.
Uranus ..	17	24	34·9	N.	1	34·2	m.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins		Ends.		Lasts.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	4	6	7	33	1	33
11	3	49	7	44	1	34
21	3	33	7	56	1	36

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.		Setting.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
1	3	48 S. of E.	3	48 S. of W.
11	7	41	7	41
21	13	24	13	24

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	95,504,244	240,910
11	95,277,711	247,540
21	94,960,326	226,913

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·58
11	8·60
21	8·62

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	37·39
23	27	37·35
23	27	37·25

Day.	Sun Rises.		Clock after Sun at Noon.		Sun Sets.		The Moon. Age.	The Moon. Rises.		The Moon. Norths.		The Moon. Sets.		Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise.	
	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	5	40	10	5·0	6	0	19·6	morn		4m	1	8m	28	5	6
2	5	39	10	24·2	6	1	20·6	0	38	4	56	9	12	4	1
3	5	37	10	43·1	6	2	21·6	1	36	5	51	10	7	3	10
4	5	35	11	1·6	6	3	22·6	2	25	6	43	11	5	2	28
5	5	34	11	19 8	6	4	23·6	3	6	7	33	12	a 6	1	43
6	5	32	11	37·7	6	5	24·6	3	49	8	20	1	8	1	22
7	5	30	11	55·1	6	6	25·6	4	8	9	5	2	11	0	56
8	5	28	12	12·1	6	7	26·6	4	32	9	47	3	11	0	33
9	5	26	12	38·8	6	8	27·6	4	53	10	27	4	10	0	12
10	5	24	12	44·9	6	9	28·6	5	14	11	7	5	9	0	0
11	5	23	13	0 6	6	10	29·6	5	35	11	47	6	6	0	59
12	5	22	13	16·0	6	11	1·0	5	57	12	a 29	7	10	2	2
13	5	21	13	30·6	6	12	2·0	6	21	1	13	8	14	3	7
14	5	19	13	44·9	6	13	3·0	6	51	2	1	9	20	4	13
15	5	18	13	58·6	6	14	4·0	7	26	2	53	10	27	5	16
16	5	17	14	11·8	6	15	5·0	8	9	3	48	11	31	5	46
17	5	15	14	24·4	6	16	6·0	8	52	4	47	morn		6	15
18	5	13	14	34·5	6	17	7·0	10	5	5	47	0	32	7	7
19	5	12	14	48·0	6	18	8·0	11	13	6	45	1	25	7	50
20	5	11	14	58·9	6	19	9·0	12	a 38	7	42	2	9	8	26
21	5	9	15	10·2	6	20	10·0	1	43	8	36	2	46	8	27
22	5	8	15	18·8	6	21	11·0	2	57	9	28	3	18	9	23
23	5	6	15	27·8	6	23	12·0	4	12	10	18	4	36	9	49
24	5	5	15	36·1	6	24	13·0	5	25	11	8	4	13	9	39
25	5	4	15	43·7	6	25	14·0	6	40	11	59	4	39	9	7
26	5	2	15	50·7	6	26	15·0	7	55	morn		5	7	7	53
27	5	1	15	56·9	6	27	16·0	9	8	0	51	5	37	6	40
28	5	0	16	2·3	6	29	17·0	10	20	1	46	6	16	6	20
29	4	58	16	7·0	6	30	18·0	11	0	2	43	7	2	6	11
30	4	57	16	10·9	6	31	19·0	morn		3	39	8	14	6	1
31	4	56	16	14·1	6	32	20·0	0	18	4	34	8	52	5	48

Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon.—When we look at these bodies, they appear to us to move daily from east to west, rising sometimes due east, and setting due west; at other times, they appear to rise south of east, and to set south of west; lastly, they occasionally rise north of east, and set north of west. These mutations of the points of rising and setting are dependant on the declination. In southern latitudes, when the declination is south, the body rises south of east, and sets south of west. When there is no declination, the body rises due east, and sets due west, but when the declination is north, then the rising is north of east, and the setting north of west. The diurnal motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west is caused by the earth turning round on its axis once in 23h. 56m. 4·09s. of mean solar time from west to east.

Meteorological Register during the month of November in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther.	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.
1846	29·938	64·96	64·23	4·42
1847	29·892	62·45	63·30	2·40
1848	29·707	58·28	59·50	4·17
1849	29·932	61·07	59·03	12·13
1850	29 836	64·79	61·33	3·44
1851	29·703	61·92	59·66	6 91
Means	29·835	61·18	61·18	5·58

NOVEMBER in Victoria corresponds to the month of May in Great Britain. During November in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1850, and 1851, there fell in all 21·34 inches of rain, which gives an average of 4·27 inches for this month in each year. In November, 1849, the greatest fall of rain ever known in the Colony took place, under the following circumstances:—On the morning of the 26th, the wind being south by west, the sky covered by cumulo strata, breaking into cumuli; the breeze was light, and at 9 veered to north; at 10 it again veered to south by west, and at noon became a strong breeze. At sunset, the sky was covered by cumulo strata and nimbus. The wind then came in a strong gale from the south, and a light rain begun, which for that day amounted to 0·01 of an inch. On the following day the wind increased to a gale from south by west, with heavy rain, which fell to the extent of 3·5 inches. All the next day and night (the 27th) the gale from south by west continued with violence, and so continuous was the gloomy deluge, that 7·0 inches fell. On the 28th, the wind moderated, and the rain ceased after 0·04 of an inch had fallen. During several days, boats were plying in Little Flinders-street west; the tide made its way over the breakwater at the bottom of Market-street, and raised the river at Richmond four feet higher than ever it had been seen before. From the vicinity of *Flemington* to near Liardet's Beach the country was one sheet of water, on which boats were plied in every direction, for the purpose of picking up all sorts of property which was seen floating about; many houses, as well as great quantities of farm produce and live stock, were swept away, while an immense loss of tea, sugar, salt, &c., took place by reason of the ground floors of the stores wherein these things were placed being laid under water.

1	Th	ALL SAINTS' DAY. First Quarter Sessions held in N.S.W., 1824.
2	F	A general Fast throughout N.S.W. on account of long continued drought, 1838.
3	S	1. Second sale of allotments, Melbourne, 1837.
4	S	TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
5	M	4. A man killed by lightning under a tree at Prahran, 1853. [1839.
6	Tu	9. Found. stone of St. James's Ch., Melb., laid by His Honor C. J. La Trobe,
7	W	Sir T. Brisbane arrived at Sydney, 1821; retired, 1st December, 1825.
8	Th	Census of Port Phillip completed, 1836; 186 males, and 38 females.
9	F	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841.
10	S	Sir Thos. L. Mitchell left Parramatta to explore a route to Pt. Essington, 1845.
11	S	TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. [Dr. Palmer, Speaker, 1851.
12	M	11. First meeting of Legislative Council of Victoria held in St. Patrick's Hall,
13	Tu	First Election of Mayor and Aldermen at Sydney, 1842.
14	W	Prince's Bridge opened at Melb. Three days' rejoicing at news of Separation,
15	Th	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769. [1850.
16	F	First meet. of Gen. Leg. Coun. under new charter of N. Zeal. at Auckland, 1848.
17	S	Great storm at Sydney; several people and cattle killed in the suburbs, 1834. [at Sydney, 1840.
18	S	TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. The *Eden*, last convict ship, arrived
19	M	Roman Catholic worship commenced at Sydney, 1803.
20	Tu	Great scarcity of corn in V.D.L., 1824. [South Yarra, 1853.
21	W	The Hon. J. H. N. Cassell, the first Collector of Customs in Victoria, died at
22	Th	Heavy fall of snow at Hobart Town, 1849.
23	F	First visit of New Zealanders to Sydney, 1805.
24	S	25. War against natives of V.D.L. terminated, having lasted seven weeks, 1830.
25	S	TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. [N. Zealand, Jan. 1, 1848.
26	M	14. Lieut. Gov. Grey arrived at Auckland, 1845, and procl. Gov. in Chief of
27	Tu	24. Van Diemen's Land discovered, 1642.
28	W	Great floods in Melbourne and suburbs; all the low lands under water, 1849.
29	Th	Tasman entered Pedro Blancha, in V.D.L., but was driven out to sea, 1642.
30	F	St. Andrew. The *Ann Jamieson* blew up in Sydney Cove, 1833.

NOVEMBER, anciently the ninth, is now the eleventh month. The Anglo-Saxons called it Wind-monath, "whereby," says Verstegan, "we may see that our ancestors were in this season of the year acquainted with blustering Boreas." They likewise called it Blot-monath, or blood month, the month of sacrifice, because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals which were then killed.

In more recent times, our opulent forefathers also filled their larders well, both for themselves and retainers, as witness the elder Spenser, in May, 1327, who had still "the carcases of 80 salted beeves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttons," the reliques of his winter provisions.

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	Friday .. .	2	2	57	Morning.
New Moon	Saturday ..	10	5	11	Morning.
First Quarter....	Saturday ..	17	8	55	Morning.
Full Moon	Saturday ..	24	5	31	Morning.
Apogee	Sunday	4	8	0	Morning.
Perigee.....	Monday....	19	9	0	Evening.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of November.

	Declination. D. M. S.	Meridian Transit. H. M.
Mercury ..	10 41 24·5 S.	10 34 8 m.
Venus	3 12 54·2 S.	8 58·2 m.
Mars.....	7 30 51 8 N.	7 32·1 m.
Jupiter....	14 35 45 9 S.	6 9 7 a.
Saturn	22 12 29 9 N.	2 21·5 m.
Uranus ...	17 4 41·5 N.	11 27·4 a.

Table of Twilight.

D.	Begins. H.	M.	Ends. H.	M.	Lasts. H.	M.
1	3	16	8	12	1	39
11	3	0	8	28	1	44
21	2	48	8	44	1	48

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun. Miles.	Moon. Miles.
1	94,682,196	249,086
11	94,451,565	238,414
21	94,248,500	230,230

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising. D.	M.	Setting. D.	M.
1	18 15 S. of E.		18 15 S. of W.	
11	22 8		22 8	
21	25 26		25 26	

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·65
11	8·67
21	8·69

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	37·10
23	27	36·94
23	27	36·79

Day.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Clock after Sun at Noon. M.	S.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	The Moon. Age. D.	Rises. H.	M.	Norths. H.	M.	Sets. H.	M.	Moonlight, between sunset and sunrise. H.	M.
1	4	55	16	16·4	6	33	21·0	0m	54	5m	26	9m	44	4	1
2	4	54	16	18·0	6	34	22·0	1	40	6	15	10	57	3	14
3	4	53	16	18·7	6	35	23·0	2	11	7	1	12	n 0	2	42
4	4	52	16	18·6	6	37	24·0	2	45	7	53	1	a 10	2	7
5	4	50	16	17·8	6	38	25·0	2	58	8	24	2	0	1	52
6	4	49	16	15·8	6	39	26·0	3	19	9	4	2	59	1	30
7	4	48	16	12·2	6	40	27·0	3	39	9	44	3	58	1	9
8	4	47	16	9·7	6	41	28·0	4	1	10	26	5	0	0	46
9	4	46	16	5·4	6	42	29·0	4	25	11	9	6	3	0	21
10	4	45	16	0·2	6	43	0·3	4	52	11	56	7	9	0	26
11	4	44	15	54·2	6	44	1·3	5	26	12	a 47	8	16	1	32
12	4	43	15	47·3	6	45	2·3	6	7	1	43	9	24	2	39
13	4	42	15	39·6	6	46	3·3	6	57	2	41	10	26	3	40
14	4	41	15	31·0	6	48	4·3	7	57	3	41	11	22	4	34
15	4	41	15	21·6	6	49	5·3	9	4	4	40	morn		4	57
16	4	40	15	11·4	6	50	6·3	10	17	5	37	0	9	5	19
17	4	39	15	0·4	6	51	7·3	11	30	6	31	0	48	5	57
18	4	38	14	48·5	6	52	8·3	12	a 43	7	21	1	21	6	29
19	4	37	14	35·9	6	54	9·3	2	5	8	21	1	49	6	55
20	4	37	14	22·4	6	55	10·3	3	15	8	58	2	25	7	30
21	4	36	14	8·1	6	56	11·3	4	18	9	48	2	40	7	44
22	4	35	13	53·0	6	57	12·3	5	31	10	38	3	7	8	10
23	4	35	13	37·2	6	59	13·3	6	45	11	32	3	35	8	36
24	4	34	13	20·5	7	0	14·3	7	57	morn		4	10	8	13
25	4	34	13	3·1	7	1	15·3	9	5	0	27	4	51	7	19
26	4	33	12	44·9	7	2	16·3	10	6	1	24	5	40	6	27
27	4	33	12	26·0	7	3	17·3	10	56	2	21	6	37	5	37
28	4	32	12	6·3	7	4	18·3	11	37	3	15	7	38	4	55
29	4	32	11	45·9	7	5	19·3	morn		4	6	8	42	4	39
30	4	32	11	24·7	7	6	20·3	0	10	4	54	9	46	4	22

Equation of Time.—Time, as shown by the Sun, is called apparent solar time; it is sometimes greater, and at other times less than that shown by the clock, which, being uniform, is called mean solar time. The equation of time is the daily difference between apparent and mean time, and is used for converting the one into the other. The Earth moving in an elliptical orbit, having the Sun in one of its foci, induces the perihelion and aphelion distances of their centres. Again, it is one of the laws of planetary motion, that a line joining the centre of the Sun and the centre of a planet must describe equal areas in equal times, therefore the centre of the planet must necessarily pass over unequal lengths of its orbit in equal times; this is one cause of variation in the length of the apparent solar day. Another cause is the obliquity of the ecliptic; and the third is the precession of the equinoctial points.

Meteorological Register during the month of December in each of the Years 1846—1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Bar.	Shade Ther.	Wet Ther	Rain.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.
1846	29·860	66·75	65·87	4·11
1847	29·867	70·90	68·67	0·88
1848	29·808	60·69	60·64	2·45
1849	29·843	64·74	61·80	0·94
1850	29·834	67·30	63·41	1·85
1851	29·863	67·33	66·64	0·94
Means	29·846	66·29	64·51	1·86

DECEMBER.—This month in Victoria answers to the month of June in England. The average fall of rain is 1·86 inches. Rain may be looked for on seven days in this month. The winds are generally from the northward.

The last portion of 1852 may be cited as a remarkable instance of the sudden changes from great heat to comparative cold that occur in Victoria at this period of the year. On reference to some extracts from my Meteorological Diary, which appeared in the London "Times" on the 11th June, 1853, I find that the months of November and December, 1852, were very changeable. For example, on the 5th November, the Thermometer showed 90 degrees in the shade. The next day there was no sun visible through the masses of heavy clouds that covered the sky, and the mercury was very low, not rising above 64 degrees all day. Similar changes occurred all through the month, and continued in December. From time to time the Thermometer indicated in the shade the following degrees daily: 96, 94, 84, 74, 70, 60, 58, 90, 96, 76, 84, and 64 with rain; one day it rose to 100 degrees, with hot wind. In the evening the wind shifted, and all night long the rain poured in torrents. Next day the Thermometer was at 62 degrees. The succeeding day it fell to 55 degrees. This was on the 29th December. On the 30th there was another hot wind all day and night. On the 31st, the mercury rose to 110 degrees in the shade, and 130 in the sun, and the sky became dark with dense dust clouds, rushing over the City for hours, suspending all business and enjoyment.—So the old year went out! But in a few days after, the Thermometer was at 54 degrees, and great coats and gloves were needed for protection from the cold winds and rain from the south.—(For further meteorological information, see Index, under "Meteorology.")—W. H. A.

1	S	2. Procl. in Gov. Gazette that gold diggers' license fee was to be raised to £3 [per month, 1851.
2	S	FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. 1. First Civic Election in Melbourne, 1842.
3	M	5. Gov. Sir R. Bourke arrived at Sydney, 1831; retired, 5th Dec., 1837.
4	Tu	First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia, 1845.
5	W	Major Richmond arrived at Nelson, as Superintendent, 1848.
6	Th	Major Ovens, 57th Foot, died at Sydney, 1827. [matta, 1847.
7	F	Fatal accident to Lady Mary Fitz Roy and Mr. Masters, aide-de-camp, at Parra-
8	S	CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. Meet. of diggers at Bendigo to resist £3 [license fee, 1851.
9	S	SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT. First Election of Mayor and Alder. at Melb., 1842.
10	M	Colony of Van Diemen's Land declared independent of N.S.W., 1825.
11	Tu	17. Motion lost in Victoria Leg. Council for reward to Mr. Hargreaves, 1852.
12	W	New Zealand discovered by Tasman, 1642. [month, 1851.
13	Th	Proclamation of 1st Dec. rescinded; the digging licenses remaining at 30s. per
14	F	Bank of Australasia opened at Sydney, 1835.
15	S	Great meeting of diggers at Mount Alexander to oppose £3 license fee, 1851.
16	S	THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
17	M	First Settlement of Australind attempted to be formed, 1840.
18	Tu	Copper ore discovered at Western Australia, 1846.
19	W	17. Gov. Sir R. Darling arrived at Sydney, 1826; left, 22nd October, 1831.
20	Th	23. Lieut. Governor Hindmarsh arrived at Adelaide, 1836.
21	F	ST. THOMAS. [for V.D.L. in the *Ocean*, 1803.
22	S	18. The *Calcutta*, convict ship, left Port P., leaving the convicts to re-embark
23	S	FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. New Chart. for N. Zeald. issued by Q. Vict., 1846.
24	M	28. Port Phil. Gold Min. Comp.'s and other stores burned at For. Creek, 1852.
25	Tu	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26	W	ST. STEPHEN. 16. Arrival of Hovell and Hume at Geelong, 1824.
27	Th	ST. JOHN. 30. Bill to abol. taking Fees by Public Officers for own use passed,
28	F	INNOCENTS. 31. Customs' Regulation Bill passed, 1852. [1851.
29	S	Steam Navigation Laws Amendment Bill passed, 1852. [tired, 31st Dec., 1821.
30	S	FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. 28. Gov. Macquarie arr. at Syd., 1809; re-
31	M	Gold Diggings visited by hot blast from Sturt's Desert, 1852.

DECEMBER.—This month still retains the original name assigned to it in the Alban and first Roman Calendar, adopted, according to tradition, by Romulus, in both of which it was the tenth, as the name signifies, and the last of the year. Our often quoted authority, Verstegan, says, that by our ancestors "December had his due appellation given him in the name of Winter-monath—to wit, winter-month; but after the Saxons received Christianity, they then, of devotion to the birth-time of Christ, termed it by the name of Helig-monath, that is to say, holy month."

Phases of the Moon.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter....	Saturday ...	1	11	51	Night.
New Moon.....	Sunday	9	7	58	Evening.
First Quarter ...	Sunday	16	4	57	Afternoon.
Full Moon	Sunday	23	8	19	Evening.
Last Quarter....	Monday	31	9	44	Evening.
Apogee	Sunday	2	5	0	Morning.
Perigee	Friday	14	2	0	Afternoon.
Apogee	Sunday	30	2	0	Morning.

Declinations and Meridian Transits of the Planets for the middle of December.

	Declination.					Meridian Transit.		
	D.	M.	S.			H.	M.	
Mercury ..	23	3	25·1	S.		11	18	2 m.
Venus	11	15	46·0	S.		8	45·2	m.
Mars.....	1	30	9·3	N.		6	29·7	m.
Jupiter....	13	10	16·5	S.		4	23·2	a.
Saturn ...	22	11	41·7	N.		0	9·9	m.
Uranus ...	16	45	50·7	N.		9	20·9	a.

Table of Twilight.

D	Begins.		Ends.		Lasts.		
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	2	54	8	44	1	39	
11	2	46	9	1	1	44	
21	2	45	9	12	1	48	

Sun's Amplitudes at

D.	Rising.			Setting.		
	D.	M		D.	M.	
1	18	15	S. of E.	18	15	S. of W.
11	22	8		22	8	
21	25	26		22	26	

Table of the Earth's Distance from

D.	Sun.	Moon.
	Miles.	Miles.
1	94,085,565	231,083
11	93,964,459	231,075
21	93,880,913	237,163

Sun's Hor. Par.

D.	Seconds.
1	8·70
11	8·71
21	8·71

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

D.	M.	S.
23	27	36·67
23	27	36·60
23	27	36·57

Day.	Sun Rises.		Clock after Sun at Noon.		Sun Sets.		The Moon. Age.	Rises.		Norths.		Sets.		Moonlight between sunset and sunrise.	
	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	M.	M.
1	4	33	11	42·9	7	5	21·3	0	m37	5	m38	10	m48	3	56
2	4	32	10	40·4	7	7	22·3	1	0	6	19	11	47	3	32
3	4	31	10	17·2	7	9	23·3	1	21	6	59	12	a 46	3	10
4	4	30	9	53·5	7	10	24·3	1	42	7	39	1	45	2	8
5	4	30	9	29·1	7	11	25·3	2	3	8	19	2	45	1	27
6	4	30	9	4·3	7	11	26·3	2	26	9	2	3	47	2	4
7	4	30	8	37·5	7	13	27·3	2	53	9	48	4	51	1	37
8	4	30	8	12·4	7	14	28·3	3	23	10	37	5	59	1	7
9	4	30	7	45·9	7	15	29·3	4	2	11	32	7	9	0	28
10	4	30	7	18·9	7	16	0·7	4	49	12	a 31	8	15	0	59
11	4	30	6	51·6	7	17	1·7	5	47	1	32	9	16	1	58
12	4	31	6	23·6	7	18	2·7	6	54	2	33	10	6	2	48
13	4	31	5	55·4	7	19	3·7	8	7	3	32	10	48	3	29
14	4	31	5	26·8	7	19	4·7	9	21	4	27	11	23	4	4
15	4	31	4	58·2	7	20	5·7	10	34	5	19	11	53	4	33
16	4	31	4	29·0	7	21	6·7	11	46	6	8	morn		4	45
17	4	32	3	59·6	7	22	7·7	12	a 55	6	55	0	19	4	57
18	4	32	3	30·2	7	22	8·7	2	6	7	43	0	44	5	22
19	4	32	3	0·6	7	23	9·7	3	16	8	31	1	9	5	46
20	4	32	2	30·9	7	23	10·7	4	28	9	22	1	36	6	13
21	4	33	2	0·0	7	24	11·7	5	40	10	16	2	7	6	43
22	4	33	1	31·1	7	24	12·7	6	48	11	11	2	45	7	21
23	4	34	1	0·3	7	25	13·7	7	52	morn		3	30	7	38
24	4	34	0	31·4	7	25	14·7	8	47	0	8	4	23	7	36
25	4	35	0	1·3	7	26	15·7	9	31	1	4	5	24	7	4
26	4	35	bef.	28·5	7	26	16·7	10	8	1	56	6	27	6	27
27	4	36	0	58·2	7	26	17·7	10	38	2	46	7	32	5	58
28	4	37	1	27·9	7	26	18·7	11	2	3	32	8	35	5	35
29	4	38	1	57·3	7	26	19·7	11	25	4	14	9	35	5	13
30	4	38	2	26·7	7	26	20·7	11	44	4	55	10	35	4	54
31	4	39	2	55·7	7	26	21·7	morn		5	34	11	35	4	45

The Moon's Age.—The Moon's age is the time that elapses from New Moon, reckoned in days and tenths of a day from the first noon after the instant of New Moon.

Northing.—The term Northing is employed to denote the instant when the Moon is on the meridian of any place in the southern hemisphere. This quantity is not only useful for determining the time when the Moon rises and sets, but is also necessary for finding the time of high water at any given place on any given day.

MEAN PLACES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1855, TO THE NEAREST ONE-HUNDREDTH OF A MINUTE.

Star's Name.	Mag.	Right Asc.		Declination.		Star's Name.	Mag.	Right Asc.		Declination.		Star's Name.	Mag.	Right Asc.		Declination.	
		H.	M.	D.	M.			H.	M.	D.	M.			H.	M.	D.	M.
Andromedæ (*Alpha*)	2	0	0·90	N. 28	17·39	Ursæ Majoris (*Iota*)..	3	8	49·26	N. 48	36·45	Ursæ Min. (*Epsilon*)..	4.5	17	0·97	N. 82	16·11
Pegasi (*Algenib*).....	3.2	0	5·77	N. 14	22·63	Argus (*Iota*)	2	9	13·21	S. 58	40·06	Herculis (*Alpha*) ...	var.	17	8·04	N. 14	33·54
Hydri (*Beta*)	3	0	18·60	S. 78	4·30	Hydræ (*Alpha*)	2	9	20·46	S. 8	1·96	Draconis (*Beta*).....	3.2	17	27·16	N. 52	24·62
Cassiopeæ (*Alpha*)...	var.	0	32·31	N. 55	44·49	Ursæ Majoris (*Theta*)	3	9	23·13	N. 52	20·11	Ophiuchi (*Alpha*) ...	2	17	28·20	N. 12	40·15
Ceti (*Beta*)	2	0	36·31	S. 18	47 00	Leonis (*Epsilon*).....	3	9	37·61	N. 24	26·37	Octantis (*Sigma*).....	6	17	39·05	S. 89	16·55
Ursa Min. (*Polaris*).	2	1	6·51	N. 88	32·19	Leonis (*Regulus*)	1.2	10	0·63	N. 12	40·64	Draconis (*Gamma*)..	2.3	17	53·24	N. 51	30·46
Ceti (*Theta*[1])	3	1	16·78	S. 8	55·98	Argus (*Eta*)	2	10	39·45	S. 58	55·36	Sagittarii (*Mu*[1])	4	18	5·09	S. 21	5·53
Eridani (*Achernar*)...	1	1	32·31	S. 57	58 47	Ursæ Maj. (*Alpha*)..	2	10	54·74	N. 62	31·95	Ursæ Min. (*Delta*)...	4.5	18	19·12	N. 86	35·98
Arietis (*Alpha*).....	2	1	59·01	N. 22	46·47	Leonis (*Delta*).....	2.3	11	6·39	N. 21	19·04	Lyræ (*Vega*)	1	18	32·03	N. 38	39·79
Ceti (*Gamma*).....	3.4	2	35·79	N. 2	37·32	Hydræ et Crat. (*Del.*)	3,4	11	12·93	S. 13	59·67	Lyræ (*Beta*)	var	18	44·73	N. 33	11·81
Ceti (*Alpha*)	2.3	2	54·70	N. 3	31·07	Leonis (*Beta*).....	2	11	41·66	N. 15	22·93	Aquilæ (*Zeta*)	3	18	58·74	N. 13	39 81
Persei (*Alpha*)	2	3	13·99	N. 49	20·45	Ursæ Maj. (*Gamma*)	2.3	11	46·18	N. 54	30·05	Aquilæ (*Delta*)	3.4	19	18·15	N. 2	49·76
Tauri (*Eta*).....	3	3	38·87	N. 23	39·18	Chamæleontis (*Beta*)	5	12	9·93	S. 78	30·42	Aquilæ (*Gamma*) ...	3	19	39·37	N. 10	15·79
Eridani (*Gamma*[1]) ...	3	3	51·26	S. 13	55·45	Crucis (*Alpha*[1])	1	12	18·56	S. 62	17·65	Aquilæ (*Altair*).....	1.2	19	43·71	N. 8	29·32
Tauri (*Aldebaran*)...	1	4	27·60	N. 16	12·82	Corvi (*Beta*)	2.3	12	26·78	S. 22	35·66	Aquilæ (*Beta*)	4	19	48·19	N. 6	2·87
Aurigæ (*Capella*)	1	5	5·98	N. 45	50·69	12 Can. Venatic. (*Eta*)	3	12	49·24	N. 39	6·13	Ursæ Min. (*Lambda*)	5	20	8·53	N. 88	52·54
Orionis (*Rigel*)	1	5	7·57	S. 8	22·38	Virginis (*Spica*).....	1	13	17·56	S. 10	24·19	Capricorni (*Alpha*[2]).	3.4	20	10·01	S. 12	59 45
Tauri (*Beta*)	2	5	17·13	N. 28	28·80	Ursæ Majoris (*Eta*)	2	13	41·82	N. 50	2·30	Pavonis (*Alpha*).....	2	20	14·13	S. 57	11·67
Orionis (*Delta*)	2	5	24·60	S. 0	24·63	Bootis (*Eta*)	3	13	47·78	N. 19	7·57	Cygni (*Alpha*)	2.1	20	36·49	N. 44	45·85
Leporis (*Alpha*).....	3	5	26·34	S. 17	55·77	Centauri (*Beta*)	1	13	53·63	S. 59	40·24	61[1] Cygni	5.6	21	0·40	N. 38	2·32
Orionis (*Epsilon*). ...	2	5	28·86	S. 1	17·91	Bootis (*Arcturus*) ...	1	14	9·48	N. 19	56·35	Cygni (*Zeta*)	3	21	6·77	N. 29	38·05
Columbæ (*Alpha*) ...	2	5	34·40	S. 34	9·22	Centauri (*Alpha*[2]) ...	1	14	29·80	S. 60	13·89	Cephei (*Alpha*)	3.2	21	15·12	N. 61	58·33
Orionis (*Alpha*).....	var.	5	47·32	N. 7	22·54	Bootis (*Epsilon*).....	2.3	14	38·65	N. 27	41·26	Aquarii (*Beta*)	3	21	23·92	S. 6	12·40
Geminorum (*Mu*)....	3	6	14·19	N. 22	35·00	Libræ (*Alpha*[2])	2.3	14	42·86	S. 15	26·18	Cephei (*Beta*).....	3	21	26·77	N. 69	55·48
Argus (*Canopus*).....	1	6	20·74	S. 52	37·08	Ursæ Minoris (*Beta*)	2	14	51·18	N. 74	44·88	Pegasi (*Epsilon*).....	2.3	21	37·64	N. 9	12·73
51 (Hev.) Cephei	5	6	31·08	N. 87	15·13	Libræ (*Beta*).....	2	15	9·21	S. 8	50·69	Aquarii (*Alpha*).....	3	21	58·33	S. 1	1·32
Canis Maj. (*Sirius*)..	1	6	38·76	S. 16	31·25	Cor. Boreal. (*Alpha*)	2	15	28·55	N. 27	12·32	Gruis (*Alpha*).....	2	21	59·75	S. 47	39·62
Canis Maj. (*Epsilon*).	2.1	6	52·93	S. 28	46·68	Serpentis (*Alpha*)...	2.3	15	37·13	N. 6	53·94	Pegasi (*Zeta*)	3.4	22	34 23	N. 10	4·54
Geminorum (*Delta*)..	3.4	7	11·46	N. 22	14·70	Ursæ Minoris (*Zeta*).	4.5	15	49·34	N. 78	14·30	Pis. Aus. (*Fomalhaut*)	1.2	22	49·63	S. 30	23·38
Geminor. (*Castor*)....	2.1	7	25·34	N. 32	12·10	Scorpii (*Beta*[1])	2	15	57·01	S. 19	24·28	Pegasi (*Markab*).....	2	22	57·54	N. 14	25·56
Can. Min. (*Procyon*)	1	7	31·71	N. 5	35·59	Ophiuchi (*Delta*).....	3	16	6·75	S. 3	19·05	Piscium (*Iota*).....	4.5	23	32·49	N. 4	50·61
Geminor. (*Pollux*)...	1.2	7	36·44	N. 28	22·33	Scorpii (*Antares*)	1.2	16	20·52	S. 26	6·35	Cephei (*Gamma*)	3 4	23	33·50	N. 76	49·40
15 Argus.....	3	8	1·37	S. 23	53·34	Draconis (*Eta*)	3.2	16	22·04	N. 61	50·61						
Hydræ (*Epsilon*).....	3.4	8	39·09	N. 6	56·87	Triang. Aust. (*Alpha*)	2	16	33·36	S. 68	45·21						

Rural Calendar.

NOTE.—The Rural Calendar has been compiled from several sources, and it is hoped will prove of considerable service. It is, however, open to correction from practical cultivators, and any communication with which they may furnish me to render it more valuable to the public, shall be duly acknowledged.—W. H. A.

JANUARY.

Kitchen Garden.—Remove, when exhausted, vegetable crops and prepare the ground for a successive crop of the same, or different kind. Sow white and yellow turnips, cabbage, winter spinach, endive, peas, beans, French beans, and turnip radishes white and red, and let the sowing, if possible, be done in wet weather. Plant brocoli, celery, savoys, cauliflowers, and cabbages. Transplant the general crop of brocoli, cauliflowers, and savoys, placing the plants about two feet apart each way. The various sorts of cabbage may also now be transplanted, also lettuces and leeks; pull the forward crop of keeping onions; water plants that have lately been put out, as well as the seed beds and young seedling plants. Gather seeds of all kinds as they ripen. Hoe Swedish turnips a second time. Clean and earth up potatoes.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—All kinds of fruit trees and choice shrubs may now be budded, as well as rose trees for standards; put stakes to newly-budded trees; clear the vineyards of weeds and insects. Peaches are now generally fit for making cider.

Flower Garden.—Flower beds and borders should be cleared of weeds by frequently raking and hoeing the surface. Hand weeding may also be employed. Cut away the stalks of plants past flowering; tie up those that require support. Propagate shrubs and herbaceous plants. Lay pinks, carnations, double sweet-williams, &c.

Agriculture.—In the colder and more elevated districts the commencement of the year generally finds the farmer busy with the wheat harvest, which usually begins about this time and occupies nearly the whole of the month. Cross plough new ground which has been broken up in spring and intended for wheat. Break up ground for wheat, barley, turnips and potatoes; clean the maize crop. The hop plantation should be freed from weeds, and if the season be moist dig between the rows. If the "bine" be luxuriant and "housey," the lower leaves and branches should be stript off to admit a free circulation of air. About the end of this month the first cutting of tobacco will be ready, and ought to be carefully performed; the plants, after being properly wiltered, to allow of their being handled, should be hung up in a shed to dry as well as to protect them from wind and dew.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—Now is the time for washing and shearing the autumn dropt lambs, and as the fields are cleared of the grain crops the swine stock should be turned in to pick up the scattered heads and grain.

FEBRUARY.

Kitchen Garden.—Examine the beds of keeping or bulbing onions, pulling them as soon as the tops decay. Sow seeds of the late and early kinds of cabbage, coleworts and brocoli; also sow without delay white and yellow turnips, if they were not sown during the preceding month. The early sown will now be above ground, and as soon as they are in rough leaf they should be rolled and harrowed with a light harrow, they should also be hoed, and three weeks after re-hoe them, give them plenty of room, don't be sparing of the plants; sow also small salads, a small crop of early turnips and onions for winter and spring use. Plant some cabbage plants pretty thick to come in for coleworts, and make plantations of endive and lettuce. Gather seeds of all kinds as soon as ripe, for if left too long the seeds will fall out of the pods. Pea grattans if foul should be broad sheared, scarified and harrowed to cause the weeds to vegetate in order that they may be

subsequently destroyed. Transplant in an open compartment a general crop of celery; continue to clean and earth up potatoes. If the weather be dry, cucumbers should be duly watered at sunset; select some of the best plants for seed. Clean asparagus beds and keep them free from weeds.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Displace all lateral or side shoots, on grape vines which have been produced since midsummer (Dec. 21st); remove all tendrils and superabundant leaves to admit the sun and air and to forward the ripening of the fruit. Tap all short shoots that have fruit on them and all others that have grown to too great a length. Shift choice plants that are in want of larger pots. Keep all the fruit tree borders free from weeds. Continue budding, and after the bud is inserted tie a cabbage leaf over it to protect it from the rays of the sun. Apples are now fit for making into cider.

Flower Garden.—Sow polyanthus and auricula seed. In showery weather transplant perennial and biennial plants. Regulate the growth of straggling plants, and mow grass walks and lawns to preserve a neat appearance.

Agriculture.—In the beginning of this month barley will be ripe in the cold districts. As soon as the fields are cleared they should receive a shallow ploughing to cause the seeds of weeds to vegetate. Attend well to the maize crop, as this is a critical season of its growth. Continue to cut and cure tobacco. Sow turnips for cattle; sow also Cape barley and plant potatoes. During this month the hops will be fit for picking, which is best performed in a frame or binn upon legs with a cloth or bag suspended in it. The vine should be cut about a foot from the ground and the poles drawn up and stacked. The hops should be clean picked off, free of rough leaves, branches and other rubbish, and dried upon a kiln similar to a malt kiln. They may be dried in the sun, but it is a tedious process and they will not keep so well; their ripe state may be known by their changing from a white green to a yellow, by the flower closing up and becoming more firm and compact, the inside being full of a yellow fragrant dust.

MARCH.

Kitchen Garden.—Clear and thin the spinach beds to proper distances between the plants, and sow another crop. Sow onion seed for pulling early in the spring months. Thin and hoe the turnips sown last month, leaving six or eight inches between them, and sow more. Sow also turnips, cabbages, radishes, beets, French beans, winter onions, carrots, early frame peas; sow also small salads of different kinds once a fortnight. Make plantations of endive and lettuce; plant a square of savoy and another of brocoli, and make the final season plantation of celery in trenches; continue planting young cabbages to come in for coleworts and heading. Gather seeds in dry weather as they ripen, such as leeks, onions, lettuce, and cauliflowers; make mushroom beds, and at the end of the month make a plantation of strawberries, making the rows sixteen inches asunder, and the plants a foot apart in the rows. Cucumber plants require great attention; water them well in dry weather, and select some of the best plants for seed. Land intended for peas, not ploughed a first time last month, should now be ploughed as early as possible. Fallows intended for turnips next spring, should now be ploughed a first time.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Examine vines as the grapes continue to ripen, and when the leaves are too thick they should be removed; prune away lateral and see that all other shoots are in their proper places. Too much attention cannot be paid to wall and espalier trees; where the branches are displaced or in confused order, they should be nailed or tied to their proper places. Examine fruit trees in general, to see that the sun and air be not excluded, and remove leaves to give fruit a fair chance of ripening. All seeds of indigenous plants may now be sown.

Flower Garden.—Commence planting bulbs, keep the borders neat by cutting out rambling shoots, dead flower stems, weeds, and other litter; put sticks to weak growing plants; strike honeysuckle cuttings. The seeds of most biennials and perennials may now be sown with advantage; and towards the end of the month part and propagate fibrous rooted perennial plants, such as southernwood, heartsease, violets, &c. Keep flower beds and borders in good order; go over them; eradicate weeds; and trim the borders once a week.

Agriculture.—Sow mangel wurzel, and towards the end of the month sow wheat. Maize, in forward districts, is now ripe, or approaching that state. Attend to the sweating and curing of tobacco. Sow Cape barley for winter green food (good sweet hay is far better). Sow winter tares or vetches, two bushels per acre, for early spring food; it is

best to sow them with about a bushel of rye per acre, the stem of which supports the weak stems of the tares from rotting, and renders the whole fit for fodder. It is an excellent and most nutritious food for horses and all other stock, and is ready for cutting in September.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—If the spring dropt lambs have not been weaned before, it must be now done.

APRIL.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow early peas, brocoli, lettuce, cauliflower, onions, turnips, cabbages, radishes, longpod and dwarf mazagon beans. Form strawberry beds; strawberries to bear well must have the runners always taken off. Plant cabbages, celery, also rear a full plantation of cauliflowers on a rich ground. Prune raspberries; in doing this all the old stems which produced fruit this summer must be taken out. Transplant cabbages, savoys, parsnips, beets, carrots, coleworts, &c. Earth up celery in fine dry weather. Finish taking up potatoes, also Jerusalem artichokes. Cut down asparagus when ripe, and dress the beds. Keep the beds of winter spinach clear of weeds, and thin to the proper distance. Land up chardoons. All vacant space in the kitchen garden should be dunged, dug up, and trenched to give it the benefit of a fallow.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Gather apples and pears. Remove suckers arising from all the different kinds of fruit trees, as well as any shoots that may arise in the main stem below the budded or grafted part. Commence matting plantations of fruit trees. Plant forest trees, both deciduous and evergreen, in well pulverised ground; propagate the same by cuttings and layers; transplant also native trees and shrubs; gather tree seeds. Those who have a greenhouse should now replace the plants which had been put into the open air in spring.

Flower Garden.—Dig the flower borders, and make edgings. Plant different kinds of bulbs in dry ground, and commence replacing all your flower bulbs, carefully preparing the soil beforehand. Make plantations of indigenous trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants; these plants mixed with exotics have a very pretty effect, from the lively evergreen character of their leaves, and the abundance of blossom.

Agriculture.—Sow Cape barley and tares; also commence sowing wheat with the beginning of the month. If the land be moderately dry, it is always best to plough it in; take especial care to procure good seed free from any mixture of grass seeds or wild oats, and prepare it for sowing by steeping it in some acrid solution, to prevent smut. The following is a cheap and easy method:—On the evening previous to sowing, wash the seed wheat in clean cold water, skimming off everything that floats, then immerse it in brine sufficiently strong to float an egg; stir it well about, and again skim off everything that floats, throw the wheat into a basket or box, or tub full of small holes, to allow the brine to drain back again into the tub; next lay the grain on a floor, and sift some lime over it, stirring it well up to mix it with the lime; one shovelful is sufficient for a bushel of seed. At this period six pecks per acre of creeping wheat, Hungarian or any other varieties that "stool" or "tiller" much, and seven pecks of red wheat are sufficient if the land be rich; if the land be poor a peck more may be added. As the season advances the quantity of seed should be increased. It is a common error with the settlers to sow too little seed. The ground for wheat should not be broken too fine, it is best to have it a little lumpy (or "nubby" as the farmers express it), these small clods protect the young shoots from the effects of frost and of cold withering winds. Take care to draw out the furrows well; clean out all the drains, and water-courses that the rains may readily run off. These remarks apply generally to all cereal crops. The maize crop is now fit for pulling, care must be taken to bring it in quite dry, after which spread it out on a floor about eighteen inches deep with the husks on. It would be well if floors for winnowing maize were raised from the ground and formed of battens or boards with openings left between them to allow of a circulation of air among the cob, as this grain is liable to heat and get mouldy. The second cutting of tobacco will be ready now or earlier; cut it as it becomes ripe for fear of the frost. The general crop of potatoes now begins to be fit for digging.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—The dairy is now falling off and the calves should be weaned in good time; they should be cut and branded before they are weaned. About the middle of this month is the best time for putting the rams to the ewes for the spring lambing. The autumn lambing begins this month and demands the utmost care and attention on the part of the flockmasters and shepherds. The fattening of hogs with maize and peas now commences; in giving peas it is best to steep them in water twenty-four hours beforehand.

MAY.

Kitchen Garden.—This is one of the most busy seasons in the year for horticultural operations. Sow in a warm border the first crop of early frame peas, also a full crop of other early peas and a moderate crop of early horn carrots. Sow also Windsor and Mazagon beans, stone turnips, radishes, mustard, cress, and spinach; keep the beds of spinach and young onions clear of weeds. Select the best grown specimens of vegetables, particularly cabbages and onions, and plant them out to preserve seed taking care to keep the different species of the same family separate to preserve the kinds pure. Continue planting cabbages for cabbaging and coleworts; also cauliflowers, brocoli, lettuce and strawberries. The heads of asparagus will now require to be cut down, its beds cleared of weeds, and if attainable salt should be applied to the beds and the whole finished by the winter dressing. The plantations of rhubarb, sea-kale and globe artichokes will also require dressing, after which cover up the sea-kale to blanch. Make hotbeds and commence forcing early asparagus in frames where an early supply is wanted. Take up the ripe beets, carrots, parsnips and potatoes; the latter for storing should be brought in quite dry and placed in an out-house or proper store, or laid in heaps, then cover them with straw and rubbish, and over this a layer of earth to protect them from frost and rain; the earth for this purpose should be dug from around the heap so as to surround it with a trench to carry off the rain and moisture. This is the general season for manuring kitchen garden grounds.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Sow seeds of apples, pears, plums, cherries, almonds, nectarines, peaches, mulberries, medlars, quinces, walnuts, &c., and plant out fruit trees, protecting tender plants by placing boughs or mats over them. Fruit-bearing trees of all kinds in most situations will now be in proper condition for a general pruning, do not however cut the vines unless the wood be ripe; go over the fig trees and take off all the green autumnal fruit. Transplant forest trees, dig and manure the nursery rows.

Flower Garden.—Plant biennial and perennial plants; keep the lawns, grass walks and flower borders clean; trim shrubs and clear them of weeds; transplant native shrubs; strike geraniums, China roses, &c., from cuttings; part herbaceous plants; finish planting Cape bulbs. The borders may be dug over this month and cleaned.

Agriculture.—Continue to sow wheat, and finish the sowing of it as quickly as possible; sow also Cape and English barley. The second ploughing for peas should now be given, which should not be less than ten or twelve inches deep. White and yellow turnips are now fit for use, but it is best not to be too lavish of them as they will be more wanted by the cattle as the winter advances. The season for grubbing trees now commences; the autumnal rains having in general softened the ground, and the strong winds which now begin to prevail afford great assistance in bringing down the trees; the holes left by them should be immediately filled up to level the surface. After a tree is down, the labour of clearing is materially lessened by lopping off the branches and cross-cutting the trunk and large limbs while the wood is green and soft. This is a good season for stripping bark, and also for felling and splitting timber for building and fencing. As the best season for malting is the month of June charcoal should be provided for it, and green wood burnt in pits in the usual way makes the best charcoal for malt kilns; where not employed for malting the ashes of burnt wood are advantageously employed in preparing compost manure.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—Attend to the fattening of hogs, and the autumn lambing season, which generally finishes in May.

JUNE.

Kitchen Garden.—During this month sow two crops of peas, beans, prickly spinach, cabbage, carrots, radishes and small salading, for the second crop sow early peas, early and large York as well as large sugar loaf cabbages; and also early horn carrots for early pulling, early Windsor and Mazagon beans, and put the second crop of prickly spinach in drills a foot apart. Sow also cauliflowers, mustard and cress. Transplant cabbages, cauliflowers, leeks, onions, eschalots, strawberries and artichokes, and give a winter dressing to the artichokes. In dry weather earth up celery, artichokes, chardoons, peas and beans. Attend to the mushroom beds, keep them dry by a thick covering of clean straw. All vacant and unoccupied ground requires now to be manured and trenched, or dug to sweeten the soil to prepare it for receiving the spring crops intended for it.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Refresh fruit tree borders where the soil is exhausted. Prune vines about the middle of this month, also standard fruit trees of all sorts; prune also the gooseberry and currant trees, and plant the cuttings; prune also espalier and wall trees, and nail or tie the branches straight to the walls or stakes at proper distances. Continue the general pruning, and cutting of the hedges, and remove and transplant fruit trees where necessary. Put wet dung to the roots of newly-planted trees. Plant out trees only in mild weather. Wash your apple trees in a strong solution of soap and soda to remove the blight. It may be effectually extirpated by anointing the infected trees with spirits of tar, or taking off the ragged and dead bark, and afterwards scrubbing the trunks and branches with a strong solution of lime. Grubbing must still be continued where necessary

Flower Garden.—Put Narcissus and hyacinths in bulb glasses; take all plants out of flower pots that have been more than twelvemonths in them, and put them into others with fresh soil. Divide the roots and otherwise propagate the various kinds of herbaceous plants. Plant cuttings of the fuschia, geraniums, cactus, &c., and plant Cape bulbs.

Agriculture.—Sow spring barley, but in fine soil, continue cross ploughing for peas. Continue breaking up new ground for maize. Fallows intended for turnips should now receive a cross ploughing of good depth. The time is favourable for the formation of ditches and under drains as the ground is generally now soft and easily worked.

Grazing and Farming Stock.—Fattening hogs continues while the salting of pork and beef commences. The store pigs may now be fed with white and yellow turnips, which are now in perfection. Sheep may now be kept in well littered yards at night where there is cover for them in wet weather, when straw may be given to them in racks and cribs. The milch cows may also be kept in well littered yards at night and supplied with barley or peas' straw. These arrangements although expensive at first, are ultimately most profitable to the grazier and flockmaster, especially if he cultivates largely, as it is the most likely means of keeping the sheep and cattle in a healthy state, thus increasing their fecundity, and at the same time, by greatly increasing the quantity of manure, adding materially to the farmer's means of keeping his land in a productive state.

JULY.

Kitchen Garden.—Plant lettuces, brocoli, eschalots; plant also a good large square of cabbage plants and cauliflowers in rich ground. Sow prickly spinach, carrots, radishes, early cucumbers, melons, peas, cabbages, Cape brocoli, parsnips, onions, leeks, celery, lettuces, endive, stone turnips, mustard and cress, also parsley along the edges of the walks. A full crop of the larger kinds of beans may now be sown, such as Sandwich, Windsor or long pods, and toker; also of Spanish beans early in the month. Transplant the lettuce sown during the preceding month, and the lettuces remaining in the seed beds. Give the rhubarb a winter dressing, pull off loose and decayed leaves. Draw earth to the formerly planted crop of cabbages; finish the winter dressing of asparagus, artichokes, and seakale. The forcing of early cucumbers and melons may be commenced towards the end of the month.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Prune early in the month gooseberry, currant and other kinds of small fruit trees; after which prune the common fruit trees and vines; also prune fig trees and raspberries, and make plantations of gooseberries, currants, and raspberries in rows seven feet apart, the rows being at five and a half or six feet distant from each other. No time should be lost in planting out all trees which have not been planted out in June. Transplant apple and other fruit trees. In warm districts the grafting season commences.

Flower Garden.—Dig the flower borders as the bulbs begin to make their appearance above ground. Finish planting tulips, crocuses, snowdrops, &c., because if deferred to a later season they never flower well. Prune and cut out all dead wood in flowering shrubs; make edgings of the native aster, honeysuckle and dodonea; plant native shrubs and indigenous creepers.

Agriculture.—In the forward districts the sowing of peas commences this month; also commence preparing land for tobacco; it should be well worked by ploughing, harrowing, &c.; also manure well; wood ashes, but especially the ashes of burnt turf and earth are excellent manures for this plant; after the ground has been prepared the tobacco seed may be sown towards the end of the month; great care must be taken to preserve the young plants from the frost. Wheat, barley, and maize may be sown at the

end of this month. The cross ploughings for peas, and of fallows should be finished this month as early as possible; care must be taken to perform this when the ground is moist, but by no means when it is saturated with moisture. Land intended for potatoes should now be ploughed, and the planting of them commenced. This is regarded as the best month for malting and brewing.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—Endeavour to keep the milking cattle and sheep in well littered yards. Swede turnips being now in perfection are excellent food for store hogs, milking cows, and working oxen. This is the best season for salting beef and pork, as from the withered and exhausted state of the native grasses fat cattle invariably begin to fall off and decrease in quality till the spring grasses come in.

AUGUST.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow celery, kidney beans, spinach, peas (the peas as early as possible), carrots, beet, turnips, brocoli, small salads, pot herbs, parsley, radishes, cauliflowers, cucumbers, melons, onions, cabbages, leeks, broad beans, French beans; parsnips may also now be sown for culinary purposes as well as for making wine. Plant lettuce, potatoes of the early kinds, such as the ash-leaved or other early kidney kinds; plant thyme, marjoram, garlic, eschalots, cauliflowers, cabbages; make a plantation of savoys, Scotch kale, Brussels' sprouts and red cabbage; select some of the best formed roots of carrots and parsnips to produce seed. Transplant cabbages and savoys, and the cauliflowers remaining in the seed beds; draw earth to the cabbages formerly planted; earth up beans and peas; stop cucumber and melon plants.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Dress apple trees affected with the American blight, and graft fruit trees. The time for grafting is indicated by the budding of the stocks; the best method is whip grafting; the peaches, plums, apricots, &c., ought to be grafted before the apples, pears and cherries. Sow stones of the different sorts of fruit to raise stocks for grafting; plant suckers out in nursery rows; transplant layers, shrubs, and forest trees.

Flower Garden.—Sow seeds of the hardy annuals; dig, dress and manure the flower beds and borders. As the month advances sow all your annual flower seeds; if in seed-beds, select such beds as are likely by position to prevent frost from attacking the tender plants while they are coming up.

Agriculture.—Sow peas as early as possible; sow tobacco and protect the young plants from frost. Continue preparing ground for maize; that which has borne white or yellow turnips should now be cleared and sown with English barley, sowing about three bushels on each acre. Rye may now be sown, and the wheat crops rolled. The hop fields in general now require cutting and dressing and the best sets selected and set apart for planting on land previously trenched two spits deep, or the sets may be bedded against next winter.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—If the season be wet, fold sheep on land that has borne white and yellow turnips. Finish fattening hogs and salting pork. During this month cows begin to drop their calves, and should be well looked after. About the latter end of this month, or the beginning of the following one, autumn dropt lambs may be weaned.

SEPTEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow cucumbers, lettuces, melons, radishes, nasturtiums, capsicums, tomatoes, pumpkins, vegetable marrow, carrots, asparagus, sea kale, cabbages, mustard and cress, celery, spinach, peas, beans, turnips, parsneps; the general crop of onions ought also to be sown as early as possible. Ladies' finger potatoes planted early this month in favorable situations will in general be ready for digging by Christmas; the main crop of potatoes are now put in the ground. Jerusalem artichokes should now be planted in rows a yard apart; make fresh plantations of horseradish towards the end of the month, also plant cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, leeks, eschalots, and make new plantations of asparagus where requisite, choosing situations which have the richest soil; give the old asparagus beds the spring dressing, using a three-pronged fork, and avoid wounding the young crowns; transplant lettuces and spring-dress the artichoke plantations. Peas and beans may now be earthed up.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Finish pruning fruit trees generally. The general

planting of all kinds of shrubs ends with this month. Make plantations of vine cuttings of the most approved kinds, and continue grafting fruit trees; plant gooseberry, raspberry and currant trees; clear waste ground, and pick all weeds from the seed beds; rub off those buds which appear on the vines where you do not require shoots; destroy insects and examine the grafts, rubbing off all buds and suckers below them; repair cracks in the clay or renew it where the balls have dropt from the graftings.

Flower Garden.—Sow tender and hardy annuals; plant carnations, anemones, ranunculus and rose trees. Finish with the month the planting of all sorts of herbaceous plants, flower roots, dahlias; and finish clipping the edgings; make fresh plantations of lavender and rosemary, rue and mint, by slips and cuttings; protect tulips and other tender flowers, and transplant perennials and evergreens.

Agriculture.—Towards the end of this month sow maize, Swedish turnips, tobacco and all kinds of artificial grasses. The sowing of English barley ought to be finished as early as possible, preparatory to which clear the land of Swede turnips; the tops and tap roots should be cut off and the roots when quite dry put away in an out-house or graved up after the manner practised with potatoes; if the turnips be properly stored they will keep for a long time, and will support the store swine well till the harvest fields are cleared and ready for their reception. This is the best season for sowing the invaluable crop lucerne, the ground for which should be well prepared by ploughing it at least twelve inches deep, as this plant is very deep rooted; it may be remarked that it is this circumstance which makes it so valuable in Australia, as it is to the deepness of its rooting that it owes its capacity of resisting drought. It is best sown in drills about fourteen inches apart; the drills may be drawn out by a line with a narrow hoe about two inches deep, and the seeds shaken in from the spout of a teapot in the absence of any better contrivance. Maize planting begins in the warmer districts; the rule is not to plant maize till the seed of the English mulberry breaks. Winter tares sown in March are generally fit for cutting this month, they are excellent green food, of great use for feeding such colts as are now being broken in.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—The spring lambing commences this month and requires the utmost attention. Cows are now calving rapidly and the work of the dairy increasing, but as the nights are still cold it is best to keep the cows in littered yards at night, especially if hay has been reserved for them, which will be highly beneficial to them at this time. This month is generally considered a favorable time for breaking in colts and working-oxen as the native grasses are daily improving. The mares are now dropping their foals and should be carefully attended to.

OCTOBER.

Kitchen Garden.—If the season be mild sow cucumbers and melons, dwarf kidney beans, the seed for a full summer crop of turnips, full crops of the different kinds of peas, celery, onions, leeks, small salads, lettuces, and American or land cress, and scarlet runners; plant out pumpkins, gourds, vegetable marrow, cabbages, garlic, eschalots; and for medicinal purposes plant camomile. A crop of potatoes may now be planted. Transplant cabbages, garlic, eschalots, and chives. Thinning and weeding must now be carefully performed, particularly of carrots, parsnips, and onions; after thinning onions plant out those thinned from the bed as they often become the best crops. Kidney beans and tender plants should now be sheltered by sticking boughs of honeysuckle over them, as the leaves of honeysuckle do not drop off.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Continue examining newly grafted trees, replacing the clay where it has dropt off. Wall trees now require attention; rub off all foreright shoots and lay the others straight to the wall. In warm situations the grape vines require to be looked over, rubbing off all such shoots as may arise from two year old branches, and when two shoots issue from the same eye, the worst one is to be removed; thin the fruit on apricot, peach, and nectarine trees, and clear the stocks from insects. Keep the strawberries free from weeds, remove runners as they advance, and water the beds in dry weather. Young evergreens and flowering shrubs may be watered once a week, and, to protect them from the sun, green boughs may be stuck among them.

Flower Garden.—Sow perennials, triennials, mignionette, and the various kinds of stocks. Turn geraniums, fuschias, hydrangias, and other similar plants, out into borders, where they will grow much finer than in pots. In dry weather cut up weeds whenever

they appear in the flower garden, and finish transplanting annuals, biennials, perennials, and herbaceous plants.

Agriculture.—Finish the planting of maize and potatoes as early as possible. Ground on which timber has been felled and burnt should now be ploughed for the purpose of receiving wheat next autumn; part of this new ground may with advantage be planted with potatoes, by paring off the surface of every fourth furrow as thinly as possible with the plough and placing the sets on it, then coming round with the plough in the same place very deep, bring up the earth from the bottom and turn it over on the sets. The surface should afterwards be broken over with a hoe to prevent the drought from penetrating. The fallows for turnips which have been ploughed up deep and rough since the month of July, should now be harrowed down, broken fine, and if possible ploughed into ridges. Parties desirous of trying the culture of flax and sunflower in Victoria, may sow them this month; flax answers best in low moist situations. Tobacco plants in warm situations begin to be fit for planting out; showery weather is best for this purpose; if the weather be dry after the plants are put out, they ought to be watered and covered with bark to protect them from the sun, removing the covering during the night and replacing it early on the following day. The cow yards, sheep folds, stables, &c., should be cleared, and the manure laid in heaps four or five feet thick to promote decomposition for future use.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—The dairy is now an object of attention, and from this till the middle of December is regarded as the best time for making and salting butter for the next year's market. In warm districts towards the end of this month, sheep shearing commences, and too much care cannot be bestowed by the sheep masters on the important business of washing and shearing. Where you have choice of water, a running stream is preferable for washing.

NOVEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow spinach of the round leaved kind at least twice during this month; sow also lettuces, endive, celery, cauliflowers, cucumbers, pumpkins, turnips, peas and beans; plant scarlet runners, tomatoes, lettuces, capsicums, cauliflowers, leeks, eschalots, celery, cabbages, brocoli, Savoys; and plant out radishes for seed. Transplant from the seed beds tomatoes, Chili pepper, capsicums; weed and thin the beds of advancing young crops, such as carrots, onions, parsnips, beetroot, &c., and tie up lettuces. Asparagus will now be in full bearing order, and in cutting be careful not to injure the adjoining shoots. Nip the tops off the beans that are in blossom of the long Windsor kinds; stake peas of the marrowfat and tall growing kinds; water all newly planted crops till they take root. Continue to shelter kidney beans and other tender plants during this month, as the summer months are very injurious to them. Weed, hoe, and stir the surface among seedling beds, as this will not only advance the growth of the plants, but will also tend much to destroy the larvæ of insects which now begin to be troublesome. Pinch off strawberry runners, and remove all suckers except those of raspberries.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Fruit trees of all kinds will now in most situations be in proper condition for a general pruning; take off all useless shoots from fruit trees and vines, but avoid cutting vines unless the wood be ripe; after pruning tie up the branches which require support.

Flower Garden.—As soon as tulips, hyacinths, and all other bulbs are past flowering and the leaves decayed, they should be taken up, spread to dry on a mat, and put by till autumn. Propagate carnations by layers. Transplant young seedling flower roots, clear the flower borders and shrubberries from weeds, and finish transplanting the different kinds of annuals, biennials, perennials, and herbaceous plants.

Agriculture.—Attend carefully to young tobacco, and clean the ground. The hop plantations now require frequent attention in tying up the vines and removing those that are useless. Finish ploughing new lands; towards the end of the month Swede turnips may be sown; employ the teams in collecting manure, also in getting stones, and other materials for fencing and building purposes. Buckwheat, which is of easy culture, may be sown this month, as the produce is an excellent food for fattening hogs. The hay harvest in general begins this month.

Grazing and Stock Farming.—Sheep washing and shearing now proceeds in the pastoral districts. Castrate and dock the spring lambs. Store pigs may now be fed on Swede turnips.

DECEMBER.

Kitchen Garden.—In moist weather sow peas, cabbages of the sugar-loaf, Yorkshire and other quick growing kinds, brocoli, cauliflowers, turnips, dwarf beans and more spinach of the round leaved kind. Finish cutting asparagus; gather medicinal and other herbs such as mint, balm, camomile flowers, savory, pennyroyal, peppermint, thyme, wormwood, &c. Clean and thin the crop of onions and red beet; draw earth to kidney beans and stick the running kinds; plant celery in trenches to blanch and also a full crop of savoys for winter and autumn use; plant out cabbages from the seed beds; select the best heads of cauliflowers and plant them out for seed. Transplant leeks, radishes, &c. In dry weather every morning before sunrise water all seed beds and newly-planted articles, hoe and thin the turnip crop.

Nursery and Fruit Garden.—Continue to prune and train the summer shoots of all descriptions of fruit trees; be careful to remove all useless shoots, retaining only such as may be necessary for the next year's supply. Place supports to newly-planted trees when in exposed situations. The autumn planted trees must also be secured to prevent their being shaken by the winds and occasionally watered. Continue to look after the vines in order to protect the grapes. After rain slugs and grubs should be looked for and destroyed.

Flower Garden.—Plant all the hardy kind of annual flowers; tender annuals under glass cases require to be watered two or three times a day and to have plenty of fresh air. The more curious kind of annuals in pots, such as cockscombs, globe amaranthus, egg plants, &c, will require to be regularly watered. Attend to flowers sown in patches in borders; where they are too thickly together thin them, cut out all straggling shoots, and let the borders be regulary hoed and raked. During this and the preceding month every exertion must be made to prevent weeds shedding their seed; a single weed plant destroyed in December will be the means of saving much labour in January.

Agriculture.—Finish sowing swede turnips; when they are in rough leaf the ground should be well rolled, and after being harrowed give them a first hoeing and set them out wide, do not be sparing of the plants. The maize crop must now be closely attended to, kept clean and when forward enough earthed up; the potatoes are also to be cleaned and earthed up, as well as the hops. The tobacco crop must be attended to by pulling out suckers, topping, and stripping off superfluous leaves. In the warmer districts farmers are now generally employed with the wheat and barley harvest. In colder districts peas are fit to cut, the wads should not be made too large and they should be turned over with a stick every day till fit to carry; by so doing they will be ready to stack, and so be out of the way by the beginning of the wheat harvest.

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

(*First General Report of the Government Botanist, dated 5th September*, 1853.)

During February to June, 1853, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller took his first journey through the Colony for the examination of its vegetable productions.

He proceeded at first to Futter's Range, which rears, like some other granitic mountains in its vicinity, a host of very peculiar plants. Thence he directed his course to May Day Hills, from which place he advanced to the Buffalo Ranges, when he ascended Mount Aberdeen and another peak more than 4000 feet high, and examined the rich, almost tropical, vegetation which borders the rivers rising in these mountains.

It was there that his exertions were rewarded with the discovery of the high majestic Grevillea Victoriæ and other rarities.

In his Report he goes on to say,—

"As Mount Aberdeen offered hardly any plants of a true Alpine character, I resolved to ascend Mount Buller, whose summits, at an elevation of more than 5,000 feet, are covered throughout the greater part of the year with snow. Travelling quite alone since leaving the Buffalo Ranges, the ascent was not accomplished without considerable danger. But I was delighted to observe here, for the first time, this continent's Alpine vegetation, which in some degree presented itself as analagous with the Alpine Flora of Tasmania (Ranunculus Gunnianus, Euryomyrtus alpina, Celmisia astelifolia, Gentiana Diemensis, Podocarpus montana, Trisetum antarcticum, &c.), and which was also by no means

destitute of its own peculiar species (Phebalium podocarpoides, Goodenia cordifolia, Hovea gelida, Oxylobium alpestre, Brachycome nivalis, Anisotome glacialis, &c.) Remarkably enough, only one of these exhibits any similarity to the singular subalpine forms discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell on the Australian Grampians. Mount Buller had never before been scientifically explored; and Mount Aberdeen, up to this time, had not even been ascended.

"After some other less elevated mountains in the neighbourhood had been also botanically examined, I resumed my journey along the Goulburn River and some of its tributaries to the King Parrot Creek, where I crossed the Yarra Ranges. The unusually heavy rainfall in the autumn would have frustrated any attempt to reach, as I then contemplated, the Alpine mountains of Gipps' Land, and I considered it therefore, more advisable, at the already advanced season, to devote my time rather to the examination of the maritime plants which are in an almost equal state of development throughout the year.

"I went, accordingly, for some distance along the La Trobe River, to the south-eastern coast of Gipps' Land, passing some rich ravines, luxuriantly filled with two species of fern tree, Alsophila Australis and Dicksonia antarctica; the former of which seemingly never accompanies the Dicksonia far inland, but remains in those vallies which slope towards the sea. Notwithstanding these geographical limits, the Alsophila, occupying generally the drier localities on the hills, recommends itself better for transplanting.

"After several weeks' travelling in the neighbourhood of Port Albert, and many excursions through Wilson's Promontory, I quitted Gipps' Land, returning homeward along the coast.

"This journey, the lines of which extended over more than 1,500 miles, enriched my collections formed during the spring so far that they comprise more than half the indigenous vegetation of this Colony. For, according to the Index which I have annexed, including also several plants discovered previously by Sir Thomas Mitchell and by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, there are known to me now already 715 species of Dicotyledoneæ, belonging to 286 genera and 83 natural orders; 201 species of Monocotyledoneæ, comprehending 100 genera and 21 natural orders; and 47 Ferns, containing 27 genera. About 50 other species, however, which I have not included in this general account, are not yet so exactly examined as to receive their true systematic position, and are consequently not enumerated in the list; while fifty others, not indigenous, but introduced species, are likewise not taken into account, although they are not only naturalised beyond the possibility of extirpation, but even overpower the more tender indigenous plants. I regret that I was also obliged to omit from this Index all the lower Acotyledoneæ (Mosses, Linchenastra, Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi), to the amount of at least 200 species, of which I could examine this winter too few to display them in a systematic arrangement. The full amount of species, therefore, considerably exceeds 1,100, belonging, with exclusion of the above-mentioned Acotyledoneæ and the foreign plants, no less than 430 genera and 108 natural orders—proportions which far surpass those of Western Australia, where more than twice this number of species (according to the collections of Dr. Preiss), are only divided into exactly the same number of genera already discovered here (430), and only into 91 families.

"The Index might have been increased without difficulty to a two-fold number of names; but through a long-continued examination of the Australian plants in a living state, I had the advantage of learning how great is the uncertainty of many characteristics, which are deemed, even by our greatest authorities in science, sufficient for distinction. According to the annexed enumeration, the proportion of the Dicotyledoneæ to the Monocotyledoneæ will be found, for that part of the country over which my investigations this year extended, nearly as seven to two, and corresponds, therefore, exactly with the position which these great divisions of the vegetable kingdom hold to each other in South Australia up to the thirty-fourth degree south latitude (as shown in my observations on the South Australian Flora, lately read before the Linnæan Society in London), and holds, likewise, the mean between the proportions ascertained by Robert Brown for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; while in Western Australia, as well as in South Australia, including the country there to the thirty-first degree of south latitude, the number of the Dicotyledoneæ exceeds in the proportion of nine to two that of Monocotyledoneæ.

"The Cryptogamic plants, however, favoured by a more humid atmosphere, are twice as numerous in our province as in the last mentioned Colonies, being about equal to a third of the Dicotyledoneæ.

"Excluding all Cryptogamic plants, not less than 200 species, as testified by the Index, are proved to be as yet undescribed. Some of these occurred to me in South Australia; and the descriptions of several others will probably find a place in Dr. J. Hooker's forthcoming 'FLORA OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.' These novelties enabled me already to establish seven new genera (Pseudomorus, Basileophyta, Phæoleuca, Tetrachaeta, Minuranthus, Psoraleopsis, and Rhytidosporum.)

"The descriptions, not only of almost all the new plants, but also critical notes and observations on the phytogeographical range of the species already known, will be forwarded to Sir William Hooker before my departure for the interior, and will afterwards constitute, together with the scientific elucidations of such plants as may be added during the ensuing season from the yet botanically unexplored districts, the foundation of 'THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.'

"That the vegetation of the southern parts of our province accords greatly with the Tasmanian Flora may be demonstrated by the fact that more than half of all the enumerated species are known to inhabit Van Diemen's Land, amongst them many of great interest, which had been considered as belonging exclusively to that island, some adding even new genera to the Flora of New Holland (Fagus Cunninghami, Bauera Billardierii, Tasmania aromatica, Weinmannia biglandulosa, Pleurandra monadelphia, Ranunculus Gunnianus, Capsella Australis, Pittosporum bicolor, Rhytidosporum procumbens, Rhytidosporum Stuartianum, Boronia dentigera, Eriostemon verrucosus, Correæ Backhousiana, Melionectes Brownii, Bossiæa horizontalis, Brachycome decipiens, Celmisia astelifolia, Scævola Hookeri, Monotoca lineata, Lissanthe montana, Lissanthe ciliata, Prostanthera rotundifolia, Myosotis suaveolens, Wilsonia Backhousii, Gentiana Diemensis, Sebæa albidiflora, Hakea microcarpa, Podocarpus montana, Phyllanthus Gunnii, Mieranthea hexandra, Diplarrhena Moræa, Uncinia tenella, Triodontium Tasmanicum, and a great number of ferns).

"No numerical comparison with the Flora of South Australia and New South Wales has been instituted, as those localities are not sufficiently examined, which bear, perhaps, in this respect, as great a resemblance to the adjacent Colonies as the southern tract of this province bears to Van Diemen's Land.

"Still, there remains yet a considerable number of plants which impress on our vegetation a type of peculiarity; and I may be permitted, for this reason, to call attention to our remarkable species of Panax, resembling mainly those of the Moluccas; to Trigonella suavissima, as the only Australian clover; to the species of Psoralea and to Crantzia, as connecting links with the American Flora; to Pseudomorus Australasica, the indigenous mulberry tree; to Myrsine Howittiana, nearer connected with the New Zealand species than with those of New South Wales; and to the Alpine Anisotome glacialis, as a genus from Auckland and Campbell's Islands.

"With regard to the Phytogeographia of this country, it may be deemed worthy of notice that, in the arid steppes beyond the Glenelg River, the vegetation undergoes a remarkable change, and a large number of such plants as are common to Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, cease to exist, not even re-appearing farther to the westward, where the physical character of the country assumes once more equality or similarity to the eastern provinces. Others, again, extend the geographical limits of certain genera or species which we thought to belong entirely to Western Australia: thus, for instance, Thomasia petalocalyx and Coleostylis Preissii range to the 148th meridian.

"It may also be worthy of remark, that the order of Leguminosæ prevails decidedly here, as in Western Australia, over all others; and that the Compositæ, far exceeding in South Australia, and almost throughout the world, any other groups, rank here as the second order. Both, taken together, show such eminent richness as to comprise nearly a fourth of all Dicotyledonar plants. The most predominant natural orders exhibit here, with regard to their number of species the following series:—Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Myrtaceæ, Algæ, Filices, Cyperoideæ, Gramineæ, Musci, Proteaceæ, Orchideæ, Epacrideæ, Fungi, Umbelliferæ, Diosmeæ, Liliaceæ, Lichenes, Labiatæ, Goodeniaceæ, Scrophularineæ, and Salsolaceæ.

"Finally, and perhaps as to the most important point of my researches, I have to reflect upon the practical usefulness of our vegetable creation, either with regard to medicine, manufactures, or in a domestic point of view.

"The inestimable truth, that we may safely deduct the closest affinities of the medicinal properties of plants from their natural alliances—a truth which achieved the most complete triumph of the natural system over all artificial classifications—has

generally guided me in tracing out which plants might be administered in medicine. By this guidance I observed, that our Pimeleæ are pervaded by that acridity for which the bark of Daphne Mezereum is employed; that our Polygala veronicea, the only described Australian species of a large genus, and in close relation to one lately discovered in the Chinese empire, not only agrees, like some kinds of Comesperma, with the Austrian Polygala amara, in those qualities for which that plant has been administered in consumption, but also participates in the medicinal virtue of Polygala senega, from North America. Gratiola latifolia and Gratiola pubescens, Convolvulus erubescens, and the various kinds of Mentha, are not inferior to similar European species. The bark of Tasmania aromatica, appears to me to possess the medicinal power of the Wintera bark, gathered from a similar tree in Tierra del Fuego; and its fruit is allied to that of the North American Magnoliæ used in cases of rheumatism and intermittent fever. The whole natural order of Goodeniaceæ, with the exception, perhaps, of a few species, contains a tonic bitterness never recognised before, and discernible in many plants in so high a degree, that I was induced, for this reason, to bestow upon a new genus from the interior the name of Picrophyta; this property, which indicates a certain alliance to Gentianeæ, deserves the more consideration, as the true Gentianeæ are so sparingly distributed through Australia, while the Goodeniaceæ form everywhere here a prominent feature in the vegetation. Our Alps, however, enrich us also with a thick-rooted Gentian (G. Diemensis), certainly as valuable as the officinal Gentiana lutea; and in the spring, Sabæa ovata, Sabæa albidiflora, and Erythræa Australis, might also be collected on account of their bitterness. The bark of the Australian Sassafras tree (Atherospermum moschatum) has already obtained some celebrity as a substitute for tea;—administered in a greater concentration, it is diaphoretic, as well as diuretic, and has for this reason already been practically introduced into medicine by one of our eminent physicians. Isotoma axillaris surpasses all other indigenous Lobeliaceæ in its intense acridity, and can be therefore only cautiously employed instead of Lobelia inflata. The root of Malva Behriana scarcely differs from that of Althæa officinalis, and the Salep root might be collected from many of the Orchideæ. Few may be aware that the Cajeput oil of India is obtained from trees very similar to our common Melaleucæ; and that even from the leaves of the Eucalypti an oil can be procured of equal utility. The Sandarac, exuding from the Callitris or Pine tree, the balsamic resin of the grass trees, and, moreover, the Eucalyptus gum, which could be gathered in boundless quantities, and which for its astringent qualities might here at least supersede the use of kino or catechu, will probably at a future period form articles of export.

"Several Acaciæ are of essential service, either for their durable wood, or for the abundance of tannin in their bark, which has rendered them already useful, or for their gum; but the latter is even excelled in clearness and solubility by that obtained from Pittosporum acacioides. This species, as well as many other plants of the same order, is distinguished by a surprising yet apparently harmless bitterness—a quality that warrants our expecting considerable medicinal power, and which deserves so much more attention, as till now we know nothing of the usefulness of the Pittosporeæ, although this order extends over a great part of the eastern hemisphere.

"The Australian Manna consists in a saccharine secretion, condensed chiefly by the cicades from a few species of Eucalypti, but is chemically very differently constituted to the Ornus Manna, and much less aperient. All our splendid Diosmeæ—a real ornament to the country—approach more or less in their medicinal effect to the South African Bucco-bushes.

"Baeckea utilis, from Mount Aberdeen, might serve travellers in those desolate localities as tea, for the volatile oil of its leaves resembles greatly in taste and odour that of lemons—not without a pleasant, peculiar aroma. Trigonella suavissima proved valuable as an antiscorbutic spinage in Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition; and the Tetragonella implexicoma, the various Cardamines, Nasturtium terrestre, or Lawrencia spicata, may likewise be used for the same purpose. The root of Scorzonera Lawrencii—a favourite food of the natives—would form, if enlarged by culture, an agreeable substitute for Scorzonera Hispanica, or Asparagus; and Anistome glacialis—a large-rooted umbelliferous plant, from the snowy top of Mount Buller—will be added, perhaps, hereafter, to the culinary vegetables of the colder climates. Seeds of the latter plants, amongst many others, have been procured for the Botanic Gardens. Santalum lanceolatum, Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale, Leptomeria pungens, and Leptomeria acerba, deserve notice for their agreeable fruit.

"It would lead too far to enumerate the numerous modest, but lovely, or even the

more attractive ornamental plants, which will no doubt hereafter contribute to adorn the gardens here and at home. Still, in a general sketch of our vegetation, I ought not to pass unmentioned, in this regard, the magnificent Grevillea Victoriæ; the splendid parasite of the Fern tree, Basileophyta Friderici Augusti, on which the name of the royal botanist has been bestowed; and the grand Corræa Latrobeana,—three of the most gorgeous plants discovered during my last expedition.

"In accordance with His Excellency's instructions, a collection of dried specimens of plants has been commenced for the Government. This Herbarium will be at all times accessible to the public, and will hereafter contribute, I trust, to diffuse, more and more, knowledge of our vegetable world, and excite lovers of natural science to assist in my investigations. I began to form, at the same time, a similar collection for the Royal Gardens at Kew.

"I am happy to report that the Botanic Gardens are in a very prosperous state, and that the establishment does great honor to the able management of its Superintendent. The addition of a large greenhouse, which His Excellency has been pleased to sanction, upon the recommendation of the Committee, will be most useful as a receptacle for tropical productions; and a considerable piece of ground has been prepared, this year, to rear all the seeds which have lately been collected for the garden, or which were liberally presented.

"The Committee deemed it also desirable that an iron foot-bridge for crossing the Yarra should be procured from home, to afford an easier access to the Garden for the inhabitants of the eastern part of Melbourne; and by this means the number of visitors—already (chiefly on Sundays) very considerable—will, doubtless, greatly increase.

"I trust, therefore, that the Botanic Gardens, as an establishment so desirable for the diffusion of knowledge, for the experimental introduction of foreign plants into our adopted country, or for multiplying the treasures which our own Flora offers, and as a healthy locality for recreation, will continue to receive the support of the Government and the Legislature; and I hope that, by still further extending the communications of this establishment with the Botanical Gardens of other countries, we shall succeed in keeping pace with the general advance of this great and flourishing country."

On Monday, the 31st October, 1853, Dr. Mueller started on a second botanical expedition, well equipped; and with instruments, which I obtained for him, for the purpose of measuring the heights of such mountains as he might have to ascend. He proposes to be six months away, and to go the whole circuit of the Colony.

Last year he was suddenly overtaken by the winter rains in Gipps Land, and was for four days and nights without food or a fire.

This time I trust he will be more fortunate, having a greater knowledge of the country, and being accompanied by a servant with two horses and a pack horse. I look anxiously forward to the return of this enthusiastic and able scientific traveller, and hope with his kind help to give next year a full list of the vegetation of Victoria.

W. H. A.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND PRESERVING PLANTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR A HERBARIUM.

(*Circulated by the Trustees of the British Museum.*)

THIS is a much simpler process than is generally imagined by those unpractised in it, and travellers have been often deterred from collecting specimens by the time and trouble required for preparing them in the way that has been recommended.

The chief circumstances to be attended to are, to preserve specimens of plants in such a manner that the moisture may be quickly absorbed, the colours as much as possible preserved, and such a degree of pressure given to them as that they may not curl up in the act of drying.

For this purpose let a quantity of separate sheets of paper be obtained of a folio size; common brown paper is upon the whole the best, except for the very delicate kinds, which require paper of a smoother and somewhat more absorbent texture. Blotting paper, however, especially in warm climates, would absorb the moisture too rapidly, and by repeated damping and drying would soon be rendered useless.

Two boards should be provided, one for the top, and the other for the bottom of the mass of papers.

For pressure at home, or when stationary for any length of time, in a given spot, nothing serves better than a weight of any kind (a folio book or a large stone, &c.) put upon the topmost board; and the great advantage of this is, that the weight follows the shrink of the plants beneath.

Whilst travelling, three leather straps with buckles should be procured; two to bind the boards transversely, and one longitudinally. It will be further desirable to have a number of pasteboards of the same size as the paper, to separate different portions of the collection, either such as are in different states of dryness, or such as by their hard woody nature might otherwise press upon and injure the more delicate kinds.

Thus provided, gather your specimens,—if the plants be small, root and stem,—if large, cut off branches of a foot or a foot and a half long; selecting always such as are in flower, and others in a more or less advanced state of fruit.

Place them side by side, but never one upon another on the same sheet, and lay upon them one, two, or three sheets, according to the thickness of the plants, or their more or less succulent nature; and so on, layer above layer of paper and specimens, subjecting them then to pressure.

As soon as you find that the paper has absorbed a considerable portion of the moisture (which will be according to the more or less succulent nature of the plants and the heat or dryness of the season or climate,) remove the plants into fresh papers and let the old papers be dried for use again, either in the open air or sun, or in a heated room, or before the fire.

As to the spreading out of the leaves and flowers with small weights, penny pieces, &c., it is quite needless. The leaves are best displayed by nature in the state in which you gather them, and they will require little or no assistance with the hand, when laid out upon papers, to appear to the best advantage, especially if put in carefully on being fresh gathered.

If the specimens cannot be laid down immediately on being gathered, they should be preserved in a tin box, or failing that, in a rush basket, where they will keep fresh for a day or two, if the atmosphere be not very much heated.

Some of the very succulent plants, such as Cacti, Semperviva, Sedа, Orchideous plants which grow on trees, &c., require to have the specimens plunged in boiling water for a few seconds, before they are pressed, to destroy life and thus accelerate the process of drying.

Plants with very fine but rigid leaves, as the Fir tribes and the Heaths, and some with compound winged leaves, to prevent their leaves falling off or their parts separating, may either be treated in the same manner, or dried in very hot paper or with a hot iron.

In many cases, especially in warmer climates, the traveller will find the process accelerated by exposing the parcel (hung up and properly secured) to the open air when the weather is favorable, and the circulation of air through it will be promoted if the sheets on which the specimens are laid be placed alternately back and edge. In tropical countries he will find it necessary to shift his specimens at least once a day, and by changing them into hot paper, and crowding such specimens as are dry, he will be enabled to form a considerable collection in small compass and in a very short time. Four or five shiftings will generally be sufficient to complete the process, which is ascertained by the stiffness of the stems and leaves, and by the specimens not shrinking when removed. They should then be placed between dry papers and formed into parcels of moderate thickness, and either packed in boxes or well secured in parcels covered with oil cloth.

Palms, having their fructifications and leaves very large, can hardly be subjected to pressure: a few flowers should be pressed, and the whole cluster of flowers and fruit, as well as a leaf, may be simply dried in the air and afterwards packed in boxes for transportation.

The greater number of Cryptogamic plants may be dried in the common way, such mosses as grow in tufts being separated by the hand. But both mosses and lichens, as they can at any future time be expanded by damping, may be dried by the traveller without pressure, and put up, either each species separately or several together, in small canvas or paper bags, carefully marking the place of growth and the date when gathered.

If the fruits of plants are of a small size so as to be preserved in a herbarium, they should be gathered with the leaves and branches as are the flowers; if of a large size they should be kept separate.

Dry fruits demand no care, except that those which split into valves should be tied round with a little packthread.

Pulpy fruits are only to be preserved in spirits, or in pyroligneous acid diluted in the proportion of eight parts of water to one of the concentrated acid. In all cases the separate fruits, whether dry or preserved in a fluid, should have a number attached to them, referring to the flowering specimens of the plants. Seeds, whether for examination or intended to be sown, should be gathered perfectly ripe, put up in brown paper bags, and kept dry in a box.

With the specimens, fruits and seeds, there should be slips of paper, on which are to be written the uses, native names, and general appearance of the plant, whether herbaceous, a shrub, or tree, its sensible qualities, and the colour and form of the flowers; its situation, if dry or damp, the nature of the soil, the elevation above sea level, and the date when gathered.

As soon as a sufficient number of specimens are collected, no time should be lost in transporting them to their place of destination, since, in warm climates especially, they are liable to the attacks of insects. These attacks, which are often completely destructive of the specimens, may in many cases be prevented by pitching the boxes, and by putting in them, or in each parcel, cotton dipped in petroleum, spirits of turpentine, or small pieces of camphor, and the captain of the vessel should be particularly requested to keep them in a dry or airy part of the ship.

Specimens of the woods of from 6 to 8 inches in length, the entire round of the trunk or branch of small kinds, and segments from centre to circumference of the larger, in both cases with the bark, should also be preserved—not only of the more remarkable trees, but also of the woody climbers, which often exhibit peculiarities of structure highly interesting to the botanist. When specimens of woods are preserved, they should be marked with numbers corresponding with flowering branches of the tree in the collection of specimens; and when flowers cannot be obtained, a small branch with leaves or fruits should always be taken.

Gums, resins, and other remarkable products should also be collected, their uses, if known, noted, and reference made by numbers to the plants they belong to.

Useful and ornamental plants would of course form the most important parts of such collections; but even the woods of foreign and little known countries, the grasses, ferns, mosses, lichens, and sea weeds will prove extremely valuable to the scientific Botanist.

NOTE FOR LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

I HAVE inserted the above Directions for the Collection and Preservation of Plants with the hope that their simplicity may induce many to form for themselves a *Hortus Siccus*, or dry garden. The practice affords much innocent and healthful recreation, both to the mind and body; and if once earnestly begun, would rarely be readily relinquished. To the dwellers in the bush, of both sexes and all classes, the pursuit would prove particularly pleasing. They need not make a task of it. By industriously keeping one's eyes open, a goodly number of specimens may soon be obtained. Sir William Hooker, the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, mentions a singular instance of a much frequented place being usually passed slightingly over, and declared to be utterly destitute of vegetation; whereas plants have really been found there of a very peculiar structure, and admirably adapted to the locality. He speaks of the vicinity of Aden, and says, that "one estimable naturalist, Pakenham Edgeworth, Esquire, has actually published a *Florula*, entitled 'Half an Hour's Botanizing Excursion at Aden,' giving an account of forty species gathered during that brief time, eleven of which are considered new to science!"

It would also be a very useful practice for collectors, whether young or old, to keep a Naturalist's Calendar, consisting of observations on the climate, soil, and position of their respective neighbourhoods, with observations of the time of the foliation, blossoming, and fructification of plants and trees; also the time of working the earth, the ripening of vegetables, the time of mowing, the time of harvests and of vintages in every year; the time of the presence of different birds, and their departure; the time of the appearance of various butterflies and insects; also the rate of reproduction, &c., in various domestic animals.

Gilbert White, of Selborne, has made himself and his little village in Hampshire world-famous by his careful persevering observation of the natural objects immediately around him. "Men," said he, "that undertake only one district, are much more likely to advance natural knowledge than those that grasp at more than they can possibly be acquainted with. Every province should have its own monographer."

I shall be glad at any time to receive communications and specimens from those who may choose to observe the many wonders that lie around them in this new world; and happy also shall I be to record from year to year their praiseworthy efforts to enlarge the limits of scientific truth.

W. H. A.

Legislation.

CONSTITUTION ACT, VICTORIA.

(13 AND 14 VICTORIA, CAP. LIX.—5TH AUGUST, 1850.)

An Act for the the better Government of the Australian Colonies.

RECITING Acts 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76: 7 and 8 Vic., c. 72: 7 and 8 Vic., c. 74: 9 Geo. IV., c. 83: 5 and 6 Vic., c. 61: 10 Geo. IV., c. 22: 9 and 10 Vic., c. 35. Enacts District of Port Phillip to form a separate Colony, to be known as the Colony of Victoria. (Sec. ii. and iii.) Separate Legislative Council for the Colony of Victoria, Governor and Council of New South Wales to establish Electoral Districts, &c. (Sec. iv.) Qualification of Voters at Elections for Members of Legislative Council, N.S.W. (Sec. v.) Authority of the Governor and Council of New South Wales over Colony of Victoria to cease. (Sec. vi.) Provisions of three first recited Acts to remain applicable to N.S.W. after separation of Colony of Victoria. (Sec. vii. to ix.) Legislative Councils may be established in Van Diemen's Land and South Australia: present Councils there to cease on the issue of the first Writs for the New Councils: a Legislative Council may be established in Western Australia. (Sec. x.) Provisions of 10 Geo. IV., c. 22, to continue in force till the issue of the first Writs, &c. (Sec. xi.) Power to alter Electoral Districts and number of Members, &c. (Sec. xii.) Certain provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, and 7 and 8 Vic., c. 74, to apply to Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia. (Sec. xiii.) Repeal of so much of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, as requires all Bills altering Judges' salaries to be reserved. (Sec. xiv.) Governors and Legislative Councils of Victoria, &c., authorised to make Laws, &c. (Sec. xv.) Revenues to be charged with expenses of collection and management. (Sec. xvi.) Provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, concerning Grants for Civil and Judicial services repealed. (Sec. xvii. to xix.) Grants for Civil and Judicial services: how the appropriation of sums granted may be varied: Governors to intimate intended Appropriation. (Sec. xx.) Certain charters establishing District Councils avoided and certain others authorised to be revoked on petition: Governors of New South Wales and Victoria may grant Charters on Petition, but not otherwise. (Sec. xxi.) Provisions of 6 Vic., c. 76, &c., extended to Van Diemen's Land, &c. (Sec. xxii.) Provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, concerning District Councils, &c., to extend to District Councils established under this Act. (Sec. xxiii.) Certain provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, requiring half the expense of Police Establishment to be borne by the several Districts, repealed. (Sec. xxiv.) Governors and Legislative Council may regulate Tolls and Rates in Districts, alter Constitution and Duties of District Councils and number and boundaries of Districts. (Sec. xxv.) Existing Laws to remain in force. (Sec. xxvi.) Removing doubts as to certain Taxes imposed by Governor and Council of Van Diemen's Land. (Sec. xxvii.) Customs Duties may be imposed on any goods imported. (Sec. xxviii.) A Supreme Court may be erected in the Colony of Victoria. (Sec. xxix.) Legislatures of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Victoria empowered to make further provision for the administration of Justice. (Sec. xxx.) Boundaries of New South Wales and Victoria may be altered by Order in Council. (Sec. xxxi.) Duties not to be levied on supplies for troops. (Sec. xxxii.) Powers to Governors and Councils with assent of Her Majesty in Council to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Councils. (Sec. xxxiii.) Provisions as to the reservations of Bills for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. (Sec. xxxiv.) Provision of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 76, reserving powers to define limits, &c., of New South Wales extended, &c. (Sec. xxxv.) Legislative Councils may be established in the newly erected Colonies. (Sec. xxxvi.) Interpretation of "Governor." (Sec. xxxvii.) That this Act shall be *proclaimed* in *New South Wales*, *Van Diemen's Land*, *South Australia*, and *Western Australia*, by the respective Governors thereof within six weeks after they have received a copy of such Acts, and take effect within such Colonies from the day of such proclamation thereof. (Sec. xxxviii.) Act may be amended, &c. N.B.—By sec. iv. Voters must be natural born, or naturalized subject being £100 freeholders, or £10 householders for six months previously to election, or holding license to depasture, or £10 leaseholders, if the lease have not less than three years to run and not being criminals, or owing rates or taxes, &c. See "Electoral Act," sec. x.

ELECTORAL ACT.

(14 Victoria, No. XLVII.—2nd May, 1851.)

An Act to provide for the division of the Colony of Victoria into Electoral Districts, and for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council.

Reciting 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 76, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59, Enacts that the Legislative Council of Victoria consist of thirty (30) Members, ten of whom shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and twenty by the inhabitants.* (Sec. ii.) Victoria to be divided into sixteen Electoral Districts for the purpose of returning Members, viz.:—(1.) The Northern Division of the County of Bourke; (2) the Southern Division of the County of Bourke, and the Counties of Evelyn and Mornington; (3) the County of Grant; (4) the United Counties of Normanby, Dundas and Follet; (5) the United Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury; (6) the United Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth; (7) the United Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie and Anglesey; (8) the Pastoral District of Gipps Land; (9) the Pastoral District of Murray with the exception of such part thereof as is comprised within the county of Anglesey; (10) the Pastoral District of the Loddon (heretofore known as Western Port), with the exception of such parts thereof as are comprised within the counties of Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington and Talbot; (11) the Pastoral District of the Wimmera; (12) the City of Melbourne; (13) the Town of Geelong; (14) the Town of Portland; (15) the united Towns of Belfast and Warrnambool, and (16) the united Towns of Kilmore, Kyneton and Seymour. (Sec. iii.) Enacts that the City of Melbourne return three members, the Town of Geelong, and the northern division of the county of Bourke, return two members each—every other Electoral District, one member to serve in the said Council. (Sec. iv.) Boundaries of Electoral Districts. (Sec. v.) Towns, &c., to be excluded from counties. (Sec. vi. to viii.) Mayors of the City of Melbourne and the Town of Geelong to be Returning Officers; Governor to appoint Returning Officers for other Electoral Districts; Returning Officer and other persons acting under this Act to make *declaration* of the acceptance of office. (Sec. ix.) Polling Places named in schedule B and others may be appointed by Governor. (Sec. x.) Recites Qualification of Electors fixed by the 13 and 14 Vic, c. 59, viz.—Every man of the age of twenty-one years, being a natural born or naturalized subject, holding a freehold estate situate within the district for which his vote is to be given, value £100 without encumbrance for at least six months before the date of the writ of election, or being a Householder for six months within such District of the annual value of £10, or holding a License to depasture lands within such District, or having a Leasehold Estate in possession within such District of the annual value of £10, having not less than three years lease to run. Provided that no man shall be entitled to vote, who has been attainted, or convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, unless he have received a free pardon or one conditional on not leaving the Colony for such offence, or have undergone the sentence passed on him for such offence. And provided also that no man shall be entitled to vote unless (at the time of such Election or Registration of such Electors) he shall have paid up all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him, except such as shall have become payable during three months before election, and enacts that on or before the 1st June in every year the Mayors of the City of Melbourne and Town of Geelong appoint *Collectors* of *Electoral Lists* for each Ward, and such Collectors to make out *Lists* between the 1st June and 25th June, according to Schedule C, of all persons entitled to vote, sign and deliver the same to the Town Clerks, and keep a true copy of List for perusal without Fee. *The Town Clerks* to cause a printed copy of List to be affixed on Public Buildings on every day during the fortnight commencing on the 2nd July and ending 15th July. (Sec. xi.) *Chief Constables* to be *Collectors* in other Districts. If no Clerk of Petty Sessions or Chief Constable, Magistrates may appoint persons to act as Collectors. (Sec. xii.) Police Districts forming parts of two or more Electoral Districts to have separate Lists. (Sec. xiii.) Additional Officers may be appointed by the Governor. (Sec. xiv. and xv.) Lists to be printed and hung up at the Court House for public inspection. Claims of persons to vote to have their names inserted on or before the 15th July according to Schedule D.

* See Abstract of 16 Vic., No. 29, where the number of Members is increased, 19th January, 1853.

Objections to names to be made according to Schedule E. The Town Clerk, &c., to give notice of same in writing according to Schedule F, and shall include all names objected to in a List according to Schedule G, and cause copies of such several Lists to be fixed as aforesaid and keep a copy of names objected to for perusal during fourteen days ending 31st July in every year, and deliver a copy of same on demand on payment of one shilling. (Sec. xvi. and xvii.) Proceedings at Revision Courts in Melbourne and Geelong: when Alderman, &c., desires to be relieved from revising Electoral List, &c., Revision Courts to be held by Magistrates in other Electoral Districts: proceedings at such Courts, powers of adjournment and to administer oath or affirmation: person swearing, &c., falsely, guilty of perjury: personal attendance when necessary: Revised Lists in Melbourne and Geelong to be kept by Town Clerk: copies to be printed: in other Districts than Melbourne and Geelong. Lists to be delivered to the Returning Officer. (Sec. xxv. to xxix.) Writs for first General Election to be issued by the Governor of New South Wales. Writs to fill vacancies, whether by death or resignation, to be issued by Speaker, or by Governor if there be no Speaker. Writs to be directed to Returning Officer, who will endorse thereon the date of its receipt, and forthwith give public notice. (Sec. xxx.) Mode of proceeding on the day of nomination. If no more candidates be proposed than the number of members to be returned, Returning Officer to declare such candidates duly elected; if more candidates than required, Returning Officer shall call for a show of hands, separately in favour of each, and declare to whom the election has fallen; unless a poll be then demanded by some one of the candidates, or by not less than six of the electors of the district, then polling to take place on the day appointed in Writ. (Sec. xxxi. to xlv.) Returning Officer may cause booths to be erected, and preside at one polling place, and his deputies at others. Where electors to vote. Officer may cause adjournment of nomination, or of the poll in case of riot. Polling not to extend beyond one day. Elector may vote by voting paper. Questions may be asked of person tendering his vote. Returning Officer may require declaration against bribery. No person qualified to vote until he answers questions. False answers punishable as perjury. No other oath necessary. Voting papers not to be rejected for want of form. Name of person elected to be declared by Returning Officer, and endorsed on Writ. Voting papers to be transmitted by Returning Officer to the Clerk of the Legislative Council. (Sec. xlvi. to l.) What shall be deemed acts of *Bribery*: The giving by candidate or agent of money or any other article whatever to any elector with a view to influence his vote, or holding out to him any promise or expectation of profit, advancement, &c., or to any of his family or friends, or the making use of any threat, or intimidating any voter, or supplying voter with meat, drink, lodging, horse or carriage hire, or conveyance by steam or otherwise, at, coming, or going from election, paying voter money for acting or joining in any procession, the keeping or allowing to be kept open any public-house, shop, booth, or tent, or place of entertainment, whether refreshment of any kind be distributed there or not, the giving of any dinner, supper, breakfast, &c., at any place by a candidate, provided that no action shall be maintainable by any publican, &c., against any candidate for refreshments of any kind supplied upon credit during the progress of election. Commission of act of bribery (on proof) to disqualify candidate. Principals to be bound by acts of agents. Penalty for committing acts of bribery not exceeding £200, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, on the complaint of Attorney General. Penalty on persons receiving or offering reward for voting, £50, recoverable by the person who shall sue for the same *bona fide* for his own use, not collusively. (Sec. li.) Penalty for polling a second time not exceeding £100, or imprisonment not exceeding two years. (Sec. lii.) Election not to be void for delay in the return of Writ. (Sec. liii.) Council may proceed to business when not more than three members are deficient through non-return of Writs. (Sec. liv. to lxiii.) Speaker may appoint seven members to form a "Committee of Elections and Qualifications," subject to disapproval by the Council. Proceedings on disapproval. Duration of office of members of Committee, resignation, illness. Council may dissolve Committee and re-appoint. Time of meeting. Oath of Committeemen. Committee not competent to act unless four members thereof at least be present. Powers of adjournment. Election of Chairman. Majority to decide. Chairman to have a second or casting vote. A Clerk of Council to make minutes of proceedings. General powers to receive or reject evidence, and course of inquiry by Committee, and powers in respect of witnesses and evidence. Punishment to persons for contempt, neglect, as a misdemeanour; and persons guilty of giving false evidence liable to the ordinary penalties for perjury. Powers of Committee in respect of inquiry as to individual votes, &c. Decision final as regards candidate being duly elected or not, and Speaker may issue a

new Writ for holding another election. (Sec. lxiv. to lxxii.) Manner and time of petitioning against undue qualification. Deposit of £100 to the credit of Speaker for costs of petition. Any person who voted or had a right to vote may be heard in support or opposition to petition. Petitioner may withdraw petition on payment of costs. Costs recoverable through frivolous or vexatious petition or opposition, and costs of unopposed petition, where election or return is vexatious or frivolous, recoverable by petitioner. Costs, &c., occasioned by persons making unfounded specific allegations against individual voters recoverable. Certificate of such costs to be signed by Chairman of Committee. Speaker may order payment out of the £100 deposit, or a proportionate part if not wholly paid out of deposit. Balance recoverable by Sheriff, under the Speaker's warrant, if not paid within seven days after demand. Proportionate recovery against persons jointly liable. (Sec. lxxiii.) Penalty for neglect or refusing to perform any of the duties required herein by Returning Officer, Alderman, Assessor, Mayor, Magistrate, &c., of not less than £50, nor exceeding £200; or if any Town Clerk, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Collector, &c., neglect or refuse as above, liable to a penalty not less than £20, nor exceeding £50; one moiety of such penalty to the party suing, and the other moiety to use of Colony. Provided that the Governor may mitigate or remit any penalty. (Sec. lxxiv. to lxxvii.) Things directed to be done on a holiday to be done on the succeeding day. Persons may plead general issue. Interpretation clause. Act may be quoted as "The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851."

Abstract of Public Acts and Ordinances,

Passed by His Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

INTERPRETATION OF ACTS.

15 Vic., No. 1.—24th December, 1851.

An Act to Interpret and Shorten the Language of Acts of Council.

POLICE RATE.

15 Vic., No. 2.—24th December, 1851.

An Act to suspend for one year so much of "The Acts to Incorporate the Inhabitants of the "City of Melbourne and Town of Geelong," respectively, as relates to the estimating and levying a Rate for the Police of the same. (Expired 1st January, 1853.)

EXPORTATION OF GUNPOWDER.

15 Vic., No. 3.—24th December, 1851.

An Act to regulate for a limited time the Exportation of Gunpowder and Munitions of War from the Colony of Victoria. (Expired 1st January, 1853.)

DISTRESS ACT.

15 Vic., No. 4.—24th December, 1851.

An Act to regulate Distress, and proceedings therein.

Distress to be made in person or by Agent or Bailiff authorised by Warrant in form schedule A. (Sec. ii. and iii.) Copy of Warrant, Inventory in form schedule B, and Bill of Charges to be delivered within thirty days after distress. (Sec. iv.) Goods levied on may be impounded on the premises or removed to a convenient place within three miles therefrom, and notice of such removal to tenant within twenty-four hours. (Sec. v.) No

appraisement necessary: Charges of Distress set forth in schedule C. (Sec. vi.) Replevin by Justices in certain cases. (Sec. vii.) Sale of goods, &c., at expiration of five days after Distress: person causing Distress to render (on demand) within thirty days from sale a true written account: penalty in default of not exceeding £50. (Sec. viii.) Persons at sale to have liberty of ingress, egress, &c., to and from premises. (Sec. ix.) Distress not unlawful for any irregularity. (Sec. x.) Penalty not exceeding £50 for irregularity of Distress, &c. Then follow schedules A. B. and C.

PORTS, HARBOURS, AND SHIPPING.

15 Vic., No. 5.—24th December, 1851.

An Act to alter an Act, intituled, "An Act further to amend an Act intituled an Act for the "better preservation of the Ports, Harbours, Havens, Roadsteads, Channels, Navigable "Creeks, and Rivers in New South Wales, and the better regulation of Shipping in the "same," and to provide for the Pilotage in the several Harbours in the Colony of Victoria. (Repealed by 16 Vic., No. 12.—23rd September, 1852.)

FEES.

15 Vic., No. 6.—31st December, 1851.

An Act to abolish the taking of Fees for their own use by Officers in the Public Service in the Colony of Victoria.

NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD.

15 Vic., No. 7.—31st December, 1851.

An Act to Incorporate the Board of Commissioners of National Education.

APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE.

15 Vic., No. 8.—31st December, 1851.

An Act for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Victoria to the service thereof, for the year 1852, *and for further appropriating the said Revenue.*

POSTAGE.

15 Vic., No. 9.—6th January, 1852.

An Act to amend the Law for the Conveyance and Postage of Letters.

Repealing 5 Wm. 4, No. 24: 2 Vic., No. 17: 4 Vic., No. 9: 5 Vic., No. 15: 11 Vic., No. 47: and 13 Vic., No. 38. (Sec. ii. and iii.) Lieutenant Governor may appoint or remove Postmaster General, &c.: *Declaration* to be made by Postmasters, Letter Carriers, &c., before the exercise by them of the duties of their office: Lieutenant Governor to fix *Rates* of *Postage* and make Rules for the receiving and delivery of letters. (Sec. iv.) Letters to be charged by weight, viz.:—

Not exceeding ½ oz., one rate of postage.
Exceeding ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., two rates of postage.
Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., four rates of postage.
Exceeding 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz., six rates of postage.
Exceeding 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., eight rates of postage.
And for every ounce in weight above 4 oz., two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight, or 4 oz., shall be charged as an additional ounce.

Postmaster at liberty to refuse to transmit by post any letter or parcel exceeding 16 ozs. in weight or of inconvenient form or dimensions, or containing or reasonably suspected to contain articles likely to injure the other contents of the mail bags. (Sec. v.) Rates of Postage.—*Inland Letters*, not exceeding ½ oz., transmitted by post (not being letters posted in any post town addressed to persons or places within such town), 2d. without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper or enclosures of which the same may be composed, or to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed; and on all such letters if exceeding ½ oz. there shall be paid progressive and additional rates of postage, each additional rate being estimated at 2d., according to the scale of weight and number of rates. (Sec. vi.) *Town Letters*, not exceeding ½ oz., when put into any post office for delivery at such post office, or within the limits of the city or town in which such post office is situated, 1d., and exceeding ½ oz. there shall be charged and paid additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates before determined, estimating each additional rate at 1d. (Sec. vii.) *Ship Letters*, not exceeding ½oz., 3d., if exceeding ½ oz , additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates, estimating each additional rate at 3d. (Sec. viii.) Postage of ship letters to be paid by sender. (Sec. ix.) That 2d. only for any weight not exceeding 4 ozs., and the additional sum of ½d. for any additional ounce or portion of an ounce shall be paid on parcels or packets of the following description, viz., bankers parcels, containing notes, orders, specie or pass-books, patterns or covers containing samples *bona fide* sent as such, prices current and catalogues, packets or covers containing any writ or proceeding out of any Court of Justice, or deed, conveyance, affidavit or letter of attorney, and packets or covers containing printed votes and proceedings of Parliament and of Colonial Legislatures, or pamphlets, magazines, reviews and other periodical publications; provided there shall not be in or upon such packets or parcels any letter or epistolary communication or intelligence, and that on the outside thereof in addition to the name and address of the person to whom the same is to be delivered, the sender thereof shall subscribe, with name and address, a statement of the contents, thus, "*Banker's parcel*," or "*Patterns of Merchandise*," or otherwise as the case may be, together with the words "*without letter or writing*." (Sec. x.) The Postmaster General, with the approval of Lieutenant Governor, to cause stamps to be made and sold. (Sec. xi.) Person forging stamps guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor, or to hard labor on the roads not exceeding seven years. (Sec. xii.) Letters, &c., may be posted with stamped covers if such stamps are equal to the value of postage. (Sec. xiii.) Letters or packets with stamps not equal to postage charged a postage of double the amount of the difference. (Sec. xiv.) Double postage on letters not pre-paid posted in and addressed to places within the Colony. (Sec. xv.) Letters re-directed shall be charged the rate of postage only as the same would be liable to if prepaid. (Sec. xvi.) Petitions and Addresses forwarded to Her Majesty exempt from postage. (Sec. xvii.) Petitions to the Lieutenant Governor, or Executive or Legislative Council, not exceeding 32 ozs. in weight, exempt from postage if sent without covers or in covers open at the sides. (Sec. xviii) Letters of sailors in Her Majesty's Navy and soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces, &c., whilst actually employed in Her Majesty's service, and every soldier in the service of the East India Company (except Commissioned Officers or Warrant Officers), if not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, shall be charged 1d., if upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer and his class, &c., and signed by the officer in command. Letters received by such sailors and soldiers, unless from parts beyond the seas, must have the postage paid and specify the class of the sailor or soldier to whom it is sent. On letters received from parts beyond the seas and without the postage of 1d. being paid, a rate of 2d. will be charged, but letters may be re-directed without any postage. (Sec xix.) All official letters, packets and parcels on Naval and Military service exempt. (Sec. xx.) *Newspapers sent free of postage* from one part of the Colony to another, or to any place beyond the seas on these conditions:—1st. To be sent without a cover or in a cover open at the sides, so folded that date of publication will be visible, and the words "Newspaper only" or "Newspapers only" written on the outside; 2nd. No other word, letter, character, figure or number written, printed or otherwise on the newspaper (after publication), or on the cover; 3rd. Not more than two copies of any newspaper to be posted in one packet; 4th. Nothing else to be enclosed; 5th. To be posted, if printed in the Colony of Victoria, within seven days after publication, if posted otherwise every newspaper shall be charged 1d. (Sec. xxi.) Newspapers posted in any post town, addressed to a person within the limits of that place or its suburbs, shall be charged 1d., unless the words "to be kept until called for" be directed thereon (Sec. xxii.) That it shall not be compulsory

to send newspapers by post. (Sec. xxiii.) Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may make arrangements as to optional pre-payment of letters to or from New South Wales and Victoria. (Sec. xxiv.) Postage privileges to cease. (Sec. xxv.) Postage if not pre-paid to be paid by *receiver*, or if refused, dead, or cannot be found, by *sender*. (Sec. xxvi.) Postmaster may register letters (but Postmaster not liable for the loss of contents of such letters), and charge such additional rate as fixed by the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council. (Sec. xxvii.) That in any suit or other proceeding the apparent writer to be deemed the sender. (Sec xxviii.) Post Office tax to be evidence of postage due. (Sec. xxix.) Provisions for surcharge in certain cases. (Sec. xxx.) No letter (except in the case of unclaimed and undelivered letters), to be returned to the writer or sender without express warrant of Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xxxi.) Letters posted contrary to this Act may be detained, &c. (Sec. xxxii.) Postmasters may enter into contracts for conveyance of mails. Penalty on contractors for default not less than £5 nor more than £50, over and above the penalty recoverable upon such default. (Sec. xxxiii.) Letters on board ship to be delivered on arrival to Postmaster or Port Officer on demand, (excepting letters concerning goods on board, or containing any conveyance or other deed, commission, writ or affidavit, and letters sent by way of introduction only, or concerning the bearer's private affairs). Master, passenger, &c., detaining mail bag, letters or newspapers, &c., after such demand, shall forfeit for every letter or newspaper so detained a penalty not exceeding £5. (Sec. xxxiv.) Mails, &c., to be delivered immediately on arrival of a vessel at any port or at any post office on the sea coast or bank of a navigable river; person in charge neglecting to deliver mails, &c., on demand, or shall not use due diligence in the delivery thereof as well as for the secure and dry custody of the same, penalty not exceeding £50. (Sec. xxxv.) Allowance to masters of vessels for ship letters or packets inwards of one penny for each letter, &c. (except newspapers). (Sec. xxxvi.) Vessels departing from Colony compelled to take mails, under a penalty of £100. Allowance to masters of vessels for ship letters outwards one penny for every letter or packet (newspapers excepted). (Sec. xxxvii.) Masters, &c., of steam boats, &c., to receive mails on board and give receipts for same, under penalty not exceeding £50. (Sec. xxxviii.) Steamers, &c., to give notice of their approach to any place appointed for the receipt and dispatch of letters, under penalty not exceeding £50. (Sec. xxxix.) Allowance to masters of vessels for conveyance of mails coastwise at the rate of one halfpenny for each letter or packet chargeable with postage. (Sec. xl.) If any Port Officer or Postmaster, &c., neglect or delay the delivery of mail, &c., penalty not exceeding £50. (Sec. xli. to xlv.) Penalty not exceeding £20 for sending or conveying letters, &c., otherwise than by post. *Exceptions*—Any letter packet exceeding sixteen ounces, packets containing newspapers, letter or packet concerning and sent with goods, any writ or proceeding out of any Court of Justice, or deed or conveyance, affidavit or letter of attorney, letter or packet sent by person concerning his or her private affairs by any special messenger, and any letter or packet *bona fide* sent or carried to or from the nearest Post Office. Penalty not exceeding £50 for offences by persons in the Post Office; penalty not exceeding £5 for delaying the arrival of mails. (Sec. xlv.) Punishment by fine and imprisonment for fraudulently retaining after delivery thereof by mistake any letter or packet and wilfully stealing or detaining any letters, &c, that have been lost. (Sec. xlvi.) Persons taking letters from the possession of any Postmaster, &c., liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor on the roads for not exceeding fourteen years. (Sec. xlvii. to l.) Prosecution of offenders, proceedings for penalties, limitation of actions, general issue, treble costs, appropriation of postage duties to the public uses of the Colony. (Sec. li.) Not to interfere with powers vested in Postmaster General in England and Commissioners of the Treasury. (Sec. lii.) Act to commence on 1st February, 1852.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

15 Vic., No. 10.—6th January, 1852.

An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in the Colony of Victoria.

Repeals—4 Vic, No. 22: 5 Vic., No. 4: and Sec. i. to xiv. and xxxi. of 5 Vic., No. 9, and 7 Vic. No. 13. (Sec. ii. to viii.) *Supreme Court* of the Colony of Victoria established, to consist of a Judge, or Judges not exceeding three in number: Lieutenant Governor empowered to appoint, suspend, and remove Judges: one of them to be styled "The

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria:" Judges not to hold any other place of profit: Officers of the Court, Barristers and Attorneys at present admitted to continue practising. (Sec. ix.) Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria to be a Court of Record: to have a Seal: persons forging or counterfeiting Seal or process of Court guilty of felony. (Sec. x. to xvi.) Jurisdiction at Common Law: Criminal Jurisdiction: Proceeding by Information: Criminal Information: Equitable Jurisdiction: Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction: Court may make orders for administration of effects of deceased persons. (Sec. xvii. and xviii.) Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council empowered to appoint Circuit Courts from time to time, every such Circuit Court to be opened by the Judge or Judges of Assize at the place and time proclaimed. (Sec. xix. and xx.) Power of Judge in vacation; Judgment of Chief Justice or of senior Judge; Judgment of Court if two Judges differ. (Sec. xxi. to xxxii.) Duty of Sheriff; Deputies of the Sheriff to be appointed by the Governor; Sheriff's recognizances; power to appoint person to execute process; property of debtor liable to be sold in execution; Sheriff may sell without taking out an auctioneer's license; Sheriff to execute deed of bargain and sale to purchaser; power to take replevin; list of fines to be made out monthly by Sheriff; Sheriff not liable in an action of debt if debtor escape; change of venue; power to make Rules of Practice. (Sec. xxxiii.) Appeal, if any person feel aggrieved by any decision of the said Court in any civil proceeding, &c., in which the matter in issue amounts to £1000 sterling in value, by which decision the merits of the case may be concluded, it shall be lawful for such person within thirty days after such decision to apply to the said Court for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, &c. (Sec. xxxiv.) Right of appeal waived if security not given within three months. (Sec. xxxv.) Prerogative of Her Majesty saved. (Sec. xxxvi.) That this Act commence from the passing thereof.

SAVINGS' BANK ACT.

15 Vic., No. 11.—6th January, 1852.

Repealed by 16 Vic., No. 37.—7th February, 1853.

GAMBLING AND OBSCENITY.

15 Vic., No. 12.—6th January, 1852.

An Act to restrain the practice of Gambling and the use of Obscene Language.

Repealed by 16 Vic., No. 22.—29th December, 1852.

CHAIRMAN AND CROWN PROSECUTOR.

15 Vic., No. 13.—6th January, 1852.

An Act to enable the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Victoria to appoint a Chairman, and also a Crown Prosecutor at General and Quarter Sessions.

Repealed by 16 Vic., No. 3.—3rd September, 1852.

LICENSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

15 Vic., No. 14.—6th January, 1852.

Repealed by 16 Vic., No. 35.—28th January, 1853.

MINING ACT.

15 Vic., No. 15.—6th January, 1852.

Repealed by 17 Vic., No. 1.—15th September, 1853.

SEAL OF THE COLONY.

16 Vic., No. 1.—27th July, 1852.

An Act to confirm the adoption and use of a Seal as the Seal of the Colony of Victoria, and to indemnify all persons acting by authority of the same.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

16 Vic., No. 2.—13th August, 1852.

An Act for granting Duties of Customs in the Colony of Victoria.

After Repealing all former Acts, enacts—(sec. ii.) The payment of Customs' Duties, upon goods, wares and merchandize, as described and set forth in Table A. annexed, subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained. (Sec. iii.) Remission of duties on wine for the use of Officers in the army and navy. If subsequently sold (except for the use of such Officers), the same to be forfeited. (Sec. iv.) Remission of duties on all goods for Her Majesty's service. (Sec. v.) Goods in warehouse at the time of passing this Act to be liable to duties thereby imposed. (Sec. vi.) Wine containing more than 25 per cent of alcohol to be deemed spirits. (Sec. vii.) All duties to be levied according to standard weights and measures.

Table A. (above referred to, sec. ii.)

Articles.

	s.	d.
Coffee, the cwt.	10	0
Spirits, not exceeding strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, the gallon ...	7	0
Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or strong waters, mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the gallon	7	0
Spirits, perfumed, the gallon	7	0
Tea, the pound	0	3
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, the pound	2	0
Wine, the gallon	1	0
All other goods, wares and merchandize	Free	

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

16 Vic., No. 3.—3rd September, 1852.

An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in the Courts of General Sessions in the Colony of Victoria.

After repealing Acts 10 Geo. IV., No. 7: 3 Wm. IV., No. 3, sec. 14 and 15: 4 Wm. IV., No. 16: 5 Wm. IV., No. 17: 5 Wm. IV., No. 22, sec. 3: 3 Vic., No. 10: 13 Vic., No. 7, sec. 7: 15 Vic., No. 13: enacts (sec. ii.) That Courts of General Sessions should be established at Melbourne and Geelong, and such other places as the Lieutenant Governor should appoint. The Lieutenant Governor to appoint by proclamation the places or districts and times at which such Courts should be holden, and alter them as he may think fit. (Sec. iii.) Lieutenant Governor to have power to appoint a Chairman to preside over such Court, defining qualifications of Chairman, such Chairman to be by virtue of his office a Justice of the Peace for the City of Melbourne and Town of Geelong, and also for the Colony of Victoria. (Sec. iv.) Power to Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Crown Prosecutor at Courts of General Sessions. (Sec. v.) Such Courts to have a Clerk of the Peace, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; Clerk to give security for £100, and to take a proper oath. (Sec. vi) Such Court to be a Court of Record; Chairman to administer oaths; Court to have a seal, inscribed "The Court of General Sessions;" any person forging, or delivering process knowing it to be forged, deemed guilty of felony and punished accordingly; any person swearing or affirming falsely, deemed guilty of perjury, subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Judge. (Sec. vii.) Any person duly summoned as a juror, or subpœnaed as a witness, who shall neglect to appear, or refuse to be sworn or answer any question without sufficient excuse, or

prevaricate in giving his evidence, or wilfully interrupt or conduct himself disrespectfully to the Chairman or any Justice while sitting, or hinder, obstruct or assault any of the parties, deemed guilty of contempt of Court; Chairman power to imprison such person for not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding £50; in default to be imprisoned for not exceeding three months; form of commitment according to Schedules A and B. (Sec. viii.) Court to have civil jurisdiction to try, hear and determine appeals, make orders and take cognizance of all matters according to the laws in force up to the commencement of this Act, and to try all appeals now pending. (Sec. ix.) Chairman, with one or more Justices and a jury of twelve men, to hear all criminal cases except the following—1. Treason, misprision of treason, murder, or any capital felony. 2. Offences against the Queen's title, prerogative or Government, or against the Legislature of the said Colony. 3. Offences subject to the penalty of premunire. 4. Blasphemy or offences against religion. 5. Administering or taking unlawful oaths. 6. Perjury or subornation of perjury. 7. Making or suborning any other person to make any false oath, affirmation or declaration, punishable as perjury. 8. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to crops of corn, grain or pulse, or to any part of any wood, coppice or plantation of trees, or any arson. 9. Bigamy, or offences against the laws relating to marriage. 10. Abduction of women or girls. 11. Endeavouring to conceal the birth of a child. 12. Offences against any provisions of the laws relating to insolvents. 13. Composing printing or publishing blasphemous, seditious or defamatory libels. 14. Bribery. 15. Unlawful combinations and conspiracies. 16. Stealing or fraudulently taking, or injuring, or destroying records or documents belonging to any Court of Law or Equity, or Court with Ecclesiastical or Admiralty jurisdiction, or relating to any proceeding therein. (Sec. x.) Courts having jurisdiction for the whole or any part of the Counties of Bourke and Grant may be held within the limits of the City of Melbourne or Town of Geelong: Justice of the Peace may sit and act in a court so held. (Sec. xi.) All offences cognizable in such court to be prosecuted by information; all issues of *law* to be determined by such court; issues of *fact* to be tried before a jury of twelve; jury to be subject to same rules as in Supreme Court. (Sec. xii.) Court to have summary jurisdiction to try any person, under sentence of any Criminal Court, who shall escape or "evade the performance of the servitude to undergo which he has been sentenced," or who shall while under such sentence commit "any crime or misdemeanor not punishable with death." (Sec. xiii.) Where any person shall be entitled to appeal from judgment or conviction of any Justice, in case a pecuniary penalty shall have been awarded, such person to pay the amount of the penalty with the assessed costs to the convicting Justice; but in case *no* pecuniary fine shall have been awarded, to enter into a bond with two approved sureties to prosecute such appeal with effect and to abide the event of appeal, and to pay all costs awarded against the appealing party; such person may appeal from the same judgment or conviction to the Court of General Sessions; every such appeal to be heard according to the provisions of this Act. (Sec. xiv.) Fourteen clear days notice in writing to be given, stating grounds of such appeal, proviso that no appellant shall go into, or give evidence of, any other grounds besides those set forth in such notice. (Sec. xv.) No objection to be allowed on account of defect in form of setting forth grounds of appeal, but the same may be amended on such terms as the Court may think just. (Sec. xvi.) If grounds of appeal be deemed by the Court frivolous or vexatious appellant to be liable, and irrespective of the result of such appeal, for all or any part of the costs. (Sec. xvii.) Sessions have general power to give costs in all cases of appeal. (Sec. xviii.) Sessions to have power to give costs to respondent in cases of appeal not prosecuted. (Sec. xix.) Court to have power to amend any orders or judgments of Justices on appeal or upon return to certiorari, on objection being made upon such terms as to payment of costs as it shall think fit, provided such objection be specified in the rule for issuing such certiorari. (Sec. xx.) Authority to the Court to amend insufficient or defective recognizances upon such terms as to payment of costs as may be just and reasonable. (Sec. xxi.) Authority to the Court to amend any document used in such Court and to award costs of amendment. (Sec. xxii.) Decisions of the Court as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of documents and amending the same, to be final. (Sec. xxiii.) Authority to any parties by order of any Judge of the Supreme Court to state a special case without going to the Sessions previously. (Sec. xxiv.) No recognizance to be deemed forfeited by such agreement for the statement of a special case without previously going to Court of General Sessions. (Sec. xxv.) Authority to enforce orders of Sessions. (Sec. xxvi.) Fines, issues and amerciaments to be levied and recovered according to Act 3rd Geo. IV. (Sec. xxvii.) No officer of the Court to act as attorney or agent in such Court. (Sec. xxviii.) Chair-

man and Justices to make rules for regulating practice of said Court. (Sec. xxix.) All actions brought against officers of the Court to be commenced within four calendar months after the act complained of was committed; no writ or process to be sued out or served on such officer, for anything done by him in the execution of his office, until one month's notice in writing be given, such notice to state cause of action and name of party bringing action, and name and address of his attorney or agent. (Sec. xxx.) Defendant may pay money into Court and plead general issue; plaintiff must waive service of notice; no evidence may be given except that in the notice; verdict for defendant to include costs as between attorney and client. (Sec. xxxi.) Act to take effect on 1st November, 1852; Schedules A and B forms of commitment for contempt of Court.

IMMIGRATION.

16 Vic., No. 4.—7th September, 1852.

An Act to enable Immigration Boards to make certain enquiries relating to Immigrant Ships.

Preamble. (Sec. i.) Authority to Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners. (Sec. ii.) Commissioners to take oath of office. (Sec. iii.) Board of Commissioners to issue summonses; evidence to be on oath administered by Chairman. (Sec. iv.) Persons taking false oath guilty of perjury. (Sec. v.) Power to Chairman to punish contumacious witnesses. (Sec. vi.) Board to report to His Excellency.

TAXING OF ATTORNEYS' BILLS OF COSTS.

16 Vic., No. 5.—14th September, 1852.

An Act to enable the Supreme Court of Victoria to compel Taxation of Attorneys' Bills of Costs in Criminal Cases in the Supreme Court of Victoria.

(Sec. i.) Attorneys' costs to be taxed in all cases where employed in the defence of persons tried or committed for trial before the Supreme Court. (Sec. ii.) Attorney may be examined touching Bill of Costs. (Sec. iii.) Scale of Fees to be established by Court.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

16 Vic., No. 6.—14th September, 1852.

An Act to amend and continue two Acts passed in the 9th and 11th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, respectively intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales."

(Sec. i.) Acts 9 Vic., No. 27, and 11 Vic., No. 9, amended. Recovery of wages extended from £30 to £50, empowering the enforcement of immediate payment on conviction. (Sec. ii.) Acts as amended continued until 31st December, 1854.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

16 Vic., No. 7.—15th September, 1852.

An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice.

(Sec. i.) Repeals Acts—11 sec. of 1 Vic., cap. 85: 2 Vic., No. 10: and 13 Vic., No. 8. (Sec. ii.) No person entitled to traverse. Court may postpone trial. (Sec. iii.) Form of information to be simple. (Sec iv.) Coin and bank notes to be described simply as money. (Sec. v.) Mode of describing Instrument. (Sec. vi.) Venue in the margin sufficient except where local description necessary. (Sec. vii., viii., ix.) Concerning different forms of Information. (Sec. x.) Proof of intent to defraud any particular person not necessary in cases of forging, uttering, or false pretences. (Sec. xi.) Objections to Information to be taken before jury sworn. Court may amend defects, and no arrest of judgment for any defect which might have been so disposed of. (Sec xii.) Court may amend certain variances not material to merits. (Sec. xiii., xiv.) Persons informed against for felony

or misdemeanor may be tried for and guilty of an attempt; or indicted for robbery, may be found guilty of assault with *intent* to rob; but no persons so tried to be afterwards prosecuted for the same offence. (Sec. xv., xvi.) Persons tried for misdemeanor not to be acquitted if the offence turn out to be felony, unless the Court so direct; and persons tried for embezzlement not to be acquitted if the offence be larceny, and *vice versa*. (Sec. xvii.) Persons informed against for jointly receiving may be convicted of separately receiving. (Sec. xviii.) Separate accessaries and receivers may be included in the same information in the absence of the principal felon. (Sec. xix.) Three larcenies from the same person within six months may be included in the same information. (Sec. xx.) Where a single taking is charged the prosecutor is not required to elect, unless it appear that there were more than three takings in more than six months between the first and last taking. (Sec. xxi.) Proof of conviction for second or subsequent offence. (Sec. xxii.) Form of plea of autrefois convict or autrefois acquit. (Sec. xxiii.) Verdicts and judgments valid after amendment. (Sec. xxiv.) Records to be drawn up in amended form without noticing amendment. (Sec. xxv.) Depositions taken on one charge may be read in prosecution of others. (Sec. xxvi.) Any Court or Judge may direct that a person guilty of perjury be prosecuted. (Sec. xxvii.) Verdicts by jurors at Coroner's Inquests to be equivalent to ordinary committals or holding to bail by Justices. (Sec. xxviii.) Questions of law may be reserved. (Sec. xxix.) Interpretation of terms. (Sec. xxx.) Act to take effect from the 1st October, 1852.

LUNATICS.

16 Vic., No. 8.—17th September, 1852.

An Act to make further provision for the care and maintenance of persons of unsound mind.

Power to Lieutenant Governor to direct the removal of lunatics to any suitable establishment within the Colony.

LEGAL EVIDENCE.

16 Vic. No. 9.—17th September, 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

Common Law Courts authorized to compel inspection of documents. (Sec. ii.) Foreign and Colonial Acts of State, judgments, &c., provable by certified copies without proof of seal, &c. (Sec. iii.) Apothecaries' certificates admissible without proof of seal. (Sec. iv.) Documents admissible without proof of seal in the United Kingdom equally so in the Colonies. (Sec. v.) Registers of British vessels and certificates of registry as *prima facie* evidence of their contents without proof of signature, &c. (Sec. vi.) Where necessary to prove record or document or conviction or acquittal of persons charged not necessary to prove record, &c., but may be certified under hand of clerk of Court. (Sec. vii.) Examined or certified copies of documents admissible in evidence. (Sec. viii.) Certifying a false document a misdemeanor. (Sec. ix.) Court, &c may administer oaths. (Sec. x.) Persons forging seal, stamp, or signature of certain documents, or wilfully uttering same, guilty of felony.

POUNDING CATTLE.

16 Vic., No. 10.—21st September, 1852.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act declaratory of the rights of occupants of Crown Lands to Impound Cattle and other animals found trespassing thereon.

The amount of costs and expenses attending the driving to any Pound of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. for each head of horses or cattle, and one halfpenny for each sheep. No costs to be chargeable unless the Pound exceed twenty miles distance from the land off which they are impounded.

COUNTY COURTS.

16 Vic., No. 11.—23rd September, 1852.

An Act to make provision for the better administration of justice in County Courts in the Colony of Victoria.

Repealing Acts 6 Vic., No. 15: 10 Vic., No. 10, sec. ii. and iii.: 11 Vic., No. 35. (Sec. ii.) Courts to be called County Courts. Suits, &c., pending in the Court of Requests to be proceeded with and determined under the provisions of this Act. (Sec. iii.) Jurisdiction of Courts of Petty Sessions excluded in certain cases. (Sec. iv. to xii.) relate to qualifications, duties, &c , of Judges, Registrars, Bailiffs. Judge to be a barrister of three years standing in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or five years in the Colony. (Sec. xiii.) No officer of such Court to act as Attorney or Agent in such Court. (Sec. xiv.) County Courts to be Courts of Record. (Sec. xv.) Jurisdiction of the Court—actions not exceeding £50. (Sec. xvi. to lxxix.) relate to manner of trial in certain cases, and other modes of legal procedure, chiefly interesting to the profession only; of these, it is well, perhaps, to observe, that (sec. xxxi.) gives power for Registrar to compute principal and interest on bills; that by (sec. xliii., xliv., xlv.) minors may sue, physicians may sue for fees, executors and administrators may sue and be sued; that by (sec. lxvii.) parties may appear by Counsel or Attorney in cases above £10. (Sec. lxix.) Power to suspend Counsel or Attorney guilty of contempt, and to prohibit Attorney acting corruptly from practising, (Sec. lxxiii.) Judge, Police Magistrate, or Visiting Justice may order detaining creditor to support defendant in execution.

PORTS, HARBOURS, AND SHIPPING.

16 Vic., No. 12.—23rd September, 1852.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports, Harbours, and Shipping in the Colony of Victoria.

Repealing the following Acts: 3rd Wm. IV., No. 6: 5th Wm. IV., No. 13: 6th Wm. IV., No. 7: 4th Vic., No. 4: 6th Vic., No. 10: 7th Vic., No. 9: 7th Vic., No. 12: 8th Vic., No. 16: 9th Vic., No. 13: 10th Vic., No. 11: 11th Vic., No. 14: 11th Vic., No. 15: 14th Vic., No. 15: 14th Vic., No. 37: 15th Vic., No. 5. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may frame Rules. (Sec. iii.) Ballast, &c., not to be thrown into port or landed, except at the places appointed, under a penalty of not less than £1 or exceeding £10. (Sec. iv.) Ports to be cleared of vessels sunk or stranded; in default to be removed and sold. (Sec. v.) Trees felled in and over navigable creeks and rivers to be removed within ten days after cut, under a penalty not exceeding £10. (Sec. vi.) Iron, timber, or other bulky articles not to be left on any pier after twenty-four hours' notice, under penalty of being sold at the expense of the owner. (Sec. vii.) Persons wilfully or through negligence removing or destroying beacons to forfeit a sum not less than £2 nor more than £100. (Sec. viii.) Power for Port Officer or Harbour Master to appoint places for mooring and to remove ships. Masters removing their ships without the permission of the Harbour Master, or refusing to do so when required by him, to forfeit a sum not less than £5 nor more than £100. (Sec. ix.) Ships may be removed from discharging berth at the expense of the master, &c. (Sec. x.) If mooring be not weighed within twelve hours after it has been slipped, may be weighed by the Port or Harbour Master at the expense of the owner or master. (Sec. xi.) Authority to Lieutenant Governor to appoint pilots. (Sec. xii.) Rates of pilotage as per schedule A annexed. (Sec. xiii.) No pilot to conduct ship to sea until pilotage be paid. (Sec. xiv.) Pilotage receivable by Officer of Customs, and to go to Her Majesty for the use of the Colony. (Sec. xv.) Every ship arriving or departing to receive a pilot, under a penalty of not less than £5 nor more than £50, in addition to the rates of pilotage. Proviso—Ships coasting only, or trading regularly between any port of the Colony, or any of the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Western and South Australia, not to be subject to the above, provided such ship carry a certificate from the Port Officer of one of the ports of the Colony of Victoria declaring her to be a trader. (Sec. xvi.) Pilot refusing to take charge of a ship, or rendering himself incapable by drunkenness, or from ignorance or negligence doing any injury to ship, to forfeit a sum not less than £5 nor more than £30. (Sec. xvii.) Penalty not exceeding £50 to persons impeding or interfering with Port

Officer, Harbour Master, or Pilot. (Sec. xviii.) Penalty not less than £5 nor more than £100 to masters of ships for non-observance of Port Rules. (Sec. xix. to xxv.) Relate to recovery of penalties, appeals, fines, &c. (Sec. xxvi.) Act to commence and take effect 1st October, 1852.

SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Sec. xii.)

Pilotage Rates.

Ships arriving at or departing from any of the ports of the said Colony shall be charged a pilotage rate of 3d. per ton, registered tonnage, such charge not to be more than £15, nor less than £2 10s. for pilotage in the port of Port Albert, nor than £4 in any other port of the said Colony. An additional rate of 1½d. per ton will be charged if a pilot of the ports of Melbourne or Geelong be taken outside a line between Points Nepean and Lonsdale, the whole of the pilotage rates in no case exceeding £20. Ships taking a pilot between the ports of Melbourne and Geelong shall be subject to half the first mentioned charges. Ships returning to port within forty-eight hours after having been piloted to sea, and ships towed, one half only of the above rates.

Exemptions.

All ships outfitting to, or refitting from the fisheries, all ships employed in the coasting trade, and all ships regularly trading between any port of the said Colony of Victoria and of any of the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Western and South Australia, and ships under fifty tons of register measurement, are exempt from pilotage, unless the services of a pilot shall have been actually required and received. If a pilot be taken, the full rate of pilotage shall be payable.

CONVICT PREVENTION.

16 VIC., No. 13.—23RD SEPTEMBER, 1852.

An Act to facilitate the apprehension and prevent the introduction into the Colony of Victoria of Offenders illegally at large.

PENALTY for master mariner conveying into the Colony of Victoria any runaway convict, or one under conditional pardon, ticket-of-leave, or indulgence of any kind other than *a free pardon* by Her Majesty, of not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Judges. (Sec. ii.) Offenders illegally at large may be arrested without warrant. (Sec. iii.) Suspected person must prove himself free. (Sec. iv.) Empowering any two Justices, on proof, to cause offender illegally at large to be conveyed to the place he was originally transported to, or to sentence such offender, if a male, to hard labour in irons on the public works for a term not exceeding three years; if a female, imprisonment and hard labour for a term not exceeding two years. (Sec. v.) All property found on offender to be forfeited. (Sec. vi.) Penalty for harbouring or concealing such offender not exceeding £50, in default of payment imprisonment not exceeding six months. (Sec. vii.) Oral proof to be deemed good *prima facie* evidence. (Sec. viii.) Authority of Justices to grant search warrants. (Sec. ix.) Power to enter vessel to search for offenders. (Sec. x.) All persons to aid in enforcing provisions of Act under a penalty not exceeding £5. (Sec. xi.) Appropriation of fines and forfeitures. (Sec. xii.) Summary proceedings. No *certiorari*. (Sec. xiii.) Indemnifying Justices, &c. (Sec. xiv.) Who are to be deemed offenders illegally at large. (Sec. xv.) Nothing in this Act to interfere with Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative of Mercy. (Sec. xvi.) Act to commence and take effect 1st November, 1852, and continue in force two years.*

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* NOTE.—The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Council on 30th August, 1853, intimated that Her Majesty's Government had objected to certain clauses of the above Act. An amended Bill was submitted to the Council, modifying the most stringent clauses, and on the 5th of October was read a third time and passed, but with the parts objected to re-inserted. By Message of the Lieutenant Governor, on the 11th of October, His Excellency informed the Legislative Council that he considered it his duty to reserve that Act for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. It follows that the Act of Council, 16th Vic., No. 13, remains in force till disallowed by Her Majesty.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

16 Vic., No. 14.—23rd September, 1852.

An Act for the better prevention of offences.

Any person found by night armed, or having any picklock or other implement of housebreaking, disguised, or found in any building or enclosed yard with intent to break into any house, &c., without lawful excuse (the proof of excuse shall lie on such person), guilty of a misdemeanor; imprisonment with or without hard labor for not exceeding three years. (Sec. ii.) Punishment on conviction after a previous conviction for felony or misdemeanor, hard labor on the public works for not exceeding seven years. (Sec. iii.) Persons using, or attempting to use chloroform, &c., in order to commit a felony, guilty of felony, liable to be kept at hard labor on the public works for not exceeding seven years. (Sec. iv.) Persons inflicting grievous bodily harm guilty of a misdemeanor, liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not exceeding three years. (Sec. v.) On trial for feloniously cutting, &c., jury may acquit of felony and convict of misdemeanor. (Sec. vi.) Persons committing an assault or battery may be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, or pay a fine and costs not exceeding together £20, one half at discretion of Justices paid to complainant; if case dismissed, Justices to make out certificate of dismissal. (Sec. vii.) Such certificate to be a bar to any other proceedings in the same cause. (Sec. viii.) Provision not to apply to aggravated cases. (Sec. ix.) Punishment for certain misdemeanors. (Sec. x.) Authority to sentence to hard labor on the roads in lieu of imprisonment with hard labor. (Sec. xi.) Upon trials for subsequent offences previous conviction not to be stated to the jury until after a verdict of guilty of the subsequent offence, unless defendant gives evidence of good character. (Sec. xii.) Authority to any person to apprehend offenders against the provisions of this Act and deliver to constable. (Sec. xiii.) Offenders assaulting such persons, guilty of misdemeanor. (Sec. xiv.) The time at which the night shall be deemed to commence and conclude in any offence against the provisions of this Act shall be the same as in cases of burglary. (Sec. xv.) Nothing in this Act to repeal 9th Geo. IV., cap. 31., sec. 27, 28 or 29, or 6th Wm. IV., No. 6. (Sec. xvi.) Act to commence and take effect 1st October, 1852.

JURORS AND JURIES.

16 Vic., No. 15.—29th November, 1852.

An Act to alter the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries in certain Districts.

Reciting Act of 11 Vic., No. 20, &c. (Sec. i.) Power for Lieutenant Governor to appoint and alter the limits of "Special Districts," such Special Districts to be the "Jurors District." (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor may direct Jury Lists to be prepared. (Sec. iii.) Lists to be prepared by Chief Constables or other persons appointed. (Sec. iv.) Lists to be published. (Sec. v.) Lists to be corrected by Justices and forwarded to Sheriff. (Sec. vi.) Lists to be revised by Sheriff. (Sec. vii.) Sheriff to make out Special Jury List. (Sec. viii.) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the Courts of General Sessions to issue "General Jury Precept," directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to summon jurors. (Sec. ix.) Chief Justice may issue "Special Jury Precept." (Sec. x., xi., xii.) Relate to precepts "general" and "special." (Sec. xiii.) Criminal common jury to consist of twelve men. (Sec. xiv.) Existing law not repealed unless inconsistent with this Act. (Sec. xiv.) Proceedings under existing law may be completed within the limits of any "special district." (Sec. xvi.) Jury Lists to be prepared by newly created Courts. (Sec. xvii.) Interpretation clause.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

16 Vic., No. 16.—30th November, 1852.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Special Constables.

Justices, upon information, on oath or otherwise, that disturbances exist or are apprehended, may appoint special constables and administer oath. (Sec. ii.) Justices have power to make regulations for special constables and to remove them for misconduct.

(Sec. iii.) Special constables may act in other districts than those in which they reside. (Sec. iv.) Have the same power as other constables within their constablewick. (Sec. v.) Special constables refusing to take oath on being appointed to serve or disobeying orders, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable cause, subject to a penalty not exceeding £5. (Sec. vi.) Power to discontinue the services of special constables. (Sec. vii.) Special constables to deliver arms, staves, &c., to their successors. (Sec. viii.) Penalty for assaulting special constables not exceeding £20, or the same punishment as for assaulting any other constable. (Sec. ix.) Justices in special sessions may order allowances to special constables and other expenses, to be paid out of a sum annually appropriated out of the Revenue. (Sec. x.) Power of Justices of the Peace to adjourn any special session for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act. (Sec. xi.) Payment of and mode of levying penalties. (Sec. xii.) Nothing herein contained to abridge the power of Justices. (Sec. xiii.) In proceedings for any penalty no formal information required.

PASSENGERS' CONVEYANCE ACT.

16 Vic., No. 17.—30th November, 1852.

An Act to regulate the Conveyance of Passengers to the Colony of Victoria.

After reciting that the Passengers' Act, 1852, did not extend to ships arriving in the Colony from foreign countries, &c., and that further provisions were necessary respecting the passengers by such vessels, enacts that (Sec. i.) Masters of ships, to which the Passengers' Act does not extend, are not to carry a greater number of passengers in any ship (exclusive of *bona fide* cabin passengers), than in the proportion of one to every twelve clear superficial feet of the space occupied by such passengers, appropriated for their use and unoccupied by stores; or, if a steam vessel, than one passenger to every two tons of the tonnage of such ship, nor to suffer any passenger to be carried on an orlop deck under a penalty of not exceeding £5 for each passenger so carried. (Sec. ii.) Masters of ships carrying a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one to every twenty-five tons of the tonnage of such ship, where gunpowder, vitriol, guano, green hides, or any article likely to endanger the life or health of passengers shall be carried as cargo, or if any part of the cargo be on deck, liable to a penalty of not more than £100. (Sec. iii.) Each passenger to be supplied with sufficient water and wholesome food (unless such passenger shall have agreed in writing to supply himself), and no spirits or strong waters to be sold on board under penalty to the master of not exceeding £20 for every case. (Sec. iv.) Passengers to be maintained 48 hours after arrival, and berths not to be taken down unless such ship shall quit the port within that time. (Sec. v.) Emigration Officers to inspect passenger ships. (Sec. vi.) Masters to exhibit a list of passengers to Emigration Officer, who shall muster the passengers and ascertain if such list be correct, and report cases of lunacy, &c., &c. (Sec. vii.) Passengers not to leave the ship before inspection by Emigration Officer. (Sec. viii.) Masters of ships to be subject to a penalty not exceeding £20 for each of the following offences—Refusing maintenance for the 48 hours after arrival: Removal of berths: Obstructing Emigration Officer: Witholding or falsifying Passenger List: Allowing passengers to leave before such list be properly made out. (Sec. ix.) Master to pay a rate of 5*s.* per statute adult to the Emigration Agents within twenty-four hours after arrival, under penalty of not exceeding £100; no entry at Custom House before payment of rate. (Sec. x.) Bond to be given by master for each lunatic, &c., passenger, in two sureties of £75 if Emigration Officer certify; sureties to justify. (Sec. xi.) Emigration Agent to report as to forfeiture, penalty how recovered. (Sec. xii.) Penalty not exceeding £100 in addition to the amount of penalty named in Bond for refusing to execute Bond. (Sec. xiii.) Property of persons who have died on the voyage to be accounted for by master of ship within fourteen days, if not claimed by some person legally entitled, under penalty of not exceeding £100. (Sec. xiv.) Rates, &c., how recovered. (Sec. xv.) Moneys levied under this Act to be invested in a fund to be called "The Emigrants' Fund," to be applied for the relief of sick and destitute passengers. (Sec. xvi.) Relief of destitute passengers, how recoverable. (Sec. xvii.) Penalties to be applied as other moneys levied, except where specially ordered otherwise. (Sec. xviii.) In proceeding for penalty no formal information is required. (Sec. xix.) This Act to take effect on the following dates:—In regard to ships arriving from New South Wales, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, on 1st January, 1853; from

east coast of Africa (including the Cape of Good Hope), the west coast of America, Asia (except Mediterranean ports), and all intermediate countries and islands, on 1st July, 1853; and all other places, 1st October, 1853. Proviso that this Act does not apply to Government emigrants, except such portions thereof as apply to the property of persons who may have died on the voyage. (Sec. xx.) Interpretation clause. Schedule A, contains "Passengers' List."

CITIZENSHIP.

16 Vic., No. 18.—3rd December, 1852.

An Act to amend "The Melbourne Corporation Act" in the matter of the qualification of Citizenship.

Reciting Acts of 6 Vic., No. 7: 8 Vic., No. 12: 13 Vic., No. 14: 13 Vic., No. 40: and that other persons should be admitted to the privileges of Citizenship, enacts (Sec. i.) Qualification of Citizens and Burgesses to be the occupancy of premises of £10 annual value in lieu of £20.

CORPORATION SEAL.

16 Vic., No. 19.—3rd December, 1852.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Melbourne to damask and destroy their Common Seal, and to adopt another Seal in lieu thereof.

CATTLE STEALING AND PROTECTION.

16 Vic., No. 20.—29th December, 1852.

An Act for the better protection of Cattle, and the better prevention of Cattle Stealing.

Repeal of 14 Vic., No. 14. (Sec. ii.) Authority to any constable, under a warrant from a Justice, to seize and restore to the owner cattle proved to have been stolen within the period of one year. (Sec. iii.) Power to vendors who may be compelled to deliver up cattle under the aforesaid warrant to recover from their vendors. (Sec. iv.) Parties proved to have in their possession skins or carcases of stolen cattle are subject to imprisonment, if bail cannot be entered into, and brought up for trial, and if sufficient cause be not shewn, to a penalty of not exceeding £50. (Sec. v.) Penalty for working another person's cattle without owner's consent, of not exceeding £20 for every head of cattle, or imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding twelve months. (Sec. vi.) Bar to further proceedings. (Sec. vii.) Power to Justice to send a case, if it be felony, to the Supreme Court or Sessions Court. (Sec. viii.) In case of non-payment of penalty imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term in proportion to penalty. (Sec. ix.) Proceedings to be in a summary way—want of form—no *certiorari*. (Sec. x.) One moiety of fines, forfeitures, and penalties to go to Government, residue to informer or prosecutor. (Sec. xi.) Appeal. (Sec. xii.). Action against Justices. (Sec. xiii.) Construction of terms.

SCAB.

16 Vic., No. 21.—29th December, 1852.

An Act for preventing the extension of the disease called Scab in Sheep.

Repeals so much of Act 10 Vic., No. 8, as relates to scab. (Sec. ii.) All sheep above the age of six months to be branded with pitch, tar, or paint (to be renewed from time to time) with the usual brand of the owner before the 31st March, 1853, or within two months after possession, such brand to be not less than three inches in length, and the owner to register, by writing, with the Clerk of Petty Sessions nearest to the place where such sheep are depasturing such marks or brands, with the name of the owner and place where kept. Owner neglecting to brand, or to renew brands, or to register, upon conviction to forfeit a sum not exceeding £50. (Sec. iii.) Twelve hours'

notice to be given of intention to drive sheep through a run where other sheep are depastured under a penalty not exceeding £50, such notice left at the dwelling or principal station of occupier to be sufficient. (Sec. iv.) Sheep infected with scab not to be kept or allowed to stray within a quarter of a mile of any public road under a penalty of not exceeding £100. (Sec. v.) Penalty for importing infected sheep into the Colony of not exceeding £100. (Sec. vi.) Infected sheep not to be driven on public road or way or across land not in the actual occupation of the owner under a penalty of not exceeding £200 or twelve months imprisonment (Sec. vii.) Owner to give notice of disease within ten days after first appearance to Clerk of Petty Sessions, who shall affix a copy outside his office. Owner also to give notice to adjoining sheep-owners and to affix a public notice at the entrance of any road intersecting land where diseased sheep are kept, penalty for non-performance not exceeding £50. (Sec. viii.) Lieutenant Governor to appoint Inspectors of sheep with powers hereinafter mentioned. (Sec. ix.) Suspected sheep may be examined by fit persons under a warrant from Justice or Inspector. Penalty of not less than £5 or more than £100 for obstructing the execution of warrant. (Sec. x.) Justices or Inspector to have power to seize and detain infected sheep depasturing contrary to the provisions hereof, and, if necessary, direct such sheep to be killed and burned. Report of such seizure to be served on owner. If not infected to be returned. (Sec. xi.) Sheep infected to be folded at night, under a penalty of not less than £5 or exceeding £50. (Sec. xii.) Any person casting carcases of sheep infected into streams or waterholes is subject to a penalty of not less than £1 or more than £5. (Sec. xiii.) Any person slaughtering or exposing for sale infected sheep to be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £20, such sheep to be seized and destroyed. (Sec. xiv.) Wool or skins of infected sheep not to be removed except in bales or bags properly packed and sewed, under a penalty of not exceeding £50. (Sec. xv.) No fresh information to be laid until after expiration of three days from a previous conviction, and every information to be within three months after the commission of the offence. (Sec. xvi.) Penalty of not exceeding £100, and in default imprisonment for not exceeding three months, to persons wilfully obstructing any one under the authority of this Act. (Sec. xvii.) Power to Justice or Inspector to summon witnesses and administer oaths. Witnesses refusing to appear, &c., liable to a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £100. (Sec. xviii.) Penalties may be sued for by owner, person in charge, Inspector, or Constable. No penalty to exceed £200. (Sec. xix.) Imprisonment in default of payment of penalties to be (as to duration) in proportion to the amount. (Sec. xx.) Summary jurisdiction. No *certiorari*. (Sec. xxi.) Interpretation clause. Sheep or lambs having, within three months previously, mixed with sheep or lambs infected, to be deemed infected. (Sec. xxii.) Act to commence and take effect from the 1st February, 1853. Schedule A. Summons to attend examination of sheep. Schedule B. Warrant to seize. Schedule C. Warrant to kill sheep and burn their hurdles.

VAGRANT ACT.

16 Vic., No. 22.—29th December, 1852.

An Act for the better punishment of Vagrants and other Offenders.

Repeals Acts of 6 Will. IV., No. 6, and 15 Vic., No. 12. (Sec. ii.) *Idle and Disorderly Persons.*—Persons having no lawful means of support; persons wandering with aboriginal natives; drunkards thrice convicted within twelve months, or any prostitute behaving in a riotous or indecent manner; occupier of house frequented by reputed thieves; persons begging or encouraging children to beg; persons found armed at night; persons with deleterious drugs about them—Imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labor. (Sec. iii.) *Rogues and Vagabonds.*—Committing any offence hereinbefore mentioned, and previously convicted as an idle and disorderly person; collecting alms or subscriptions under false pretences; fraudulently imposing upon any charitable institution or private individual; exposing obscene books, pictures, &c.; exposing his person obscenely; playing or betting on an unlawful game; playing in any street with an instrument of gaming; housebreaking implements found on person; fire-arms or offensive weapons found on person; face blacked, or wearing felt slippers, or otherwise disguised at night; found at night in any enclosed yard or building, or on a ship; frequenting any river, canal, basin, wharf, &c., warehouse or shed or place of public resort with felonious intent; any person apprehended as idle and disorderly, and violently

resisting constable—Imprisonment for not exceeding two years with hard labour. (Sec. iv.) *Incorrigible Rogues*—Breaking out of legal confinement before expiration of term; rogue or vagabond committing any offence against this Act, and if previously convicted as a rogue and vagabond; any rogue and vagabond violently resisting any constable—Imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years with hard labour. (Sec. v.) Person who shall sing an obscene song, or write or draw any indecent or obscene word or figure, or use profane, indecent, or obscene language, threatening or insulting words in any public street, &c., with intent to provoke a breach of the peace—Penalty not exceeding £10, or in default imprisonment not exceeding three months. (Sec. vi.) Apprehension may be effected, with or without warrant, by any person. (Sec. vii.) Justices to issue warrants. (Sec. viii.) Seizure of property and searching. (Sec. ix.) Recognizance of witnesses when Justice shall commit to General Sessions. (Sec. x.) Power of General Sessions to order (on conviction) such offender to be further imprisoned with hard labour for not exceeding three years. (Sec. xi.) Constables neglecting their duty and persons obstructing constables liable to penalty not exceeding £20; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months. (Sec. xii.) Lodging houses, &c., may be searched. (Sec. xiii.) One Judge may act. (Sec. xiv.) Summary way. No *certiorari*. (Sec. xv.) The night to be as in burglary. (Sec. xvi.) Nothing in this Act to repeal 16 Vic., No. 1. (Sec. xvii.) Appeal to General Sessions (by any person feeling himself aggrieved) allowable. (Sec. xviii.) If such person have judgment in his favour, shall have double costs awarded. (Sec. xix.) Limitation of actions. (Sec. xx.) Application of fines. (Sec. xxi.) Act to commence 1st January, 1853, and to be cited as "*The Vagrant Act*, 1852."

CUSTOMS' ACT.

16 Vic., No. 23.—31st December, 1852.

An Act for the general regulation of the Customs in the Colony of Victoria.

Repealing Acts 9 Vic., No. 15: 10 Vic., No. 9: 11 Vic., No. 43: 13 Vic., No. 43. *Management*.—(Sec. ii.) Authority to Lieutenant Governor to appoint officers, who shall give securities. (Sec. iii.) Persons employed in the service of the Customs for any duty to be deemed Officer of Customs for that duty. (Sec. iv.) Every person appointed to any office in the Customs to make a declaration on admission to office. (Sec. v.) Any officer taking fee or reward from any person not duly appointed in the Customs for service done in the execution of his office to be immediately dismissed, and person offering such fee to be liable to a penalty of not less than 10*l*. nor more than 100*l*. (Sec. vi.) Officers of Customs not liable to serve in local offices, or in a jury inquest, or the militia. (Sec. vii.) Holidays: Christmas Day, Good Friday, the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony, and days on which Her Majesty's Birthday may be appointed to be kept. (Sec. viii.) Collector, &c., authorized to administer oaths and affirmations. (Sec. ix.) Collector may examine on oath. *Regulation inwards*.—(Sec. x.) Penalty of not less than 10*l*. nor more than 100*l*. for breaking bulk on arrival before due report and entry shall have been made and warrant granted. (Sec. xi.) Master of ship from British Dominions (except United Kingdom) to have a manifest setting forth name and tonnage of ship, name of master, place where ship belongs, places where goods shipped at, an account and description of goods and the names of shippers and consignees. (Sec. xii.) Goods imported without manifest duly authenticated, or if any goods contained in such manifest shall be wanting and not duly accounted for, master to forfeit not less than 20*l*. nor more than 100*l*. (Sec. xiii.) Master to produce manifest to Officer of Customs within one league of coast, and deliver a copy; in default, penalty not exceeding 50*l*. (Sec. xiv.) Officer of Customs may be stationed in ships in the limits of any port, and the master to provide sufficient room, under penalty not exceeding 20*l*. (Sec. xv.) Master to report ship and cargo within twenty-four hours after arrival, and before bulk be broken, under penalty of not more than 100*l*. nor less than 20*l*. (Sec. xvi.) Master on making report to deliver manifest, and, if required, bills of lading, and answer questions; in case of refusal, &c., penalty not exceeding 100*l*. nor less than 10*l*. (Sec. xvii.) Ships to bring to on being hailed by Boarding Officers, under a penalty not exceeding 100*l*. nor less than 10*l*. (Sec. xviii.) Officers to board ships and remain until goods are delivered; power to lock, fasten down, or seal any hatchway, &c.; if such hatchway, &c., be opened without leave, or if any goods liable to duty be found concealed, &c., such goods to be forfeited, and

penalty to master of not exceeding 100*l.* or less than 20*l.* (Sec. xix.) Bills of entry to be delivered to Collector, and duplicates, if required; such bill, duly signed, to be the warrant for landing and delivery of goods. (Sec xx.) If goods be not entered in time given, Officers may land and secure them. (Sec. xxi.) Entry not valid if not properly described. (Sec. xxii.) Unauthorized persons not permitted to make entries, under a penalty of not exceeding 100*l.* nor less than 10*l.* (Sec. xxiii.) Entry inwards by bill of sight. (Sec. xxiv.) Goods entered by bill of sight fraudulently concealed to be forfeited. (Sec. xxv.) Goods to be landed on all days, except Sundays and holidays, between eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, from 1st October to 31st March, and nine in the morning and four in the afternoon from 1st April to 30th September. (Sec. xxvi.) Persons removing goods, &c., previous to examination, to forfeit treble value, or 100*l.* at the election of the Collector. (Sec. xxvii.) Goods to be unshipped, &c., at the expense of Importer. (Sec. xxviii.) Officers may seal stores inwards; if seals be broken, &c., or conveyed away, master to forfeit 50*l.* (Sec. xxix.) Importation of obscene articles may be seized and destroyed by Officer of Customs. *Regulation Outwards.*—(Sec. xxx.) General provision outwards. No goods or water to be shipped before entry be made, under a penalty of not exceeding 30*l.* nor less than 10*l.* (Sec. xxxi.) Entry outwards of ship and cargo, if British, the port of registry, &c. If goods be laden on board before such entry be made, master to forfeit £50. Before ship depart master to deliver a content in writing, signed by him, of the goods laden, and answer questions on oath, if demanded, &c., under a penalty of not exceeding 100*l.* nor less than 20*l.* (Sec. xxxii.) No clearance to be granted to ship except all official documents have been deposited with the proper officer on or before one o'clock P.M. on the day of clearance. (Sec. xxxiii.) Goods not stated in entry to be produce of this Colony not to be certified as such. (Sec. xxxiv.) On entry of goods, bill of entry to be delivered; such bill, duly signed, to be the warrant for shipment of goods. (Sec. xxxv.) Officers may board any ship within the limits of the port after clearance (or within one league from coast), and if any goods be on board not mentioned in the clearance, and cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, such goods shall be forfeited; and if any goods mentioned in clearance that are not on board, master liable to a penalty of not exceeding 100*l.* nor less than 20*l.* for every package. (Sec. xxxvi.) On debenture goods not exported, or if relanded without entry, forfeit treble the value of the goods, together with ship or vessel conveying the same, or 100*l.* penalty. (Sec. xxxvii.) No goods to be shipped on Sundays or holidays, nor, unless in the day time, in the presence or with authority of Officer of Customs, and from proper wharf. (Sec. xxxviii.) If officers put seals upon stores from the warehouse outwards, and such seals be broken, master to forfeit 20*l.* *Regulation Coastwise.*—(Sec. xxxix.) All ships trading from one port to another of the Colony to be considered in the coasting trade. (Sec. xl.) Goods carried coastwise to be laden to be so carried from some port in the Colony, and no ship to deviate from her course, or touch at any place, unless forced by circumstances, in which case notice in writing to be given to the Officer of Customs, under a penalty to master of 200*l.* (Sec. xli.) No goods to be laden on board any ship to be carried coastwise, or, having been brought coastwise, to be unladen until due notice in writing, signed by master, be given to Officer of Customs, and proper documents granted, under penalty to master of not exceeding 100*l.* (Sec. xlii.) Such notice to contain full particulars, and to be delivered within twenty-four hours after arrival, under penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. xliii.) Power to Officer of Customs, after such notice, to grant a general sufferance. (Sec. xliv.) Master of ship to keep a Cargo Book, under penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. xlv.) Account of goods liable to duty to be delivered to proper Officer of Customs, under a penalty of forfeiture of such goods, and a sum not exceeding 50*l.* (Sec. xlvi.) Transire to be delivered to Collector before goods unladen. (Sec. xlvii.) Collector may grant general transire in certain cases. (Sec. xlviii.) No goods to be shipped on Sundays or holidays, nor except between sunrise and six P.M., and with the authority of Officer of Customs; if a steamer, from sunrise to such hour as Officer of Customs may appoint. *Regulation—General Rules.*—(Sec. xlix.) Goods may be transhipped in certain cases, proviso that a bond be entered into. (Sec. l.) All bonds to be taken by Collector or other principal Officer of Customs. (Sec li.) Samples may be taken of goods warehoused without payment of duty. (Sec. lii.) Persons falsifying documents, &c., to forfeit 200*l.* (Sec. liii.) Limits of port defined. (Sec. liv.) Lieutenant Governor to appoint wharves and cancel. (Sec. lv.) Rent on goods secured for duty as per schedule. (Sec. lvi.) Power to sell goods not cleared from Queen's warehouse within three months, or sooner if of a perishable nature. (Sec. lvii.) Goods imported, exported, or carried coastwise,

contrary to Act, forfeited, and master to pay 100*l.*, except where any other penalty is specially imposed. (Sec. lviii.) Ships' stores subject to same duties as goods. (Sec. lix.) Persons entering or clearing ships, &c., as agents, to be licensed and give bond. (Sec. lx.) Agents' licenses may be revoked. *Regulation—Warehouse.*—(Sec. lxi.) Collector to appoint warehouse for bonding goods. (Sec. lxii.) Goods liable to duty may be warehoused, provided that no goods be landed in greater quantity than can be duly examined, nor later than one o'clock P.M. (Sec. lxiii.) Goods to be stored in warehouse so as to admit of easy access, under a penalty of £5; to be open to inspection by Officer of Customs. (Sec. lxiv.) Occupier of warehouse to produce goods upon request of officer, under a penalty of not exceeding 100*l.* over and above the duties. (Sec. lxv.) Warehouse keeper may give a general bond if willing, or importer a particular bond; penalty of such bond to be double the amount of duty. (Sec. lxvi.) Goods not duly warehoused to be forfeited. (Sec. lxvii.) Account of goods to be taken on landing. (Sec. lxviii.) Power of resorting or repacking goods, &c. (Sec. lxix.) Goods warehoused and not duly cleared within two hours liable to be sold. (Sec. lxx.) In case of goods unavoidably lost or destroyed, Lieutenant Governor may remit duties. (Sec. lxxi.) Bond in treble the amount of duty given for goods exported from warehouse. (Sec. lxxii.) Spirits or tobacco may be regauged and reweighed. (Sec. lxxiii.) Goods may be removed from warehouse, with the authority of Officer of Customs, under bond. (Sec. lxxiv.) Officers wilfully embezzling, or destroying, &c., goods warehoused, guilty of a misdemeanour. (Sec. lxxv.) Goods fraudulently concealed or removed forfeited. Proprietor gaining access to such goods in any fraudulent manner to forfeit 500*l.* (Sec. lxxvi.) Ships above fifty tons allowed stores free of duty; such stores to be entered in ship's manifest; master to give bond of twice the amount of duty on such stores that none of them be relanded without entry; spirits allowed for ship's use while in harbour. (Sec. lxxvii.) Vessels under fifty tons not to export goods from warehouse. (Sec. lxxviii.) Goods how exported from warehouse. (Sec. lxxix.) Importers may re-enter goods, although not actually warehoused. *Smuggling.*—(Sec. lxxx.) Ships and boats to be forfeited on refusing to bring to on signal being made by a ship or boat in Her Majesty's service, or if persons throw overboard or destroy any goods. (Sec. lxxxi.) Ships not bringing to may be fired into. (Sec. lxxxii.) Ships found light without cause forfeited. (Sec. lxxxiii.) Ships or boats conveying goods when liable to forfeiture, forfeited. (Sec. lxxxiv.) Ship's boats to have the name of master and ship painted in white or yellow Roman letters, not less than two inches in length, on black ground, on the outside of stern, on pain of forfeiture. (Sec. lxxxv.) Other boats not belonging to ships to have the names of owners and port painted (as above), on pain of forfeiture. (Sec. lxxxvi.) Ships and boats with false bulkheads to be forfeited. (Sec. lxxxvii.) Boats not registered to be licensed, upon forfeiture; registered vessels may be licensed as lighters. (Sec. lxxxviii.) Such license to contain a proper description. (Sec. lxxxix.) Before license granted owner to give security by bond, in double the value of ship or boat, that the same shall not be employed contrary to this Act; no bond to exceed 1000*l.* (Sec. xc.) Lighters to be licensed, under a penalty of not exceeding 100*l.*, nor less than 10*l.* (Sec. xci.) Lighters not to quit ships before hatches are sealed down, &c., under penalty of not exceeding 50*l.*, nor less than 5*l.* (Sec. xcii.) Hours of discharge to be same as ship. Seal on hatches not to be broken until the boat note be produced. (Sec xciii.) Bonds given by minors to be valid. (Sec. xciv.) Licenses to be produced on demand. (Sec. xcv.) Ships or boats used in Her Majesty's or Government service not to require license. (Sec. xcvi.) Goods, &c., removed or unshipped without payment of duty, to be forfeited with the boats, &c., used in their removal. (Sec. xcvii.) Goods concealed to be forfeited. (Sec. xcviii.) Goods removed without legal warrant liable to duty. (Sec. xcix.) Ships, boats, goods, &c., may be seized and delivered to the proper officer. (Sec. c.) Persons on board any ship or boat, or who may have landed from them, if suspected, may be searched. (Sec. ci.) Persons denying having foreign goods about them, and if such goods be found on them, to forfeit treble the value. (Sec. cii.) Officers authorised by a writ of assistance, and having a peace officer, may in day time search houses and break open doors. (Sec. ciii.) Such writs of assistance to continue during the whole of the reign in which they were granted, and six months from the conclusion of such reign. (Sec. civ.) Goods stopped or taken by a police officer to be delivered to the proper officer of customs under a penalty of 20*l.* (Sec. cv.) Penalty on persons unshipping, harbouring, or having custody of any forfeited or uncustomed goods, treble the value, or not exceeding 100*l.*, nor less than 20*l.*, at the election of the Collector. (Sec. cvi.) Value to be estimated according to the then market price. (Sec. cvii.) Penalty on persons

concerned in the conveying or concealing uncustomed goods or any goods liable to forfeiture, 100*l.*, or treble their value, or be detained and taken before a Justice. (Sec. cviii.) Justice may order persons offending to be detained a reasonable time. (Sec. cix.) Any such person making his escape may afterwards be detained by an officer of customs. (Sec. cx.) Officers of customs may upon probable cause stop carts, &c., and search for goods. (Sec. cxi.) Persons assembling three or more to run goods or obstructing officers or rescuing or destroying goods, to be liable to be imprisoned for not exceeding two years or fine of not exceeding 100*l.* nor less than 20*l.* (Sec. cxii.) Two or more armed persons illegally landing or rescuing goods seized to be guilty of felony. (Sec. cxiii.) Persons assaulting or obstructing officers may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years. (Sec. cxiv.) Ships, goods, &c., to be disposed of as the proper officer of customs shall direct. (Sec. cxv.) Goods, &c., liable to forfeiture may be seized by any officer of customs. (Sec. cxvi.) Penalties, &c., how to be sued for. (Sec. cxvii.) Justices may summon offender. (Sec. cxviii.) Two Justices may upon appearance or default of the party, proceed to a hearing. (Sec. cxix., cxx. and cxxi.) Concerning warrants, information and writs of certiorari. (Sec. cxxii.) Ships' boats and goods seized under Customs and ordered to be prosecuted, to be condemned unless the owner gives notice of claim. (Sec. cxxiii.) Claim to be entered in the name of the owner and on oath made to the property. (Sec. cxxiv.) Owners to give security for costs. (Sec. cxxv.) If suit be brought on account of seizure and Judge certify there was probable cause, plaintiff to have twopence damages and defendant fined not more than one shilling. (Sec. cxxvi.) No process to be sued against any officer making seizure until after one calendar month's notice. (Sec. cxxvii.) No evidence to be adduced but that contained in the notice. (Sec. cxxviii.) Officer may tender amends. (Sec. cxxix.) Neglecting to tender amends may pay money into Court. (Sec. cxxx.) Action to be commenced within six months after cause of action has arisen. (Sec. cxxxi.) Judge may issue warrants for apprehending offenders prosecuted by indictment or information. (Sec. cxxxii.) Concerning recognizance. (Sec. cxxxiii.) Proof of payment of duties or lawful importation of goods to be on the owner. (Sec. cxxxiv.) Averment of certain matters to be sufficient until the contrary be proved. (Sec. cxxxv.) Viva voce evidence may be given that a party is an officer and who may be a competent witness. (Sec. cxxxvi.) All suits, indictments or informations to be sued or exhibited within three years, and may be exhibited before Justices six months after the offence was committed. (Sec. cxxxvii.) In cases of persons detained and escaping an information may be exhibited. (Sec. cxxxviii.) Officers making collusive seizures to forfeit 100*l.* (Sec. cxxxix.) Persons offering a bribe to forfeit not less than 20*l.* nor more than 100*l.*, whether offer be accepted or not. (Sec. cxl.) Justices may summon witnesses; penalty for refusing to give evidence of not less than 20*l.* nor more than 100*l.* (Sec. cxli.) Justices may issue summonses on information laid within six months after offence. (Sec. cxlii.) Application of penalties. (Sec. cxliii.) Penalties under Registry Act may be sued for in this Colony. (Sec. cxliv.) Power to Lieutenant Governor to restore seizures, and mitigate or limit punishments or penalties. (Sec. cxlv.) Concerning appeals. (Sec. cxlvi.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. cxlvii.) Act to commence and take effect 1st January, 1853.

Schedule referred to (Sec. lv.)

WAREHOUSE RENT.

Table of Rent to be paid to the Collector or Principal Officer of Customs on all goods lodged in any of Her Majesty's warehouses in the Colony of Victoria.

	Per Week. s.	d.		Per Week. s.	d.
Pipe or puncheon	1	0	Box of Cigars containing 1000	0	1
Hogshead or half-pipe	0	6	Box of Cigars containing 500	0	0½
Barrel or quarter-cask	0	3	Six gallon case	0	2
Tierce of Tobacco above 450 lbs. ...	1	0	Four gallon case	0	1½
Tierce of Tobacco under 450 lbs. ...	0	6	Two gallon case	0	1
Keg or box of Tobacco under 250 lbs.	0	3	Chest of Tea	0	2
Keg or box of Tobacco under 120 lbs.	0	2	Half-chest of Tea	0	1
Large case of Cigars..	1	0	5-10 catty boxes to a chest	0	2
Small case of Cigars..	0	6	Coffee, per ton	1	0

POLICE.

16 Vic., No. 24.—8th January, 1853.

An Act for the Regulation of the Police Force.

Repeals the Act of 14 Vic., No. 38. (Sec. ii. to iv.) Chief commissioner, inspectors, sub-inspectors, chief constables, sergeants, cadets, and constables to be appointed. (Sec. v. and vi.) Lieutenant Governor to remove and appoint officers, and with Executive Council to frame rules and to alter or amend same. (Sec. vii.) Qualifications of constables to be appointed under this act: proviso, that such qualifications are not intended to apply to constables employed before the commencement of this act. (Sec. viii.) Chief constables, &c., to attend at general and petty sessions and to execute warrants, &c. (Sec. ix.) Constables to execute process. (Sec. x.) Oath to be taken by officers and constables. (Sec. xi.) Taking such oath to be equivalent to entering into a written agreement. (Sec. xii.) Penalty on constables for neglect of duty, for the first offence not exceeding 5*l.*; for subsequent ones, not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. xiii.) All authorities vested in constables to cease on dismissal or resignation. (Sec. xiv.) Constables not to resign without permission or giving three months notice under a penalty of not less than 5*l.* nor exceeding 40*l.*, or imprisonment for not exceeding four months. (Sec. xv.) Constables taking a bribe, &c., subject to a penalty of not exceeding 25*l.* or imprisonment and hard labour for not exceeding twelve months. (Sec. xvi.) Members of police force and prisoners under their charge to be exempt from tolls. Any toll collector demanding or receiving such, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence. (Sec. xvii.) Power to chief commissioner or any person appointed by Lieutenant Governor to make enquiries as to conduct of police. (Sec. xviii.) His power of summoning witnesses; such witnesses refusing to give evidence to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xix.) Penalty for personating constables, &c., of not exceeding 50*l.* (Sec. xx.) Repute to be evidence of appointment. (Sec. xxi.) Tenpence in the pound to be deducted for the formation of a superannuation fund. (Sec. xxii.) Lieutenant Governor to have power of superannuating and fixing yearly allowance. (Sec. xxiii.) Conditions: Persons serving above ten and under fifteen years, not exceeding one-half salary; above fifteen and under twenty years, not exceeding two-thirds; above twenty and under twenty-five years, not exceeding three fourths; above twenty-five years, not exceeding the whole; and to be of the age of fifty-five years or upwards, except in cases of incapability from infirmity of mind or body. If such salary shall have been varied from time to time, the average to be taken. Persons receiving injuries in the execution of their duties to receive an allowance proportionate to such injury, without reference to length of service or age, such allowance in no case to exceed the whole amount of salary. The time of service previous to the passing of this Act to be calculated. Widows of deceased members to be entitled to one-half of their husband's allowance. (Sec. xxiv.) Lieutenant Governor empowered to grant gratuities in certain other cases. (Sec. xxv.) Officers superannuated to assist in keeping the peace when called upon, &c., under penalty of the whole or any part of such allowance. (Sec. xxvi.) Imprisonment in default of payment of penalties. (Sec. xxvii.) No formal information required. (Sec. xxviii.) Informer a competent witness. No *certiorari*. (Sec. xxix.) Power of appeal to General Sessions. (Sec. xxx.) Penalties to be set apart towards a fund called "The Police Reward Fund." (Sec. xxxi.) For protection of constables against actions. (Sec. xxxii.) Magistrates, superintendents of police, &c., appointed previous to the passing of this act to retain their authority as heretofore, until notice be given by the Chief Commissioner of Police in the *Government Gazette*. (Sec. xxxiii.) Portions of acts of 2 Vic., No. 2, and 11 Vic., No. 44, repealed. (Sec. xxxiv.) Police reward and superannuation funds under former Acts transferred to those of the present Act. (Sec. xxxv.) Interpretation clause: provisions of Act to extend to the water police *mutatis mutandis* as fully as to the police force on land.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

16 Victoria, No. 25.—8th January, 1853.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Steam Navigation and to the Boats and Lights to be carried and the Signals to be made by Sea-going Vessels.

Repeals Acts of 11 Vic., No. 3, and 14 Vic., No. 32, except that penalties incurred and existing certificates or licenses continue in force. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor

to appoint or remove members of "The Victoria Steam Navigation Board," and also to appoint local boards. (Sec. iii.) Until local boards be appointed Victoria Steam Navigation Board to act for the whole Colony. (Sec. iv.) Lieutenant Governor to appoint officers, &c. (Sec. v.) Steam vessels (except those carrying Government mails or despatches, or in Her Majesty's service), to be surveyed, if a low pressure engine, twice a year; if a high pressure, four times a year, and owners to transmit declaration to board. (Sec. vi.) Engineer and master to be examined as to competency, and obtain certificate from board. (Sec. vii.) Times of such surveys to be, for low pressure engines, the months of June and December; for high pressure engines, March, June, September, and December. (Sec. viii.) Boards to grant certificates and transmit lists to be put up at custom house. (Sec. ix.) Power of cancelling certificates and requiring fresh declarations. (Sec. x.) No certificate to continue in force longer than six months for a low pressure, and three months for a high pressure engine. (Sec. xi.) Forgery of declaration or certificate to be a misdemeanour. (Sec. xii.) Master to place copy of certificate in a conspicuous part of steam vessel. (Sec. xiii.) Vessel not to proceed on her voyage without certificate, under a penalty to master and owner of not exceeding 5*l.* each. (Sec. xiv.) Owners or masters of river-going steam vessels not proceeding at the times advertised, to be subject to a penalty of not exceeding 10*l.* (Sec. xv.) Gangways, to be made of four inch planks, at least three feet broad, with cross battens and ropes on both sides from vessel to wharf, supported by wooden or iron stanchions not less than three feet high, in default master to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xvi.) Penalty to owner or person in charge of not exceeding 20*l.*, and also 20*s.* for each passenger carried over and above the number specified in certificate. (Sec. xvii.) Any person attempting to enter steam vessel after being refused admission by person in charge (vessel being full), and having his fare tendered him if he has paid it, to forfeit not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xviii.) Persons refusing either to pay their fares or quit the vessel, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* in addition to the fare. (Sec. xix.) Persons guilty of such offences and refusing to give name and address, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xx.) Power to Board to appoint or remove shipwright surveyors and engineer surveyors, &c., and to fix charges, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xxi.) Surveyors to make returns of the build, &c., of vessels, and owners to give information for that purpose; penalty on refusal of not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. xxii.) Power to surveyors, acting under authority of Board, to board steam vessels, and inspect, &c.; persons hindering or impeding them to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* (Sec. xxiii.) Iron vessels, built after 1st January, 1854, to be divided by transverse water tight partitions, &c., under penalty on owner of not exceeding 100*l.* (Sec. xxiv.) Steam vessels to carry safety valves out of control of engineer, and to be deemed a necessary part of machinery. (Sec. xxv.) Sea-going vessels to be provided with boats, &c., according to tonnage and as per schedule annexed; if carrying more than ten passengers to carry a life boat additional, and two life buoys: Proviso, that this enactment shall not apply to cases of certificate granted under "Passengers Act, 1852." (Sec. xxvi.). No steamer to proceed to sea without being provided with a hose and signals of distress. (Sec. xxvii.) Penalty for neglect in providing equipments, &c., or losing same through wilful fault, or neglecting to replace them the first convenient opportunity, if the fault of the owner, to forfeit not exceeding 100*l.*; if the master or other person in charge, not exceeding 50*l.* (Sec. xxviii.) Officers of Customs not to clear out vessels unless the above provisions be complied with. (Sec. xxix.) Board to make regulations as to lights, to be published in *Government Gazette*; printed copy to be supplied to any owner or master applying for it; penalty on owners, &c., failing to obey them, of not exceeding 10*l.* Existing regulations to continue in force until revoked. (Sec. xxx.) Rules to be observed by vessels passing each other. Whenever any vessel proceeding in one direction meets a vessel proceeding in another direction, and the master of either perceives, that if they both continue their respective courses, they will pass so near as to risk collision, he shall put the helm of his vessel to port, so as to pass on the port side of the other vessel due regard being had to the tide and to the position of each vessel with respect to the dangers of the channel, and as regards sailing vessels, to the keeping of each vessel under command; and the master of any steam vessel, navigating any river or narrow channel, shall keep so far as is practicable to that side of the fair way or mid-channel thereof, which lies on the starboard side of such vessel. Master of any steam vessel neglecting to observe these regulations liable to a penalty not exceeding £50. (Sec. xxxi.) In case of a collision occasioned by wilful non-observance of any of the above rules, owner not to be entitled to compensation, but master to be liable for damages sustained.

(Sec. xxxii.) Accidents to be reported to Board; master neglecting to do so liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. (Sec. xxxiii.) Notice to be given of apprehended loss of steam vessels under penalty not exceeding 5*l*. (Sec. xxxiv.) Board may send inspectors on board vessels whenever necessary. (Sec. xxxv.) Powers of inspectors: proviso for expenses of witnesses. (Sec. xxxvi.) Penalty of not exceeding 5*l*. for obstructing inspectors. (Sec. xxxvii.) Misdemeanors, &c., prosecuted by information or indictment. (Sec. xxxviii.) Imprisonment in default of payment of penalties. (Sec. xxxix.) Jurisdiction to be where the offence is committed or wherever offender is. (Sec. xl.) Service good if personal, or at abode, aboard ship, &c. (Sec. xli.) Proof of issue and transmission of certificates. (Sec. xlii.) Burden of proof that a ship is exempted. (Sec. xliii.) Application of penalties. (Sec. xliv.) Penalties to be sued for within six months. (Sec. xlv.) Summary proceeding—no *certiorari*. (Sec. xlvi.) Appeal to General Sessions. (Sec. xlvii.) Not to extend to ships of war, or to vessels not trading to Colony. (Sec. xlviii.) Copy of this Act, &c., to be kept on board, under penalty of not exceeding 5*l*. (Sec. xlix.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. l.) Act to commence 1st February, 1853, and to be cited as "The Victoria Steam Navigation Act, 1853."

SCHEDULE, (referred to in sec. xxv.)

REGISTERED TONNAGE.		COLUMN 1. To be carried by Sailing Vessels and Steam Vessels wheresoever plying.								COLUMN 2. To be carried by Sailing Vessels and by Steam Vessels, unless they carry the boats in Col. 3.				COLUMN 3. To be carried by Steam Vessels which do not carry the boats in Col. 2.				TOTAL NUMBER OF BOATS.	
Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	BOATS.				BOATS.				LAUNCHES.				BOATS.				Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.
		Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
Tons.	Tons.		ft.	f. in.	f. in.		ft.	f. in.	f. in.		ft.	f. in.	f. in.		ft.	f. in.	f. in.		
800 and up.	500 and up.	1	18	5 0	2 3	2	24	5 0	2 6	1	26	8 0	3 8	2	22	5 0	2 6	4	4 or 5
600 to 800..	360 to 500..	1	16	5 0	2 3	2	24	5 0	2 6	1	25	7 0	3 6	2	22	5 0	2 6	4	4 or 5
400 to 600..	240 to 360..	1	10	5 0	2 3	1	22	5 0	2 5	1	22	6 0	3 3	2	22	5 0	2 6	3	3 or 4
200 to 400..	120 to 240..	1	14	5 0	2 2	..	..	..	..	1	20	6 0	3 0	2	22	5 0	2 6	2	2 or 3
100 to 200..	60 to 120..	1	14	5 0	2 2	..	..	..	..	1	16	5 0	2 9	2	18	5 0	2 4	2	2 or 3
Under 100 .	Under 60 ..	1	14	5 0	2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

As the case may be.

NOTE.—In the case of Steam Vessels, two paddle-box boats may be substituted for any two of the boats in Column 3.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

16 VIC., No. 26.—18TH JANUARY, 1853.

An Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Colony of Victoria.

(Sec. i., ii., iii.) Giving power to Lieutenant Governor to appoint Chief and Deputy Registrars and to divide the Colony into Districts, and also, with the advice of the Executive Council, to frame rules and appoint fees. [N.B. The Colony was divided into Registration Districts and proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of the 13th of April, 1853, and the Clerks of Petty Sessions and Clerks of the Peace of different localities declared Deputy Registrars for certain districts. In the *Government Gazette* of Wednesday 27th of April, 1853, there appeared the appointment of William Henry Archer, Esq., to be Acting Registrar General, and to carry out the provisions of the Act.] (Sec. iv.) Provides for cases of illness of Chief and Deputy Registrars. (Sec. v.) The Chief Registrar to send once in every year to the Colonial Secretary a general abstract of the number of births,

deaths and marriages registered during the foregoing year, and every such annual general abstract to be laid before the Legislative Council (Sec. vi.) The Chief Registrar to furnish to every Deputy Registrar a sufficient number in duplicate of register books and forms for registering, and to every officiating minister, registering officer of Society of Friends and Secretary of a Synagogue, a like sufficient number in duplicate of marriage register books and forms. (Sec. vii.) Every Deputy Registrar required to inform himself carefully of every birth, death and marriage that shall happen within his district, and to register in duplicate as soon after the event as can conveniently be done, without fee or reward, all the particulars required in the forms, &c., furnished him. (Sec. viii. and ix.) The parents or occupier of any house or tenement, in the case of the birth of a child, must within sixty days after such birth, and in the case of a death, within fifteen days of the event, give notice of such birth or death to the Deputy Registrar of the district, under a penalty in default not exceeding 10*l.*; and under the like penalty as to default in case any new-born child or any dead body shall be found exposed, the chief or other constable of the district (in the case of a new-born child), and the Coroner or nearest Justice of the Peace (in the case of a dead body), shall forthwith give notice of the place where such child or dead body was found to the Chief Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district. (Sec. x.) Provides that every master or officer in command of any vessel shall, on its arrival, send by post to the Chief Registrar the particulars required as to births occurring during each voyage. (Sec. xi.) Declares it not lawful to register any child after the expiration of sixty days from the date of its birth except under certain provisions. (Sec. xii.) Declares that if births are not registered within twelve calendar months, except births at sea, they cannot be registered at all, under a penalty of not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xiii.) Name given in baptism may be registered under certain conditions within twelve months of registration of birth.—(Schedule D.) (Sec. xiv.) Provides that under a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* every person present at the death of another, or in attendance during the last illness of any one dying in the Colony after the commencement of the Act (31st March, 1853,) or in default of such person the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death may have happened, is required to give to the Deputy Registrar the particulars needed by him within sixty days next after the day of such death, and in cases where an inquest or magisterial inquiry may be held the jury or magistrate shall make inquiries, and the coroner or magistrate shall inform the Chief or Deputy Registrar thereof. (Sec. xv.) Provides that every master or officer in command of any vessel, shall, on its arrival, forward to the Chief Registrar through the post office the particulars required of all deaths which shall have happened during the voyage. (Sec. xvi.) Deputy Registrar, without fee, to give certificate of registry of death to undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral, in the form marked E. Coroner or magistrate may order body to be buried before registry of death, but must give a certificate, in the form marked F, to the undertaker or person having charge of the funeral. The penalty of disposing of a body by burial or otherwise without such certificate is a sum not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. xvii.) Undertaker or other person disposing of body must send a certificate in the form marked G, countersigned by minister or two witnesses, to the Chief or Deputy Registrar under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xviii.) The Deputy Registrar's book must within thirty days after information being given of any birth or death, be signed by the informant; such entry not to be given in evidence without informant's signature. (Sec. xix.) Searches may be made and certificates given by persons keeping the registers. (Sec. xx.) Every Minister and Deputy Registrar, after a marriage solemnized by him or which may have taken place in his presence, and every registering officer of Society of Friends, after a marriage solemnized between two members of such society; and every secretary of a Synagogue, after a marriage solemnized between two members of the Jewish religion, shall register in duplicate the particulars required by the Act; and every such entry must be signed by such minister, Deputy Registrar, registering officer or secretary, as the case may be, and also by the parties married, and by two witnesses. (Sec. xxi.) Copies of such marriage register books must be sent to the Chief Registrar in the months of January, April, July and October, and the other copy of such register book of marriages, to be kept by the officiating Ministers, Registering Officer, &c., respectively, with their other records. (Sec. xxii.) Deputy Registrar to send four times in each year, on days named by Chief Registrar, one of the copies of the registers of births, deaths and marriages, which he shall have registered during the preceding quarter. (Sec. xxiii.) Every Deputy Registrar to cause indexes to be made of all register books kept by him, and allow searches and certified copies on payment of certain appointed fees. (Sec. xxiv.)

Chief Registrar to cause indexes of all the register books received by him to be made, and to allow searches and certified copies on payment of certain fees, on all days except Sundays and holidays. (Sec. xxv.) Duly certified copies of any registers *prima facie* evidence in any Court of Justice in the Colony, of the fact of any birth, death or marriage: Provided that no entry of the register of any death shall be received unless there shall also be an entry of the burial. (Sec. xxvi.) Authorises officiating ministers, registering officer of Friends, and every secretary of a Synagogue, to ask any person about to be married the particulars required by the Act, and the like authority given to Chief and Deputy Registrars to ask the same from any person seeking to register any birth, death or marriage. (Sec. xxvii.) Any person giving false information subject to the same penalties as if guilty of perjury. (Sec. xxviii.) And every officiating minister, registering officer of Friends, and secretary of Synagogue refusing or omitting to register any marriage solemnized in his presence; and every Deputy Registrar refusing to register any birth, death, or marriage, of which he shall have had due notice, as aforesaid, or any marriage solemnized in his presence; and every person having charge of any register book or certified copy, who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, and shall not forward a copy thereof as required shall pay a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*; but no minister, registering officer, or secretary is required to forward a copy of any marriage solemnized by, or in the presence of any Chief or Deputy Registrar of Marriages. (Sec. xxix.) Every person destroying or falsifying any register books or certified copies thereof, shall be guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. (Sec. xxx.) But that any accidental errors registered in any register book may, under certain provisions, be corrected within the period of six months after the discovery of any such error. (Sec. xxxi.) Official correspondence to Chief Registrar and Deputy Registrars to be postage free. (Sec. xxxii.) All fines and forfeitures may be recovered before Justices of the Peace, &c. (Sec. xxxiii.) Any party may appeal to the nearest Court of General Sessions if penalty adjudged to be paid should exceed 10*l.* (Sec. xxxiv.) No conviction or adjudication made on appeal therefrom shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise into any superior Court. (Sec. xxxv.) Nothing in the Act to affect the right of any officiating minister to receive the same fees as heretofore on any baptism, burial or marriage. (Sec. xxxvi.) Fees, fines and penalties to be applied to such public charitable uses as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. (Sec. xxxvii.) For obtaining the registration of any building as a place of worship the applicant (either the minister officiating or trustee) must deliver to the Deputy Registrar of the District a certificate, signed in duplicate by forty householders at the least, that such building has been used by them during six months as their usual place of worship, and that they are desirous that such place should be registered as aforesaid, each of which certificates must be countersigned by the minister officiating, proprietor or trustee, by whom the same shall be delivered, and the Deputy Registrar will then send both certificates to the Chief Registrar, who will register such building accordingly and give notice thereof by publication in the *Government Gazette*, and also in some public newspaper published in the district where such building is situated. (Sec. xxxviii.) And if any such building be no longer used as a place of public worship the Chief Registrar may cancel the registry, and publish such cancellation in the *Gazette*. (Sec. xxxix.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. xl.) Act to commence on 31st March, 1853. [Here follow Schedules A to G.]

AUCTIONEERS.

16 Vic., No. 27.—18th January, 1853.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to regulate the Licensing of Auctioneers and the collection of duties on property sold by auction."

Reciting an Act of New South Wales, 11 Vic., intituled, "An Act to regulate the Licensing of Auctioneers and the collection of duties on property sold by auction." (Sec. i.) Amount of license fee required by said Act to be increased from 2*l.* to 25*l.* for a District License, and from 15*l.* to 100*l.* for a General License for all parts of the Colony. (Sec. ii.) Repeal of 11 Vic., No. 16, as far as relates to auction duty on sales, and giving security. (Sec. iii.) Existing Licenses not affected—deemed valid without further payment.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP AND MINISTERS MAINTENANCE.

16 Vic., No. 28.—18th January, 1853.

An Act more effectually to promote the erection of Buildings for Public Worship, and to provide for the maintenance of Ministers of Religion in the Colony of Victoria.

Repeal of Act 7 Wm. IV., No. 3. (Sec. ii.) When a sum not less than 200*l.* shall have been raised and applied towards the erection of a building for public worship, or of not less than 50*l.* towards the erection of a dwelling house for a minister of religion officiating, Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may grant a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the said contribution, from the General Revenue, such grant not to exceed 2000*l.* for any such building for public worship, nor 400*l.* for such dwelling house. (Sec. iii.) Authorises payments of stipends to clergy, subject as follows:—If shewn that there are within a reasonable distance of the building or proposed building for public worship 100 adult persons, and such persons subscribing a declaration of their desire to attend such building, to issue to the minister thereof a sum not exceeding 200*l.* a year; a population of 150 and subscribing a declaration as aforesaid, sum not exceeding 300*l.* a year; and a population of 300 subscribing as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding 400*l.* a year, and which shall be the highest stipend allowed: Provided that no stipend shall exceed twice the amount which shall have accrued or been paid in each year to such minister. (Sec. iv.) Where population less than 100, may allow 200*l.* if deemed expedient, and subject to the regulations and provisions aforesaid. (Sec. v.) Increase of stipends according to increase of population, &c. (Sec. vi.) If a sum not less than 50*l.* for any one year be raised by private contribution for minister's stipend where there is no place of public worship at which persons of his creed can be reasonably expected to attend, and reasonable causes also appear for delaying the erection of such building, the Lieutenant Governor, &c., may issue towards his maintenance any sum not exceeding twice the amount of such contributions: Provided that sum in no case exceed 300*l.* (Sec. vii.) Before stipend be issued proof, once in every year, to be adduced of due performance of duties. (Sec. viii.) Appointment of not less than three, nor more than five trustees, necessary before any sum of money can be issued as aforesaid towards the erection of any building for public worship or minister's dwelling. (Sec. ix.) Trustees may accept any land adapted for site of place of public worship or minister's dwelling. (Sec. x.) Building for public worship to have not less than one-sixth set apart as free seats. (Sec. xi.) Appointment (by Lieutenant Governor, &c.) of Trustees for buildings already erected. (Sec. xii.) Nothing herein to affect the appropriation of monies set apart for Public Worship. (Sec. xiii.) Amount to be expended, under the Act, in one year, for buildings, not to exceed 30,000*l.* (which sum shall be a primary charge on Revenue), and no sum exceeding 15000*l.* to be expended in aid of Minister's stipends. (Sec. xiv.) Amount appropriated to each Denomination to be apportioned according to the last Census. (Sec. xv.) An account to be submitted annually to Legislative Council within thirty days after commencement of Session.

ELECTORAL ACT.

16 Vic., No. 29.—19th January, 1853.

An Act to alter "The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851," *and to increase the number of Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria.*

Number of Members increased from thirty to fifty-four, by adding twenty-four, eight to be appointed by Government, and sixteen elected as hereinafter mentioned. (Sec. ii.) The sixteen additional Members mentioned in schedule annexed to be elected according to the provisions of "*The Victoria Electoral Act of* 1851." (Sec. iii.) Governor may issue writs. (Sec. iv.) Provisions of the said Act to apply to the sixteen additional Members. (Sec. v.) Present Council not affected. (Sec. vi.) Act to commence 31st March, 1853.

SCHEDULE.—(Referred to in sec. ii.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.		Number of Additional Members.
1. The Northern Division of the County of Bourke	shall return	1
2. The Southern Division of the County of Bourke and the Counties of Evelyn and Mornington	,,	1
3. The County of Grant	,,	1
4. The United Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett ...	,,	1
5. The United Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury	,,	1
6. The United Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth	,,	1
7. The United Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesea ...	,,	1
9. The Pastoral District of the Murray, except such part as is comprised within the County of Anglesea	,,	1
10. The Pastoral District of the Loddon (heretofore known as Western Port), except such parts as are comprised within the Counties of Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesea, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot...	,,	1
12. The City of Melbourne	,,	3
13. The Town of Geelong	,,	1
14. The Town of Portland	,,	1
15. The United Towns of Belfast and Warrnambool	,,	1
16. The United Towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour ...	,,	1
Total		16

NOTE.—Nos. 8 and 11 of the 14th Vict., No. 47, refer to the Gipps' Land and Wimmera Districts, for which no additional members were provided.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE FOR ESTIMATES.

16 VIC., No. 30.—20TH JANUARY, 1853.

An Act for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Victoria to the service thereof, for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for further appropriating the said Revenue (according to Estimates).

SHERIFF.

16 VIC., No. 31.—22ND JANUARY, 1853.

An Act to enable the Sheriff of the Colony of Victoria to appoint Deputies (for whose acts the Sheriff is responsible).

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.

16 VIC., No. 32.—22ND JANUARY, 1853.

An Act to make provision for the better control and disposal of Offenders.

REPEAL of 4 Vic., No. 29. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor may, by proclamation, appoint buildings, &c., to be used as Public Gaols, &c. (Sec. iii.) Judges of the Supreme Court may direct imprisonment in any particular gaol, &c. (Sec. iv.) Lieutenant Governor may appoint Hulk to be used as a Public Prison. (Sec. v.) Sheriff or other Officers to have control of gaols, &c. (Sec. vi.) Lieutenant Governor may make rules. Proviso for Judges of Supreme Court to make rules for control of debtors. (Sec. vii.) Gaols to be also Houses of Correction, unless otherwise appointed. (Sec. viii.) Lieutenant Governor to appoint Visiting Justices, every such Visiting Justice to visit at least once in every week, unless prevented by illness. (Sec. ix.) Prisoners may be set to work, except such prisoners as maintain themselves. (Sec. x.) Visiting Justice may try summarily any acts of insubordination or infringement of rules, and, on conviction, sentence to hard labour, with or without irons, for any term not exceeding three months for first offence, or six months for second offence, or solitary confinement for twenty days for first offence, or

thirty days for second. (Sec. xi.) Penalty to persons holding communication, &c., contrary to rules of not exceeding 30*l.*, and, in default, kept to hard labour for not exceeding three months. (Sec. xii.) No person to approach Hulk, or come within the limits of the buoys surrounding same under penalty of not less than 5*l.* or more than 30*l.*, or imprisonment, with hard labour, for not exceeding six months. (Sec. xiii.) Penalty on persons aiding prisoners to escape of not less than 50*l.* or more than 100*l.*, and, in default or otherwise, imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding two years. (Sec. xiv.) Lieutenant Governor may direct removal of prisoners. (Sec. xv.) Summary proceedings; no *certiorari*. (Sec. xvi.) Fines, &c., to go to "Police Reward Fund."

SHIPPING DUES—SEAMEN AND WATER POLICE.

16 Vic., No. 33.—22nd January, 1853.

An Act to abolish certain dues on shipping, and to amend the law relating to Seamen and Water Police.

Repeal of 4 Vic., No. 17, and 7 Vic., No. 21. (Sec. ii. and iii.) Vessels may be boarded and searched. Penalty for obstructing search for seamen, fine and imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not exceeding two years. (Sec. iv.) Ships or houses may be searched for runaway seamen,—penalty for harbouring or secreting of, not more than £50, or imprisonment for not exceeding six months: every seaman so secreted, whether he be the party complained of or not, unless he produce a certificate or discharge, penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding three months. (Sec. v.) Seamen guilty of insubordination subject, on being convicted before two Justices, to imprisonment for not exceeding four months, with or without hard labour. (Sec. vi.) Power to order convicted seamen to be put on board at, after, or during sentence. (Sec. vii.) Summary proceedings; no *certiorari*. (Sec. viii.) Fines to go to "Police Reward Fund." (Sec. ix.) Repeal of 4 Vic., No. 17, not to prevent recovery of penalties under 10 Vic., No. 3. (Sec. x.) Act to commence 31st January, 1853.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

16 Vic, No. 34.—22nd January, 1853.

An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Melbourne.

University to consist of a *Council* and *Senate*. (Sec. ii.) *Council*, to be appointed by Lieutenant Governor, to consist of twenty (sixteen of whom to be laymen), to elect Chancellor and Vice Chancellor out of their own body to serve for the period of not more than five years. (Sec. iii.) Senate to consist of not less than one hundred graduates, who shall have been admitted to any of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Music; to elect a Warden from their own body annually, &c. (Sec. iv.) Questions to be decided by Council and Senate, and Chairman of Senate to have a casting vote. (Sec. v.) Chairmanship of Council and Senate. (Sec. vi. and vii.) Council to have the entire management of the University, and to make Statutes, with the approval of Senate. (Sec. viii.) Colleges may be affiliated and boarding houses licensed. (Sec. ix.) Statutes to be allowed and countersigned by Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. x.) Council to confer degrees: Proviso for the admission to such degrees of graduates from any other University without examination, if deemed fit. (Sec. xi.) Students to be in residence during Term. (Sec. xii.) No religious test to be administered. (Sec. xiii.) Annual endowment of 9000*l.* (Sec. xiv.) Council to report annually to Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xv.) Lieutenant Governor to be the Visitor.

SALE OF SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

16 Vic., No. 35.—28th January, 1853.

An Act to make provision for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, and of Refreshments, in certain districts.

Repeal of 15 Vic., No. 14. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor may proclaim Special Districts. (Sec. iii.) Penalty for sale of Liquors or Refreshments in Special Licensing Dis-

tricts without license: first offence 50*l.* or imprisonment with hard labour for four months, second offence not less than six months or more than twelve months. (Sec. iv.) Application for license. (Sec. v.) List of applicants to be posted up, &c. (Sec. vi.) Power for two or more Justices to issue licenses. (Sec. vii.) Court of Petty Sessions, how to be held. (Sec. viii.) Certificates to be sent to Colonial Treasurer, &c. (Sec. ix.) Recognizance to be entered into, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of 100*l.* each, if applying for a district publican's license, and in the sum of 20*l.*, without sureties, if for a refreshment license. (Sec. x.) Time limited for payment of fee. (Sec. xi.) License, how forfeited. (Sec. xii.) Nothing in this Act to repeal 13 Vic., No. 39, except as to Special Districts. (Sec. xiii.) Justice may direct liquors forfeited under 13 Vic., No. 29, sec. 67, to be destroyed, or, if sold, proceeds to be appropriated according to this Act. (Sec. xiv.) Justices may issue warrants to search for offenders or seize liquors, &c. (Sec. xv.)Proof of ownership or occupancy and of unlawful sale, &c., to be deemed good *prima facie* evidence. (Sec. xvi.) Apprehension of offenders. (Sec. xvii.) Justice may issue warrant. (Sec. xviii.) One Justice may act. (Sec. xix.) Mode of proceeding. (Sec. xx.) Imprisonment in default of payment of penalties. (Sec. xxi.) Fines to go to "Police Reward Fund." (Sec. xxii.) Appeal to General Sessions. (Sec. xxiii.) Interpretation Clause. (Sec. xxiv.) Act to commence 1st February, 1853, and continue in force for the space of two years thereafter. (Then follow eight forms or schedules.)

POLICE REGULATION ACT.

16 Vic., No. 36.—28th January, 1853.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act for regulating the Police in the Towns of Paramatta, Windsor, Maitland, Bathurst, and other Towns respectively, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions, and for the better alignment of streets therein."

Act to be in force in such places as the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall, by proclamation in *Government Gazette*, appoint: Lieutenant Governor to define limits of such places. (Sec. ii.) Repeal of sec. 19, 25, 26, 33, 34, 36, 40, and 43, of 2 Vic. No. 2. (Sec. iii.) Persons discharging firearms in any street or public place within the limits of this Act to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* (Sec. iv.) Penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for carrying loaded firearms, or any sword, dagger, dirk, or any other deadly weapon within the limits of city or town. (Sec. v.) Penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* for neglecting to keep clean private avenues, passages, &c. (Sec. vi.) Constables, &c., duly authorized, to inspect slaughter houses, shambles, &c., and give directions for cleansing: occupiers, &c. molesting constable or refusing compliance to forfeit not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. vii.) Mayor or Justices may order house or premises to be cleansed. (Sec. viii.) If night soil, &c., be conveyed away other than between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any cart conveying the same be overfilled, penalty not exceeding 10*l.* (Sec. ix.) Penalty for removing night soil at improper hours, or depositing it except at appointed places, not exceeding 20*l.* or imprisonment for not exceeding two months. (Sec. x.) Dead animals not to be thrown into any public way, creek, or river, under a penalty of not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 1*l.* (Sec. xi.) Penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for riding or driving furiously through the streets. (Sec. xii.) Penalty of not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for permitting disorderly conduct, &c., in any house or room of public resort wherein refreshments of any kind are sold. (Sec. xiii.) Boatmen to be licensed and to wear badges: in default, penalty not less than 1*l.* nor more than 5*l.* (Sec. xiv.) Justices in Petty Sessions to frame tables of rates and fares for carters and boatmen; penalty for demanding higher rates, or, if a boatman refuse to employ his boat between the hours of sunrise and eight o'clock in the evening, not less than 1*l.* nor more than 5*l.* (Sec. xv.) Constable liable to a penalty of not exceeding 5*l.* for refusing to apprehend offenders. (Sec. xvi.) One Justice may act. (Sec. xvii.) Summary proceedings; no *certiorari*. (Sec. xviii.) Information valid if the offence is set forth in the words of the Act. (Sec. xix. and xx.) Penalties; mode of levying; same apportioned, one half to the informer, and the other half to the "Police Reward Fund." (Sec. xxi.) Appeal may be made to General Sessions. (Sec. xxii.) What to be deemed public streets. (Sec. xxiii.) Act not to repeal 13 Vic., No. 29. (Sec. xxiv.) Act to continue in force two years from its passing.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

16 Vic., No. 37.—7th February, 1853.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Savings' Banks.

Repeal of Acts of 3 Vic., No. 12: 4 Vic., No. 15: 5 Vic., No. 5: 7 Vic., No. 6: 9 Vic., No. 25: 9 Vic., No. 33: 11 Vic., No. 25: 11 Vic., No. 40: 15 Vic., No. 11. (Sec. ii. to iii.) Lieutenant Governor may appoint and remove Commissioners of Savings' Banks. (Sec. iv.) Commissioners' names to be published in *Gazette*. (Sec. v.) Commissioners to appoint officers, &c. (Sec. vi.) Ordinary and special meetings. (Sec. vii.) Commissioners to issue general orders respecting the business, &c., to be signed by one or more Commissioner, and sealed with their seal, and certified by Attorney General; such orders to be submitted to Colonial Secretary, &c., &c. (Sec. viii.) Power to Commissioners to make certain enquiries on oath. (Sec. ix.) False evidence perjury and a misdemeanour. (Sec. x.) Lands, &c., of Port Phillip Savings' Bank to vest in Commissioners, and future deposits to vest in Commissioners. (Sec. xi.) Port Phillip Savings' Bank and branches to be separate Savings' Banks. (Sec. xii.) Empowering the formation of new Savings' Banks, and appointment of Trustees: Proviso, if no Trustee can be found to act, a fit person as Manager may be paid, with like powers. (Sec. xiii. and xiv.) Trustees may resign on giving proper notice: they are not to derive any profit. (Sec. xv.) Savings' Bank Officers to give security. (Sec. xvi.) Trustees liable only for their own acts. (Sec. xvii.) Persons entrusted with money to render the same when called upon: neglect or refusal a misdemeanor. (Sec. xviii.) Deposits in hands of Trustees, amounting to 50*l.* to be transmitted to Commissioners, &c. (Sec. xix.) Interest payable by Commissioners to Trustees. (Sec. xx.) Calculation of interest to be made and added yearly on 30th June. (Sec. xxi.) Trustees to appoint Agents. (Sec. xxii.) Trustees may draw balance and interest from Commissioners. (Sec. xxiii.) Surplus to be made a distinct account called "The Separate Surplus Fund Account;" such fund may be drawn by Trustees for purposes of Savings' Bank, including a bonus to depositors. (Sec. xxiv.) Interest to depositors not to exceed 4 per cent. (Sec. xxv.) Minors may make and receive deposits, &c. (Sec. xxvi.) Married women may make deposits without notice of marriage, unless husband give notice to Trustees requiring payment to him, in which case Trustees to have a discretionary power in paying over the amount. (Sec. xxvii.) Friendly and Charitable Societies may make deposits. (Sec. xxviii.) No individual deposit to exceed 1,000*l.* or be less than 1s.; if the amount of principal and interest *exceed* 500*l.*, *no* interest to be allowed on excess. (Sec. xxix.) In case of depositors dying leaving 100*l.* without will, &c., money may be paid by Trustees to such next of kin as the Commissioners direct, &c. (Sec. xxx.) Illegitimate depositors dying intestate; persons, who but for the illegitimacy of such depositors would be entitled to monies due to such depositors may receive the same upon the Trustee having authority from the Comptroller. (Sec. xxxi.) Payment to person having probate or administration effectual as against Trustees. (Sec. xxxii.) Persons of unsound mind may make deposits by Trustees. (Sec. xxxiii. to xxxvii.) Power of lending on mortgage of fee-simple; form of deeds, &c. (Sec. xxxviii. and xxxix.) Commissioner may deposit in Colonial Treasury or lend to Colonial Government in debentures, &c.; or lend to Corporation of Melbourne, Geelong, &c. (Sec. xl.) Lieutenant Governor may guarantee repayment, provided no loan exceeds 100,000*l.* (Sec. xli.) Trustees may expend money for banking house. (Sec. xlii.) Disputes to be settled by Auditor or Justice of the Peace. (Sec. xliii.) Deposits to be made at Office of the Savings Bank. (Sec. xliv.) Accounts to be audited. (Sec. xlv.) Deposit book to be produced for inspection, &c., on days specified by Commissioners. (Sec. xlvi.) Rules to be inserted in deposit books. (Sec. xlvii.) Commissioners may close Savings Banks, if orders, &c., disobeyed. (Sec. xlviii.) When finally closed premises to be sold. (Sec. xlix.) Annual general statement to 30th June to be prepared. (Sec. l.) Duplicate with list of Trustees to be affixed in office. (Sec. li.) Accounts to be prepared by Commissioners and laid before Governor and Legislative Council. (Sec. lii.) Accounts, &c. to be kept in form directed by Commissioners. (Sec. liii.) Forgery, punishment. (Sec. liv.) Indemnity to Commissioners by Act. (Sec. lv.) Commissioners empowered to pay salaries to their officers. (Sec. lvi.) Short title of Act—"*The Savings' Bank Act*, 1853." (Sec. lvii.) Schedules to be part of Act. (Sec. lviii.) Act to commence 30th June, 1853. (Schedules A B C and D follow here).

CITY SEWERAGE AND CLEANSING.

16 Vic., No. 38.—7th February, 1853.

An Act to amend in certain respects an Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Inhabitants of the Town of Melbourne," and to make further provision for the cleansing and improvement of the City of Melbourne.

Repeal of 6 Vic., No. 7, sec. 86. (Sec. ii.) Council of City may make sewers, drains and watercourses through private property, provided that every sewer, &c., if carried through or under any house or other building, be a tube of cast iron and kept constantly air-tight. (Sec. iii. and iv.) Council may order owner, &c., to raise surface of yard, &c., if necessary, and in default cause same to be raised at his expense. (Sec. v.) As to recovery of expenses, &c. (Sec. vi.) Interpretation clause.

COMMISSIONERS OF WATER SUPPLY.

16 Vic., No. 39.—8th February, 1853.

An Act to establish a Board of Commissioners for the better Sewerage and Drainage of the City of Melbourne, and for supplying Water thereto and to the suburbs thereof.

Repeal of parts of 6 Vic., No. 7, and 8 Vic., No. 12. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor to appoint Board of Commissioners, to be styled the "Commissioners of Water Supply;" the Mayor for the time being to be an ex-officio member. (Sec. iii.) Board incorporated. (Sec. iv.) Lieutenant Governor empowered to advance 200,000*l.* (Sec. v. to viii.) Board to appoint officers; grants, &c., to be paid to Board; members of same not to participate in contract; to exercise similar authority as Corporation of Sydney under 14 Vic., No. 33. (Sec. ix.) With respect to constructing waterworks, the Commissioners may, on making full compensation to parties interested, enter on any lands and dig, break up, and remove the soil, enter and seize such land if necessary, sink wells, &c., or alter or discontinue reservoirs, &c., divert and impound water, or alter the course of streams, &c., &c. (Sec. x. and xi.) Certain clauses of "The Waterworks Act, 1847," and "The Land Consolidation Act," incorporated herewith. (Sec. xii.) Payment into Savings' Banks. (Sec. xiii.) Power to Commissioners to make bye-laws. (Sec. xiv.) Annual accounts to be rendered. (Sec. xv.) Powers of the Corporation not to be affected. (Sec. xvi.) Power for Lieutenant Governor, with consent of Legislative Council, to transfer to the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, &c., the powers, &c., vested in the Board of Commissioners. (Sec. xvii.) Interpretation clause.

ROAD ACT.

16 Vic., No. 40.—8th February, 1853.

An Act for making and improving Roads in the Colony of Victoria.

Repeal of 2 Wm. IV., No. 12: 4 Wm. IV., No. 11: 4 Vic., No. 12: 14 Vic., No. 5. (Sec. ii. to iv.) Central Road Board to be established, consisting of three Commissioners, appointed by Lieutenant Governor, with power to appoint Secretary and Treasurer, and to make rules, &c. (Sec. v.) Main roads to be proclaimed in *Government Gazette*. (Sec. vi.) Central Road Board to have power over roads and bridges. (Sec. vii.) Inspector General and staff of engineers, &c., appointed by Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. viii.) Persons entrusted with money to give security. (Sec. ix.) Road Districts to be proclaimed. (Sec. x., xi. and xii.) Meeting of land and householders to form a District Road Board; election of members, &c., same to be annual, and manner in which such election shall take place. (Sec. xiii. to xviii.) Powers of Road Board; election of chairman; voting; times of meeting, &c. (Sec. xix.) Lieutenant Governor empowered to appoint where ferries and punts are to be established, and proclaim rates. (Sec. xx.) District Road Board may levy tolls after one month's public notice. (Sec. xxi.) People using road liable to tolls so published. (Sec. xxii.) Persons in Government service, or going or returning from public worship, or any funeral, or ministers of religion, to be exempt from toll. (Sec. xxiii.) Persons fraudulently claiming exemption subject to 5*l.* penalty. (Sec. xxiv.) Penalty for evading toll, or forcing toll-bars, &c., not exceeding 5*l.* (Sec. xxv.)

Collectors to have their names painted on front of toll-house in black letters, at least two inches in length, on a board with a white ground; penalty for toll collector refusing to tell his christian and surname, or demanding more than the legal toll, &c., not exceeding 10*l*. (Sec. xxvi.) Board may let tolls; lessee to have powers to collect the same, &c. (Sec. xxvii.) Rate of assessment to be fixed at meetings of land holders, &c.; rate in no case to exceed in one year the sum of one penny per acre on pasture lands, the sum of sixpence per acre on cultivated lands, and the sum of sixpence in the pound on the actual rental, &c. (Sec. xxviii.) District Board may demand and receive rates. (Sec. xxix.) Recovery of assessment by the collector without any warrant by distress and sale, &c. (Sec. xxx.) Assessments to be paid by occupier, who, if a tenant, (unless otherwise stipulated) may set off half the assessment against rent. (Sec. xxxi.) Improvement and regulation of roads. (Sec. xxxii.) Persons affected by alteration of roads to appear and object at next meeting of the Board after notice expires. (Sec. xxxiii.) Board may notwithstanding order road to be made or altered, subject to the confirmation of Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xxxiv.) Certain clauses of Lands Consolidation Act, 1845, incorporated. (Sec. xxxv. to xxxvii.) Jurisdiction of Supreme Court; mode of paying money and compensation. (Sec. xxxviii.) After making and confirmation of order surveyor may enter and make road. (Sec. xxxix.) Certain land not to be taken for road without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof in writing. (Sec. xl.) Inspector General, with approval, &c., may alter roads, &c. (Sec. xli.) When new road completed old road to be discontinued. (Sec. xlii.) *Main Roads* to be three chains and *District Roads* one chain wide including footpaths. (Sec. xliii.) Road property vested in District Road Board or Inspector. (Sec. xliv.) Uncultivated land may be made use of as a temporary road during repair of road. (Sec. xlv.) Altered lines of road to be fenced in certain cases. (Sec. xlvi.) Power of entry upon adjoining land to construct culverts, &c., and repair the same. (Sec. xlvii. to xlix.) Materials, where and in what manner to be taken by Inspector General; powers of Surveyor General to enter lands and remove buildings, &c., which obstruct breadth of road; penalty of not exceeding 100*l*. for injuring road, &c. (Sec. l. and li.) Encroachments or obstructions already made, how removed; removal of trees, &c., from land adjoining roads; penalty of not exceeding 10*l*. for non-removal of obstructions after summoned to do so. (Sec. lii.) Obstruction of members of Road Board, officers, &c., penalty not exceeding 50*l*. (Sec. liii.) How contracts may be made.* (Sec. lv.) Boards not to have power to borrow or anticipate funds. (Sec. lvi.) Monies raised to form funds in hand of Colonial Treasurer at the disposal of the Board. (Sec. lvii. to lx.) Actions, suits, &c., to be brought in the names of any two members or their clerk. (Sec. lxi. to lxvi.) Accounts of receipts and disbursements to be kept open for inspection; penalty for refusing demand of member to inspect not exceeding 10*l*.; yearly statement of accounts to be prepared, &c., to be examined and settled; auditors to inspect; penalty for omitting to prepare annual accounts 20*l*. (Sec. lxvii. to lxx.) Punishment for embezzlement; summary jurisdiction; no *certiorari*; imprisonment with hard labor in default of payment of penalties; appeal to Court of General Sessions when fine exceeds 20*l*. (Sec. lxxi.) Nothing in Act to affect the rights of the Crown. (Sec. lxxii.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. lxxiii.) Monies to be appropriated for public uses of Colony.

16 Vic.—6th January, 1853.

An Act to alter and increase the sum appropriated to the payment of the Salary of the Governor of the Colony of Victoria.

Alteration to be from 2000*l*. to 5000*l*., from 1st May, 1853. [Approved by Her Majesty in Despatch 20th June, 1853, No. 74, published in *Government Gazette* No. 55, September 21st, 1853.]

Private Acts.

16 Vic.—30th November, 1852.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called 'The Bank of New South Wales,' and for other purposes therein mentioned."

* There is no Sec. liv. in the Act. The apparent omission is doubtless an error in the numbering.

16 Vic.—12th January, 1853.

An Act for Lighting with Gas the City of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, and to enable certain persons associated under the name, style or title of "The City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company" to sue and be sued in the name of the Secretary for the time being of the said Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

16 Vic.—20th January, 1853.

An Act to Incorporate a Company, to be called "The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company."

16 Vic.—8th February, 1853.

An Act to Incorporate a Company, to be called "The Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company."

TEMPORARY GOLD LICENSING ACT.

17 Vic., No. 1.—14th September, 1853.

An Act to alter an Act, 15 Vic., No. 15, intituled "An Act to restrain by summary proceedings unauthorized Mining on Waste Lands of the Crown."

Whereas it being expedient to alter the said Act for a limited time, it is enacted (Sec. i.) That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to issue licenses to mine or dig for gold for a period of three months from the first day of September, 1853, on payment of a fee of forty shillings. Every such license shall be deemed a license or authority within the terms of the said Act. Provided that any person having paid the proper sum for a license issued under the existing regulations, for the said month of September, shall receive credit thereof on account of any license to be issued under the provisions hereof, and payment of every such sum shall be deemed a part payment of the said sum of forty shillings. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Lieutenant Governor from issuing the usual monthly license under the said regulations to any person who may demand the same. (Sec. ii.) One Justice may act unless objected to. [Repealed by 17 Vic., No. 4.—1st December, 1853.]

SUMMARY JURISDICTION IN CASES OF LARCENY.

17 Vic., No. 2.—11th October, 1853.

An Act for the further extension of Summary Jurisdiction in cases of Larceny.

(Sec. i. and ii.) Summary jurisdiction in larceny extended to persons up to the age of sixteen, and to larcenies of £2 or less, in all cases. (Sec. iii.) Option given to be tried by a jury. (Sec. iv.) Two magistrates to adjudicate.

ALDERMEN.

17 Vic., No. 3.—27th October, 1853.

An Act to regulate the tenure of office by the Aldermen of additional Wards in the City of Melbourne.

Enacts—"That the Aldermen of all additional Wards in the City of Melbourne, which are now, or may hereafter be appointed, or their successors in office, as the case may be, shall go out of office on the ninth day of November in the third year succeeding the first election of Alderman or Aldermen for such additional Ward or Wards, but may be re-elected, if still duly qualified, and thereafter the period during which the Alderman or Aldermen of such additional Ward or Wards shall hold office, shall in all respects be the same as is fixed for the Aldermen of the original Wards."

GOLD FIELDS MANAGEMENT ACT.

17 Vic., No. 4.—1st December, 1853.

An Act for the better management of the Gold Fields in the Colony of Victoria.

Repeals 15 Vic., No. 15, and 17 Vic., No. 1. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor may issue licenses for one, three, six, or twelve months, for mining on waste lands, &c., and owner of such license to occupy one claim only. (Sec. iii.) Fees for license—one month, 1*l.*; three months, 2*l.*; six months, 4*l.*; twelve months, 8*l.* (Sec. iv.) Lieutenant Governor may issue licenses to carry on the business of a storekeeper at the Gold Fields, &c., for three, six, or twelve months. Fees for license—three months, 10*l.*; six months, 25*l.*; twelve months, 50*l.* (Sec. v.) Fees payable in advance. (Sec. vi.) Leases may be granted of auriferous land. (Sec. vii.) Royalty, when lands leased on terms of paying a Royalty, not to be less than a twentieth part of gross produce. (Sec. viii.) Commissioners may define claims. (Sec. ix.) Penalties for mining or residing on Gold Fields without authority—for the first offence, not exceeding 5*l.*; for the second, not exceeding 15*l.*, nor less than 5*l.*; and for the third and every subsequent offence, not exceeding 30*l.*, nor less than 15*l.* (Sec. x.) Commissioner may apprehend and detain offender without warrant. (Sec. xi.) Sufficient bail may be taken for appearance. (Sec. xii.) Commissioners may decide cases of encroachment; persons encroaching liable on conviction to penalty, for first offence not exceeding 20*l.*, or to imprisonment with hard labor for not exceeding two months; and for a second or subsequent offence, to imprisonment with hard labor for not exceeding six months. (Sec. xiii.) Penalty for resisting Commissioner or renewing encroachment not exceeding 50*l.*, or imprisonment with hard labor for not exceeding six months. (Sec. xiv.) In cases of encroachment Justices may cause restoration of gold taken, and award compensation not exceeding 200*l.* if any damage sustained. (Sec. xv.) Justices may adjudicate upon mining partnerships, and compel the appearance of partners, &c. (Sec. xvi.) False returns or concealment of gold procured, a misdemeanor; servants knowingly offending liable as well as principals. (Sec. xvii.) Forgery of lease or license, or personation, &c., a misdemeanor. (Sec. xviii.) Excavating with intent to steal or conceal gold, a felony, punishable as simple larceny. (Sec. xix.) Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act; previous rules to continue in force till repealed or altered, provided they be laid before the Legislative Council during its present session. Rules hereafter made to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and not to be in force till thirty days after a copy thereof has been laid before the Legislative Council. (Sec. xx.) Royal prerogative not to be abridged. (Sec. xxi.) If penalties be not paid, imprisonment proportioned to the fine may be directed. (Sec. xxii.) One Justice may, except under sec. xiv. and xv., act unless objected to. (Sec. xxiii.) Proceeding to be taken in a summary way. No *certiorari*. (Sec. xxiv.) Half the penalty to the informer. (Sec. xxv.) Any person fined above 10*l.* under this Act, excepting under sec. xiv. and xv., may appeal to General Sessions. (Sec. xxvi.) Interpretation clause. The verb "mine" understood to include any method of obtaining gold from the soil, as well as the appropriation of the gold by the finder to his own use. Act not to extend to "prospecting" in localities not worked as Gold Fields. "Business" shall be taken to include any trade, calling, or occupation whatsoever. "Gold" to include all minerals, &c., containing it. "Gold Fields," all waste lands of the Crown on which any persons are actually engaged in mining for gold. "Claim," the portion of land which each holder of lease or license shall be entitled to occupy. "Mining partnership," limited to partnership between working miners. "Storekeeper," any person who deals in merchandize, &c., not his own manufacture or produce of his own labour. "Authorized persons," all holders of any license or lease for pastoral purposes, all ministers of religion and schoolmasters, the servants of such holders, ministers and schoolmasters, then residing with and being in their actual employment respectively, the servants residing with, and being in the actual employment of, the holders of a license to carry on the business of a storekeeper, and all females, and all children under fourteen years of age, who shall only reside but not mine for gold upon any Gold Field.

PARTNERSHIPS ACT.

17 Vict, No. 5—15th December, 1853.

An Act to legalise Partnerships with limited liability.

Limited partnerships may be formed for the transaction of agricultural, mining, mercantile, mechanical, manufacturing, or other business, by any number of persons: Provided that nothing in the Act shall authorize any such partnership for banking or insurance. (Sec. ii.) Every such partnership may consist of general partners, who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners are now by law, and of special partners, who shall contribute to the common stock specific sums as capital beyond which they shall not be responsible for any debt of the partnership except in the cases hereinafter provided for. (Sec. iii.) All the persons forming any such partnership shall before commencing business sign a certificate, containing the style of the firm; the names and places of residence of all the partners, distinguishing the general from the special, the amount of capital which each special partner contributes and also if any the amount contributed by the general partners, the general nature of the business, the principal place at which it is to be transacted, and the time when such partnership is to commence and terminate. (Sec. iv.) Such style or firm shall contain the names of general partners only, or the name of one such partner with the addition of the words "and another" or "and others," and the general partners only shall transact the business; and if in carrying on such business or in any contract the name of any special partner be used with his consent or privity, or if he personally make any contract respecting the concerns of the partnership, every such special partner shall be deemed to be a general partner with respect to the matter in which his name has been used. (Sec. v.) No such partnership deemed formed until certificate shall have been acknowledged by each partner before some Justice of the Peace and registered in the Office of the Registry of Deeds in Melbourne, in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection; and if any false statement be made in certificate, all persons interested in the partnership shall be liable for all engagements thereof: Provided that no clerical error or matter not of substance shall be deemed false within the meaning of this section unless some person may have been prejudiced thereby, in which case special partners shall be liable. (Sec. vi.) A copy of certificate shall for four weeks next after registration be published once at least in each week in the *Government Gazette*, and in some newspaper printed nearest to the intended principal place of business; and in case such publication be not so made, the partnership shall be deemed general. (Sec. vii.) No partnership under this Act shall be entered into for a longer period than seven years, but such partnership may be renewed at the end of that period, or at the termination of any shorter period, provided that the partners sign a fresh certificate, &c., as if the partnership were an original one. (Sec. viii.) Upon every renewal or continuation of a limited partnership beyond the time originally agreed upon for its duration, a certificate thereof shall be signed, &c., in like manner as the original certificate; and every partnership renewed or continued otherwise shall be deemed general. (Sec. ix.) During the continuance of any such partnership, no part of the certified capital thereof shall be withdrawn, nor any division of interest or profit made so as to reduce such capital below the aggregate amount stated in the certificate; and if part be so withdrawn, &c., so that at any time the assets shall not be sufficient to pay the partnership debts, special partners shall severally be liable to refund every sum received; and all such sums may be recovered as money had and received to the use of the general partners, and may in case of any judgment having been obtained against the general partners, be recovered by the plaintiff against the special partners or either of them by process of execution to be issued under such judgment by leave of the Supreme Court. (Sec. x.) All suits respecting the business of any partnership established under this Act shall be prosecuted by and against the general partner or partners only except in cases in which it is provided by this Act that special partners may be deemed general partners. (Sec. xi.) No dissolution shall take place except by operation of law, before the time specified in the certificate, unless a notice of such dissolution shall be signed, &c., in like manner as the original certificate. (Sec. xii.) In all cases not hereinbefore otherwise provided for, all the partners to have the liabilities and rights of general partners. (Sec. xiii.) The general partners to account to each other and to the special partners for their management of the concern. (Sec. xiv.) Every partner guilty of any fraud in the affairs shall be liable civilly to the party injured to the extent of his damage, and to an indictment for a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. (Sec. xv.) If

the general partners shall not at all times cause regular books of account to be kept, or shall not have the same open at all reasonable times to the inspection of special partners, such special partners entitled to have the partnership dissolved, and the accounts thereof taken by the Supreme Court. (Sec. xvi.) The special partners shall be bound to see that such books are so kept, and if not so kept, or with the knowledge of the special partners or any of them, be kept incorrectly, or contain any false or deceptive entries whereby the ascertainment of the matters mentioned in the first part of the ninth section hereof shall or may be affected, the certified capital of such special partners shall, as against creditors, be deemed to have been withdrawn, and they or he shall be liable accordingly, under the provisions of the ninth section.

Proclamations

PUBLISHED IN THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

1851.	SUBSTANCE.	PAGE OF GAZETTE.
June 12.	Proclamation of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, declaring he had taken the Prescribed Oaths, and accordingly assumed the office of Governor General, and re-assumed the office of Captain General and Governor-in-Chief	75
,, 13.	Proclamation of Sir C. A. Fitz Roy dissolving the Legislative Council of New South Wales	77
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„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Benalla and Wangaratta, on 17th November, 1853	1554
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Benalla and Wangaratta, on 18th November, 1853	1556
„ 14.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 24th November, 1853 ...	1558

1853.		SUBSTANCE.	PAGE.
Oct.	14.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Mornington, on 25th November, 1853	1560
,,	15.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grehville and Grant, on 30th November, 1853	1563
,,	18.	Proclamation issued by Victoria, Queen of England, proclaiming that within and throughout the Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Hong Kong, silver coins of the United Kingdom shall not be a legal tender in payment of sums exceeding forty shillings ...	1565
,,	14.	Proclaiming that the provisions of "An Act for regulating the Police in the Towns of Paramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, Maitland, and other Towns respectively," be extended to, and be in force, in the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Bourke, and describing the limits and boundaries of the said Town	1565
,,	22.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Castlemaine, on 23rd November, 1853 ...	1593
,,	22.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dalhousie, on 24th November, 1853 ...	1596
,,	22.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dalhousie and Talbot, on 25th November, 1853	1598
,,	24.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ballaarat, Buninyong, Bourke, and Grant, on 28th November, 1853	1600
,,	24.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ballaarat, Buninyong and Grant, on 29th November, 1853	1602
,,	27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Talbot, on 28th November, 1853 ...	1627
,,	27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Talbot, on 29th November, 1853 ...	1629
,,	27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dalhousie, on 30th November, 1853 ...	1631
Nov.	23.	Proclaiming that the Court of General Sessions appointed to be holden in and for the District of Buninyong by a Proclamation dated 3rd January last, shall be holden at Ballaarat, in the said District, instead of Buninyong	1795
,,	25.	Proclaiming Charles Mac Mahon, Esq., to be a Non-Elective Member of the Legislative Council, in lieu of William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, Esq., resigned	1795
,,	29.	Proclaiming that the County Court appointed to be held at Buninyong by a Proclamation issued on 3rd January last, shall be holden at Ballaarat instead of Buninyong	1796
Dec.	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Harcourt, on 16th January, 1854 ...	1829
,,	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Lockwood and Harcourt, on 17th January, 1854	1831
,,	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Lockwood, on 18th January, 1854 ...	1833
,,	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Lockwood and Harcourt, 19th January, 1854	1835
,,	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Heathcote, on 24th January, 1854 ...	1837
,,	6.	Proclaiming that the boundaries and limits of the Courts of General Sessions appointed to be holden in and for the several places mentioned and described in the Proclamation of 3rd January last, shall be altered to, and be established and holden in and for the several places following:—The Court of General Sessions for Bourke, the Court of General Sessions for Grant, the Court of General Sessions for Kilmore, the Court of General Sessions for Castlemaine, the Court of General Sessions for Sandhurst, the Court of General Sessions for Heathcote, the Court of General Sessions for Beechworth, the Court of General Sessions for Belfast, the Court of General Sessions for Buninyong and Ballaarat, the Court of General Sessions for Portland, and the Court of General Sessions for The Grange	1839
,,	6.	Proclaiming the appointing the times and places for holding the different Courts of General Sessions in the Colony, for the year 1854 ...	1840
,,	5.	Proclaiming the Honorable Hugh Culling Eardley Childers to be a Non-Elective Member of the Legislative Council, in lieu of James Horatio Nelson Cassell, Esq., deceased	1841
,,	8.	Proclaiming Edward Grimes, Esq., to be a Non-Elective Member of the Legislative Council, in lieu of Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq., resigned	1929

1853.		SUBSTANCE.	PAGE.
Dec.	12.	Proclaiming and appointing a Road District, to be called the "Portarlington Road District," and defining the limits of the same ...	1925
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Villiers, on 24th January, 1854 ...	1957
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Portarlington, on 24th January, 1854 ...	1959
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Portarlington, on 24th January, 1854 ...	1962
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 25th January, 1854 ...	1965
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Muckleford, on 20th January, 1854 ...	1967
,,	20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 25th January, 1854 ...	1970
,,	10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Muckleford, on 26th January, 1854 ...	1972
,,	20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 27th January, 1854 ...	1975
,,	21.	Proclaiming the directing Jury Lists to be prepared and Jurors' Books to be made for the Court of Petty Sessions at Ballaarat, and appointing the time for the same to be brought into use	1977
,,	21.	Proclaiming certain buildings, enclosed by a Stockade, at Sandhurst, to be a Public Gaol	1978
,,	21.	Proclaiming that if the Chairman of any of the Courts of General Sessions, mentioned in the Proclamation of the 6th instant, shall not arrive at any of the Towns, Cities, or places on the days therein mentioned in time to open the said Courts, the same may be opened and held on any of the days following	1978
,,	21.	Proclaiming the appointing the times and places for holding the several County Courts in the Colony during the year 1854	1978
,,	21.	Proclaiming the appointing the County Court Districts of Castlemaine, Kyneton, Sandhurst, Heathcote, and Beechworth to be Special Districts, directing that Jury Lists shall be prepared and Jurors' Books made for the said respective Districts, and appointing the times for bringing the same into use	1979
,,	21.	Proclaiming the Alteration of the Names, Jurisdiction, and Limits of the County Courts mentioned and appointed in Proclamation of 3rd January last, appointing additional County Courts, and defining their limits and jurisdiction	1979
,,	24.	Proclaiming and defining the Barrarbool Road District, comprising the parishes of Barrarbool, Gnarwarre, and Duneed, in the County of Grant	2018

NOTE.—Owing to many irregularities in some of the early copies of the *Government Gazette*, especially in the Supplements, a few errors have crept into the above list. The reader will please to correct them with the pen, as follows:

The Proclamation dated 12th June, 1851, will be found in page 76, not 75.
The Proclamation dated 1st July, 1851, will be found in page 77, not 78.
The Proclamation dated 15th July, 1851, will be found in page 92, not 79.
The Proclamation dated 22nd August, 1851, will be found in page 385, not 383.
The Proclamation in page 359 should be dated the 30th, not the 23rd, August, 1851.
The Proclamation dated 31st October, 1851, will be found in page 739, not 703.
The Proclamation dated 26th December, 1851, is published in Supplementary *Gazette*.
The Proclamation dated 23rd June, 1852, will be found in page 613, not 614.
The Proclamation in page 661 should be dated 3rd July, not 3rd August, 1852.
Re-publication of Proclamation of Quarantine Ground, is published in Supplementary *Gazette* dated 18th September, 1852, relating to sickness on board the ship *Wanota*.
The Proclamation dated 2nd October, 1852, is published in Supplementary *Gazette*.
The Proclamation dated 20th October, 1852, is published in a Supplementary *Gazette*, relating to the Small Pox on board the steam ship *Vulcan*.
The Proclamation dated 20th October, 1852, page 1191, is a re-publication of the above.
The Proclamations dated 26th October, 1852, page 1192, are published in Supplementary *Gazette*.
The Proclamation dated 6th November, 1852, will be found in page 1288, not 1828.
The Proclamations dated respectively the 15th November and the 22nd December, 1852, the 9th March and 26th and 27th May, 1853, are published in Supplementary *Gazettes*.

Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Victoria.

FIRST SESSION.

1851.

Nov. 11th.—First meeting of the Legislative Council of Victoria, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Bourke-street, Melbourne. Members take the oaths of office. Dr. Palmer is elected Speaker.

Nov. 12th.—Election of Speaker approved by His Excellency. Members severally declare their qualifications.

Nov. 13th.—Lieutenant Governor La Trobe delivers his first speech, remarking on the proposed alteration in the Franchise, the increased control given to the Legislative Body over the Colonial Expenditure, and the concession of power to alter the Constitution of the Colony; congratulating the House on the completed Independence of the Colony, and on its progress; referring to the financial account between the Governments of Victoria and of New South Wales; proposing to submit a revision of the Tariff for consideration early in the Session; suggesting the propriety of confining attention to requisite acts of appropriation, &c., stating that draft Bills would be introduced on Education, on the Judicial Arrangements of the Colony, and concluding with alluding to the changes that might be requisite, and difficulties that might arise, in consequence of the discovery of gold. Dr. Murphy appointed Chairman of Committees. Petition presented from Geelong against the return of R. Robinson, Esq.

Nov. 14th.—Address of the House in reply to the Speech of His Excellency. A motion, that the proceedings of the House be daily opened by prayer was negatived by a majority of one. Standing Orders of Legislative Council of New South Wales to be acted on till the House shall have adopted Standing Orders of its own. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday to be the days of meeting. Business to commence at three o'clock. Government business to take precedence on Wednesday and Thursday. Warrant laid on the table appointing a Committee of Elections and Qualifications. Addresses presented for Returns on money expended and on money voted for Roads and Bridges. Motion on the Boundary Line withdrawn.

Nov. 18th.—Message from His Excellency, enclosing the estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1852, and Supplementary Estimate of £19,014 18s. 6d. for 1851.

Anticipated Revenue of 1852	£175,350	0	0
Provision to be made for services	173,063	18	6
Leaving a surplus of	2,286	1	6

His Excellency transmits a copy of that portion of the Queen's Instructions by which it is Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that he should be guided, in assenting to, or dissenting from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, such Bills as the Council may pass. An Address presented for Returns of the dates of discovery and occupation, of the expenditure and income, the produce and population, the Commissioners and Police appointments, &c., of the Gold Fields. The Speaker reported his commission to swear in Members.

Nov. 19th.—Petition presented from the Australasian League against the validity of any protection to Convicts, short of freedom by servitude, or absolute pardon from the Queen. Resolution of the House against the Introduction of Convicts from Van Diemen's Land, and an Address carried praying His Excellency to present it for the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Motion for the Reservation of Parks and Commons for Townships, &c., withdrawn. Addresses for Returns on the Money voted for Expenditure on the Sydney Road, and of the Correspondence with the Government of Van Diemen's Land on the manumission and dispersion of Convicts, and of any remonstrances that may have been sent to the Home Government on the subject.

Nov. 20th.—Geelong Election Petition referred to Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Nov. 21st.—Report of the Board for Inquiry as to State of Post Office, Statistical Returns for Victoria for 1850, the Blue Book for 1850, &c., laid on the table. Committee appointed on Steam Communication with Great Britain.

Nov. 25th.—Motions passed for Returns on Crown Lands, for a Select Committee on Roads and Bridges, for Returns on Immigration, on the South Australian Boundary, on the Customs Revenue, on the Conduct of the Harbour Master, and on the Penal Establishment at Pentridge.

Nov. 26th.—Notice having been given for an Address to His Excellency to place on Supplementary Estimates for 1852 certain sums of money, the Speaker suggested that the proceeding was contrary to the practice of the House of Commons, though in conformity with that of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and a Standing Order was agreed to, to the effect that the House would not proceed upon any motion for an address praying that any money may be issued or expense incurred, but in a Committee of the whole Council. The motion was then withdrawn. On the consideration of the Estimates, a motion of amendment carried, "That the public expenditure originating in the discovery of gold ought to be borne by the Territorial Revenue, and that the Committee be instructed not to vote such expense or any part thereof from the General Revenue of the Colony."

Nov. 27th.—Report of the Committee on Steam Communication with Great Britain brought up. Draft Standing Rules and Orders laid on the table. Address for Returns of deposits paid on Crown Lands. Resolutions for an address to Her Majesty on the provision of safe ships for conveyance of Immigrants referred to a Committee.

Dec. 2nd.—Message from the Lieutenant Governor stating "that as the Estimates were framed at a time when it was impossible to calculate the influence of existing circumstances on the price of labour, there should be such advance in the rates of pay to subordinate officers as may at least place the Executive Government in a position to secure that the public service is not subjected to any very great embarrassment." (As this increase of payment would be drawn from the *General* Revenue, the proposal was viewed by many as an indirect attempt to nullify the motion of November 26). Select Committee on the Impounding Act Repeal Bill appointed by Ballot.

Dec. 3rd.—Petition for a sum for erecting a bridge over the Deep Creek, to be appropriated out of the amount already on the Estimates.

Dec. 4th.—Several Bills introduced, and returns furnished. Estimates further considered.

Dec. 5th.—Motion for the issue of debentures on security of Territorial Revenue of £100,000 for immigration purposes, negatived by a majority of 17. Address for additional sums to be placed on Estimates for roads, bridges, &c., at Geelong, carried. Report of Committee on steam communication with Great Britain adopted, and an address for £3000 to be placed on the Estimates for carrying out its suggestions, agreed to—His Excellency requested to bring the Resolutions under the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Committee appointed to enquire into the state of department of the Harbour Master. Select Committee appointed on the establishment of an Assay Office for assaying the Gold found in the Colony, and casting it into stamped ingots.

Dec. 9th.—Petitions on Aliens and against introduction of Convicts presented. Returns on Penal Establishment at Pentridge. Scab and Catarrh Act Amendment Bill disposed of by "this day six months" formula.

Dec. 10th.—Estimates further considered.

Dec. 11th.—Report and Evidence on the Geelong Election Petition presented, and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 12th.—Select Committee appointed on Gas and Coke Company Bill. Standing Rules and Orders adopted and ordered to be printed, and submitted for His Excellency's approval. Education Commission Bill withdrawn.

Dec. 16th.—Addresses for returns respecting the Mount Rouse aboriginal station, and for additional sums to be placed on the Estimates for roads, &c., at Geelong, agreed to. Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proposing an additional appropriation of £10,359 15s. 6d., for 1852, for various items, in consequence of the expressed or understood wishes of the Council. Petitions received for the establishment of a regular daily Court at Williamstown, and for enactments with reference to Presbyterian marriages. Resolution for an address to the Queen to transfer to the Colonial Legislature the entire control of the Waste Lands of the Colony and of the Territorial Revenue thence arising, on guaranteeing the payment of the whole cost of internal Government,

together with an adequate civil list during the life of Her Majesty, and five years after her demise, discussed and withdrawn. Addresses for returns with reference to the Registrar of the Court of Requests, and for an order that accounts against Government should be made out in due form.

Dec. 17th.—Standing Rules and Orders approved by his Excellency. An address for a survey of the bar at Port Fairy, with a view to its removal.

Dec. 18th.—Return on Gold laid on table. Report of Select Committee on Harbour Master's Department brought up. Supplementary Estimates considered.

Dec. 19th.—Third reading of the Gunpowder Exportation Bill, Interpretation of Acts Bill, Melbourne and Geelong Police Rate Suspension Bill, and Distress for Rent Bill.

Dec. 20th.—Message from His Excellency directing the withdrawal of the Uniform Rate of Postage Bill, in consequence of a despatch from Earl Grey objecting to certain clauses in the corresponding Sydney Bill, and also announcing the preparation of a new Bill. Report on Melbourne Gas Bill received. Address for the survey of Portland and Warrnambool Bays agreed to.

Dec. 23rd.—Leave obtained to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the conveyance and postage of Letters. Preservation of Ports, and Pilotage Bill read a third time. Resolution on revenue from gold. Address for placing an additional £6000 on the Estimates for roads and bridges in and beyond the settled districts.

Dec. 29th.—Petition received from the Jews for a proportionate allowance from the public revenue in aid of their religious institutions.

Dec. 30th.—Fees to Public Officers Abolishment Bill, National Education Board Incorporation Bill, and Appropriation Bill passed.

Dec. 31st.—Administration of Justice Bill, and Postage Bill passed.

1852.

Jan. 2nd.—A motion to address His Excellency, praying him to recommend the Home Government to declare the lands of the Colony from the Town of Geelong and City of Melbourne to the furthest extent of the gold fields, to be within the settled districts; opposed and withdrawn. Savings' Banks Bill read a third time and passed. Maps of the survey of the Yarra ordered to be made on a large scale and hung up in the Library of the Council for general reference.

Jan. 3rd.—Gambling and the use of Obscene Language Restriction Bill, Chairman of Quarter Sessions Bill, and Public House Licensing Amendment Bill, read a third time and passed.

Jan. 5th.—Unauthorised Mining Restriction Bill read a third time and passed. Melbourne Gas and Coke Bill thrown out. Report of Committee on Harbour Master's Department ordered to be recommitted. Resolution recommending the continuation of several country mails. Resolution on aiding emigration negatived.

Jan. 6th.—The Speaker announced that, during the Session twenty-three Bills had been introduced; of these fifteen had passed and been assented to; one had lapsed in Committee; two had lapsed in the Council; one had been negatived on the motion for the third reading; three withdrawn; and one disposed of by the motion that it be read that day six months. First Session of Legislative Council prorogued.

SECOND SESSION.

1852.

June 22nd.—Commencement of the second Session of the Legislative Council of Victoria. Address of His Excellency read, and Address in reply agreed to.

June 25th.—Petition presented praying "that, should His Excellency see fit to place on the Estimates a sum for the construction of a canal from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne, the members of that honorable House would be pleased to sanction the expenditure;" received, though it was suggested by the Speaker that it perhaps was in opposition to the 55th Standing Order. Various returns, Blue Book, &c., laid on the table. Standing Orders Committee, and Library Committee appointed. Chairman of Committees

appointed. A member wishing to enter his protest in the journals of the Council against the appointment, it was ruled by the Speaker that there was no precedent for such practice, and the protest was therefore disallowed.

June 29th.—Addresses presented for Returns connected with the Accounts between Victoria and New South Wales; on the Gold Fields; and on the Boundary Line of New South Wales. Despatches on Emigration were laid on the table. A Letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury, &c., was read, asking co-operation with the Family Colonization Loan Society,

July 2nd.—Select Committees appointed on the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, and on the Prevention of Catarrh and Scab in Sheep. Committee on Elections and Qualifications appointed by warrant.

July 6th.—Bill for Amending the Victoria Electoral Act withdrawn. Committee appointed on the Government Printing Department. Motion carried, praying for the Appointment of Mounted Police around Gold Fields. Motions carried, praying His Excellency for Monthly Sales of Crown Land, Town and Suburban; also Land immediately beyond the provisions of the Building Act, for the erection of wooden houses for the increasing population.

July 7th.—Return on Roads and Bridges, and Report of Denominational School Board, laid on the table. Addresses agreed to for Returns on Water Police, Lighthouse and Pilot Dues, and on Imports. In reply to an Address on the Account between Victoria and New South Wales, the whole question was stated to be still an open one. Return laid on the table, of Deposits paid for Land from the foundation of the Colony to the end of the past year. Select Committee on Police appointed.

July 8th.—Motion carried for a Committee of Enquiry into the systems for the Instruction of Youth where assisted by the Public Revenues. Select Committee on Horse and Cattle Stealing appointed. Address for Returns on Police.

July 9th.—Motions carried, for the appointment of a Committee to report on Prison Discipline; for the production of Correspondence in reference to Steam Dredge; for a Return of the Duties, Emoluments, &c., of the Crown Commissioners; and for Returns connected with Native Police. Motion for appointing a Committee on the Constitutional Act negatived. Several Bills introduced.

July 13th.—Motion carried, protesting against the Continuance of Transportation to any of the Australian Colonies, rejoicing in the removal of Earl Grey from office, censuring the policy of Sir W. Denison, &c.; and an Address presented to His Excellency, praying that the Resolution be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Majesty and Parliament. Select Committee on Melbourne and Geelong Harbours appointed.

July 14th.—Motion with regard to Roads and Bridges carried. Select Committee on District Councils appointed.

July 16th.—Petition presented from Bank of New South Wales to extend its business to this Colony. Motion carried for appointing a Committee on the establishment of an Assay Office. Address for Returns of Correspondence, &c., respecting Allan's Ford Bridge over the Hopkins.

July 20th.—Motion carried, requesting His Excellency to cause measures to be taken for bringing into the market a large extent of land for agricultural purposes in the immediate vicinity of Mount Alexander and Ballaarat Gold Fields. Address praying that Tenders for Bank Drafts be called for on all future occasions when it may be necessary to remit sums to London for Immigration purposes, &c.

July 22nd.—Indemnity Bill passed, confirming the adoption of a Seal for the Colony. Report of Library Committee received. Motion declaring Private Armed Force unconstitutional and dangerous, negatived. On a motion respecting the Sewerage of Melbourne, a debate ensued on a point of order as to the propriety of discussing in the Council with the Speaker in the chair a motion for any address which would involve placing a sum of money on the Estimates.

July 23rd.—Returns on Survey Department, and on Immigration from July 1 to December 31, 1851, ordered to be printed. Depositions regarding the murder of Eliza Willoughby to be laid on the table, but not printed. Motion on Sewerage of the City referred to Select Committee.

July 27th.—Assent given to an Act to confirm the use and adoption of a Seal to be known as the Seal of the Colony, and to indemnify parties acting under its authority. An Address voted, that His Excellency would cause the main line of communication between Melbourne and Mount Alexander, now nearly impassable, to be put in a state of

repair. (It was understood that Government were prepared to meet the expenditure from the Territorial Revenue.) Address for Returns on Squatters' Leases, &c. Select Committee appointed on the Sewerage and Water Supply of Melbourne.

July 28th.—Motion carried to Address His Excellency, praying him to proclaim a Reward of £1000 to the Discoverer of an available Coal Field within the Colony of Victoria. On a motion for the Extension of the Settled Districts, an amendment was carried, praying His Excellency "That the Leases be immediately issued to the Occupants of Crown Lands, bearing date 7th April, 1848, that the land may be offered for sale, under the Orders in Council of March, 1847, in quantities to meet the increasing wants of the Colony." Motion carried for Correspondence on the arrangements with the Local Banks for remittances of monies since 1st July of last year, to be laid on the table.

July 30th.—Petition adopted praying Her Majesty to sanction the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Victoria.

Aug. 4th.—Messages transmitted with Despatches on Transportation and Emigration. On the question being asked whether it was the intention of Government to make in the leases granted to squatters, any reserves for agricultural purposes, and if so, to what extent? it was elicited that there were about 160 of from one to nine miles each.

Aug. 5th.—It was announced that the Colonial Architect had received instructions to prepare plans for a building for Government Immigrants. Motion carried for returns shewing the quantity of Crown Lands held under the Crown, in the settled, intermediate, and unsettled districts of Victoria, collectively by all holders, and severally by each. The House went into Committee on the increase in the Governor's salary, declaring the present sum inadequate, (but not specifying any particular increase), by a majority of twelve to eight.

Aug. 10th.—Petition from the Australasian League for passing the Bill for the prevention of Convict Immigration. Announcement that troops and a Queen's ship were to be furnished to Victoria. Address to His Excellency on bringing together into one building all the Government Offices. Motion for temporary accommodation for Immigrants, negatived.

Aug. 11th.—Message on the transfer of the Customs' establishment to the Colonial Government.

Aug. 12th.—Report on Government Printing Office brought up. Petition received from G. W. Cole on Wharfage Dues. Address agreed to for returns on the District Council of Grant.

Aug. 13th.—New Tariff Bill passed. Motion for a branch water pipe for St. Kilda, negatived. Bill for reducing the Municipal Franchise to £10 to all who can read plainly and distinctly, and write plainly and legibly, referred to Select Committee on Education.

Aug. 17th.—Amended motion carried, praying that His Excellency would withhold the granting of all lands beyond the homestead (or such quantity of land as to His Excellency may appear proper in each particular case), to all parties who have claimed, or may claim, lands under the pre-emptive right, until the matter shall have been brought under the notice of Her Majesty. Scotch Thistle Extermination Bill lapsed in Council.

Aug. 19th.—Petition from Mr. Raleigh on Wharfage Dues.

Aug. 20th.—Petition from N. Lipscomb Kentish on the alleged discovery of a new Motive Power. Address for it to be made a condition of acceptance of office by any M.L.C., that he shall resign his seat. Address for correspondence on sale of certain Crown Lands at £1 per acre. In reply to an address on the pre-emptive right to Crown Lands, His Excellency defers the issue of definitive leases, with a view to bringing the whole subject before the Home Government. In the meantime claimants for leases may, under notice of June 20th, 1852, purchase under pre-emptive right their homestead section or other limited portion of their run. Rights of present licenses not to be ordinarily affected; but portions clearly required for the public and general advantage of the Colony may be brought into the market without being held subject to pre-emptive right.

Aug. 24th.—Address carried for return on Waste Lands. Committee appointed to investigate Mr. Kentish's new Motive Power.

Aug. 26th.—The 31st day of December, 1852, resolved on as the period for transferring the control of the Customs' establishments in Victoria, from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the Colonial Government.

Sep. 27th.—Memorial received for the removal of Chief Commissioner of the Mount Alexander gold fields. Addresses for returns on Reserves of Land and on Claims to Leases of runs agreed to.

Aug. 31st.—Motion carried for a return shewing the claimants for leases of runs beyond the settled districts, the parties to whom such leases had been transferred, &c.

Sep. 1st.—Assessment Act Continuation Bill thrown out by a motion that it be read this day six months. General and Quarter Sessions Courts Bill passed.

Sep. 3rd.—Assent given to an Act for the better administration of Justice. Introduction of Convicts Prevention Bill withdrawn on report of Committee, and new Bill introduced. Petitions on Scab in Sheep, and in favour of Hobson's Bay Railway Company. Address for the construction of a bridge over the Barwon. Motion for a copy of a letter sent to His Excellency on Crown Lands by certain members without consent of the Council, negatived. Immigrant Ships Investigation Bill passed. Motion carried that £1000 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for a Trigonometrical Survey of the City for Sewerage and other purposes, praying His Excellency preferably to advance the sum from the Territorial Revenue. Address for £5000 to be applied to the erection of a Government Printing Office.

Sep. 7th.—Assent given to the Immigrants' Ship Investigation Bill. Motion carried for an address for applying to the Home Government to send out a sufficient body of Sappers, Miners, &c., to enable the Colonists to construct suitable defences. Message received from the Lieutenant Governor announcing a Despatch from Sir J. Pakington, by which the gold revenue and the land fund are placed at the disposal of the Legislature of the Colony.

Sep. 8th.—Masters and Servants' Act Continuation Bill passed.

Sep. 9th.—Costs in Criminal Cases Taxation Bill passed. Motion carried for the detention of all Troops that may arrive in the Colony.

Sep. 10th.—Motion, relative to granting aid to Jews proportionably to other Religious denominations, lost. A similar motion, referring to German Protestants, withdrawn. Motion carried, praying that the recommendations of the Crown Lands Caveat Commissioners might be carried out. Petition received on Public Works in Portland Bay District.

Sep. 14th.—Motion carried for an address to Her Majesty, praying that Victoria be constituted the place of residence of the Governor General of the Australian Colonies. Address for £3000 to be placed on the Estimates for draining Richmond and Collingwood Flat. Despatches presented from Land and Emigration Commissioners. Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill passed.

Sep. 16th.—Lunatic Maintenance Bill, and Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, passed. His Excellency's Replies to Addresses announced that, with regard to Remittances, the Government were free from any engagements, and were at liberty to adopt any course deemed most advantageous; that the expenses of Surveying and other measures for supplying Water and Sewerage for the City should be defrayed from the Territorial Revenue; that Her Majesty's Government would be apprised of the wish for Sappers and Miners, and for the detention of Troops arriving; and that the suggestions in reference to the Caveat Commissioners should be immediately attended to.

Sep. 17th.—Address to Her Majesty adopted, to constitute Victoria the Seat of Governor General. Motion carried, conveying the thanks of the Council to Sir John Pakington, for the kind and considerate tone of his late despatch, and for the concessions made. Motion carried for a Committee to enquire into the working of the Post Office Department. Petition received against Gold Duty Export Bill. Impounding Act Amendment Bill, Court of Requests Bill, Better Prevention of Offences Bill, Ports, Harbours, and Shipping Bill, and Introduction of Convicts' Prevention Bill (No. 2), passed. House adjourned to 26th October.

Oct. 26th.—Addresses for Returns on Portland Mail, The Duties of Colonial Surgeon, &c. Petition received against Gold Export Duty Bill.

Oct. 29th.—Petition from Portland, that it might be made the head quarters of Provincial Inspector of Police. Despatch received on the subject of Guano. Motion on Sanitary and other improvements, withdrawn. Rules of Commissioners on National Education laid on the table.

Nov. 1st.—Select Committee on Post Office report that there is—1. Want of accommodation; 2. Want of adequate staff; 3. Remuneration inadequate to the duties; and suggest remedies.

Nov. 2nd.—Report from Committee on Post Office presented and ordered to be printed. Petition that the Scab Prevention Bill be delayed to allow time for cleaning sheep. Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Bill introduced. It was stated that, by the returns, only 28,000 parties had taken out gold digging licenses, whilst many more were engaged at the gold fields.

Nov. 3rd.—Estimates of Ways and Means for 1853, laid on the table. Report of Select Committee on Roads and Bridges brought up.

Nov. 4th.—Estimates considered in Committee.

Nov. 5th.—Correspondence respecting the appointment of Government Botanist laid on the table. Motion for representation of Revenue department in Council, negatived. Motions for correspondence relating to Allan's Ford Bridge, and for an Inspection of Post Offices in the Interior. Petition against the Gold Export Duty Bill, unless the license fee be entirely abolished.

Nov. 9th.—Petition against the Gold Duty Export Bill.

Nov. 10th.—Petition received, praying the Council to express its disapproval of the rules for regulating the admission of Barristers, Attorneys, &c. in the Supreme Court. Bank of New South Wales Act Amendment Bill passed.

Nov. 11th.—Motion carried for a return of different towns and villages in the interior, with reference to their population, &c.

Nov. 16th.—Memorial on Immigration received from Colonists in London. A communication announced from Van Diemen's Land, intimating that some experienced constables would be sent here and maintained at the expense of the Van Diemen's Land Government, to arrest runaway convicts. Select Committee appointed on the increase of members of Council.

Nov. 17th.—Bill introduced for the destruction of the old Corporation (Town) Seal and the adoption of a new one for the City of Melbourne.

Nov. 18th.—Petition presented for repairs on Sydney Road.

Nov. 19th.—Special Constables' Laws' Amendment Bill passed.

Nov. 23rd.—Call of the House. Motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Executive Government lost.

Nov. 24th.—Gold Export Duty Bill thrown out in Committee (this day six months).

Nov. 25th.—Jurors' Bill passed. Petition received against 17th and 20th clauses of the Registration Bill. Savings' Bank Laws' Amendment Bill withdrawn and referred to a Committee.

Nov. 26th.—Passengers Conveyance Bill passed. Petition received for the total destruction of all scabby sheep in the Colony, and for providing indemnity by an assessment on stock. Address for formation of part of Sydney Road.

Nov. 30th.—Petitions for and against the Bill for the Abolition of State Aid to Religious denominations presented. Bill lost on second reading by 15 to 8. Melbourne Municipal Franchise Bill passed. Melbourne Corporation Seal Bill passed.

Dec. 1st.—Select Committee appointed on the establishment of a University.

Dec. 2nd.—Message from His Excellency for temporary Allowance for House Rent to Government Officers. Despatches received on Emigration.

Dec. 7th.—Report from Denominational School Board presented. Motion for preventing any armed private Escort from visiting the diggings; to increase the efficiency of the Government Escort; and to convey the gold without charge, lost by 18 to 2. Motion carried recommending the grant for purposes of Public Worship to be increased from £6000 to £30000. Committee on gold fields moved for and appointed.

Dec. 9th.—Report of Committee on increase of number of members brought up. Motion for the increase of Colonial Secretary's salary negatived by casting vote of the Chairman. Motion for the whole unappropriated moiety of the Land Fund to be applied to the general wants of the Colony, affirmed by casting vote of Chairman, the numbers voting in each case being 10 and 10.

Nov. 10th.—Message from His Excellency stating that if £300,000 from Territorial Revenue, already appropriated, were found insufficient to meet the general expenditure, he would, with the advice of the Executive Council, make up the deficiency from the unappropriated moiety. Motion for reduction of salaries lost. Address carried for Returns relating to Officers at the gold fields. Motion for petitioning the Lieutenant Governor to introduce a Bill for loans for roads, &c., negatived.

Dec. 14th.—Return relative to Colonial Surgeon laid on the table. Motions carried asking for £10,000 to be transmitted to England for an iron steam dredge, tug, &c., and to secure competent workmen; requesting His Excellency to withhold the remittance of all monies for Immigration purposes save for female Immigration; and expressing an opinion that the Road Acts now in force should be repealed, and a Road Act passed suitable to the present wants of the Colony. Bill for opening up streets in Fitz Roy Ward (Collingwood) lost. Police Force Regulation Bill passed.

Dec. 17th.—Motion for a reward to Mr. Hargraves for his discovery of gold, lost by 12 to 7.

Dec. 21st.—Report on Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum presented. Horse and Cattle Stealing Prevention Bill passed.

Dec. 22nd.—Petition presented against increased grant for religious purposes.

Dec. 23rd.—Scab and Catarrh in Sheep Prevention, and Vagrancy Prevention Bills passed. Report on admission of Barristers brought up.

Dec. 29th.—Petitions for and against increased grants for religious purposes. Proposal to bring in a Bill to alter so much of the Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies as relates to the salary of the Judge, negatived. Amendment to an Act for the Regulation of the Police Force, proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. Public Worship, schedule B, Increase Bill withdrawn, and a Bill introduced amending Act 7, Wm. IV., No. 3.

Dec. 30th.—Report of Committee on Education presented and ordered to be printed. The amendment proposed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Police Force Regulation Bill adopted.

Dec. 31st.—Customs Regulations Bill passed.

1853.

Jan. 4th.—Report of Committee on University. Melbourne Building Act Amendment Bill negatived on second reading. Estimates for 1853 further considered.

Jan. 5th.—Steam Navigation Laws Amendment Bill passed. Petition for postponement of Public Worship Bill. Address carried for the Increase of the Salaries of Postmaster and Colonial Surgeon.

Jan. 6th.—Petition for establishment of Public Baths. Constitution Act, Schedule B, First Part, Alteration Bill, being the Bill for increasing the Lieutenant Governor's Salary, read a third time and passed. An Address agreed on to be presented to His Excellency, praying for a Grant of £20,000 for the erection of University Buildings, &c. An Address presented, praying that Land near St. Peter's Church should be set aside as a Site for new Council Chambers.

Jan. 11th.—Lieutenant Governor's Salary Increase Bill reserved for Her Majesty's assent. Report of Select Committee on Savings' Banks Amendment Act received and ordered to be printed. Bill regulating the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Auction Duties Repeal Bill; Melbourne Gas and Coke Company Bill; Promotion of Public Worship Bill; and Number of Members of Council Increase Bill passed.

Jan. 13th.—Report of Select Committee on Immigration brought up.

Jan. 14th.—Petition presented and received from the Commercial Bank of Sydney, praying for leave to introduce a Bill to grant privileges with a view to the establishment of a Branch in this City. Sheriffs' Deputies Bill passed.

Jan. 18th.—Petition from City Council against the recommendation of Select Committee on Water Supply and Sewerage of Melbourne, as abrogating the powers vested in them, received. Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Bill passed. Motion for an Address for increasing, if necessary, Stipendiary Magistrates and Police Force, and pledging to indemnify His Excellency for expenditure incurred, carried by casting vote of the Speaker: the Committee negatived the motion on a point of order.

Jan. 19th.—Appropriation Bill passed. Motion carried for an Address to His Excellency, requesting him to place £42,000 from the public revenue at the disposal of the Corporation, to enable them to lay down Water Channels, Drain the Swamps in the vicinity of the City, and carry out other Works for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City. Assent given to the Bill for altering the Victoria Electoral Act and Increasing the number of Members of Council. Offenders' Control Bill passed.

Jan. 20th.—Message from His Excellency, announcing that he was prepared to recommend, for the approval of the Home Government, the granting a Guarantee of five per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway, amounting to one million sterling, such guarantee to be secured on the unappropriated moiety of the land fund. His Excellency has conceded that a spot be selected as a general terminus, and considers that every facility should be given the Company;—he was willing to sanction the appropriation of a sum not exceeding £5000 to enable the Company to make the necessary surveys;—he would deal in the same way with the Melbourne and Geelong Railway, appropriating £500 towards preliminary surveys.

Jan. 21st.—Petitions from Portland against the exclusive holding of the County

Court at Belfast; and from Warrnambool, praying for representation apart from Belfast, presented and received. Report on the Assay of Gold, brought up. Complaint made with reference to the Printing department, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Lunatic Asylum was not printed, whilst Reports brought up later had been. The Colonial Secretary explained that it had not been withheld designedly, and that it was nearly completed. The Report from the Select Committee on Immigration, after much discussion, was referred for re-consideration. The Shipping Dues, Seamen, and Water Police Bill; and University of Melbourne Endowment Bill passed.

Jan. 25th.—Motion carried for the establishment of a Museum of Economic Geology, with an assurance that the House would sanction any appropriation required. A more extended Museum was suggested, as being not more expensive, and, as His Excellency had already stated, that it appeared to him to be wrong to select any single department of science. Assent given to an Act to enable the Sheriff of Victoria to appoint Deputies; an Act to make better provision for the Control of Offenders; an Act to Endow the University of Melbourne; and an Act to Abolish certain Dues on Shipping, and to Amend the Laws relating to the Water Police. Motion carried for a Return from the Benches of Petty Sessions, shewing the Attendance of Magistrates, the Convictions under certain Acts, the distance of Magistrates from the Bench, &c. It was announced that His Excellency, having consulted with his Executive Council, would, as requested, recommend to the Secretary of State that the sum of £200,000 be advanced out of the unappropriated moiety of the Land Fund for Sewerage, in instalments, for three years; and £200,000 for supply of Water; also £25,000 to the City Council, for Cleansing the City of Melbourne, which would appear on Supplementary Estimates, with the understanding that details of expenditure be given by the Corporation. Report of Select Committee on Education adopted. In Committee on Public House Licensing Amendment Bill, the clause authorising the establishment of Public Houses at the Gold Fields, was struck out.

Jan. 26th.—Motion for Address to Her Majesty, praying for the Repeal of the Orders in Council of March 9th, 1847; and to His Excellency, praying him to recommend such repeal—withdrawn after much opposition. His Excellency's proposition with regard to the Railways, after considerable discussion, was approved. Public House Licensing Amendment Bill passed.

Jan. 27th.—Council chiefly occupied in discussing the Roads Bill, which was read a second time. Towns Police Act Amendment Bill passed.

Jan. 28th.—The Speaker announced that His Excellency would attend to the motion on the establishment of a Museum of Economic Geology, would order the required Returns on Petty Sessions, and would comply with the request of the Council concerning Railways. Motion carried for an Address to His Excellency to submit propositions to the Legislatures of adjacent Colonies for an assimilation of Colonial Tariffs. In Committee on the Melbourne Incorporation Act Amendment Bill the right of the Council to enter private property for drainage, &c., was discussed, and a clause introduced that drains required to be made on private property should be of iron, and kept air-tight at expense of Corporation.

Feb. 1st.—Question asked respecting the large importation of Chinamen: promised to be taken into consideration if the Colony be likely to suffer. Questions asked as to any appointment given to Mr. Watson and Dr. Embling, formerly of the Lunatic Asylum: answered that Mr. Watson would receive an appointment in the police, and Dr. Embling would be shortly provided for. Petition from the Corporation of Melbourne against parts of Bills before the House proposing to deprive the Corporation of self-government, by placing the Sewerage and Water supply of the City under the management of a Board composed of Crown Nominees. Motion that the House petition Her Majesty to repeal the Orders in Council of 9th March, 1847, negatived.

Feb. 2nd.—The Bill for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Melbourne was read a second time; the opposition on the part of the Corporation being anticipated by a declaration, on the part of the Attorney General, that so soon as an efficient system of sewerage had been established, a clause would be introduced for handing over the works, on their completion, to the Corporation, upon that body paying the amount due.

Feb. 3rd.—In Committee on the Melbourne Water and Sewerage Commission, it was resolved that the Board should consist of four members, three to be appointed by His Excellency, and the Mayor to be the fourth. All the clauses having been considered, the Bill was reported and report adopted. In Committee on the Roads Bill, the appointment of a Director General of Roads, instead of a Board, was suggested, but negatived. Amendments carried reducing the Assessment on Cultivated Lands; and a new clause

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introduced enabling His Excellency and Council to declare the maximum Punt Fares. Savings Bank Bill passed. Motion carried for a General Return of Crown Lands to 31st December, 1852. Report from Select Committee on Immigration adopted, and an Address voted to His Excellency to carry out its views. In Committee on the Melbourne and Mount Alexander Railway Bill, a clause was agreed to that two out of the six directors should be appointed by Government.

Feb. 4th.—Resolutions carried of cordial thanks to His Excellency for his prompt assent to the Convicts' Prevention Bill; protesting against the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land; expressing a strong feeling against transportation to all Australian Colonies; and requesting that these resolutions be transmitted to Her Majesty. Motion carried for an Address to His Excellency for surveys, with a view to the Sewerage and Water Supply of Geelong, for Estimates to be made, and for the sum to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates. Motion that the Council sit on Saturday and Monday, with a view to being prorogued on Tuesday. A Draft Bill presented from His Excellency for the Regulation of Pensions conferred on Officers in Her Majesty's Service in Victoria. The Attorney General would merely introduce it; its object was to make a permanent provision for Government Officers, and to make them feel that they were dependent upon each other. A Bill for Incorporating a Board for General Education was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Feb. 5th.—Question asked if it were the intention of Government to withdraw from the local banks their deposits beyond £5000, and if so, what had prompted the step? The Colonial Secretary replied that it was intended to reduce the amount of deposit, not, however, to that amount, nor suddenly. As to the latter point, he could only say that the course proposed had been considered desirable for the general benefit of the Colony. Motion for an Address to His Excellency for an increase of the Government guarantee to the Geelong Railway lost. Petition presented from the Corporation against certain provisions of the Mount Alexander Railway Bill. Report from the Select Committee on Library adopted. Melbourne Incorporation Act Amendment Bill passed.

Feb. 7th.—His Excellency suggested some technical amendments of the Act to establish a Board of Commissioners for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Melbourne. Messages received from His Excellency transmitting copies of Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies approving the deed of grant of land sold to Mr. Clarke, and also approving the refusal of further sale of similar large lots, as calculated to injure third parties, unless guarded by special stipulations. In reply to the petition from Geelong, that the unappropriated moiety of Crown Lands within the Municipal boundary should be placed, as pledged, at the disposal of the Corporation, the Despatch stated that no claim existed, though it deserved consideration, as it was equitable that funds should be applied to the wants of districts in which they arose. It was left to the Lieutenant Governor, in such cases, to use his own discretion; an expression of approval being given of the grant of £10,000 for improvement of the City of Melbourne. The addresses on the assimilation of Colonial Tariffs and on Transportation would be complied with; the returns on Waste Crown Lands would be prepared; the Report on Immigration would be forwarded to the Secretary of State; the Sewerage and Water Supply to Geelong would be duly considered. The Savings' Banks' Amendment, and Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bills received assent. The Sewerage and Water Supply Commissioners' Act was returned to receive some formal alterations, and was again presented. The petition for establishing County Courts and Courts of General Sessions at Portland was declared to be contrary to Standing Orders, and though its prayer might be well grounded, it was argued it ought not to be entertained, and it was consequently withdrawn. A motion for establishing these Courts, after much discussion (in which a question arose as to the Speaker's right to take an active part in debate) was lost without division. Motion on the establishment of an Assay Office withdrawn. Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway; Geelong and Melbourne Railway; and Roads' Bills passed.

Feb. 8.—Legislative Council prorogued. It was announced that during the Session 59 Bills had been introduced, of which 46 had been passed and assented to; 1 had been passed and reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure; 1 had lapsed in Committee of the whole House; 1 in Committee appointed to consider it; 2 had been negatived; 3 withdrawn; 2 disposed of by being ordered to be read that day six months; and on 4 no proceedings had taken place.

THIRD SESSION.

1853.

Aug. 30th.—Opening of augmented Legislative Council. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, unexpectedly proposes the abolition of the Gold License Fee, supplying the loss by revision of the Tariff, including an Export Duty on Gold. The making a Civil List, controlling the Crown Revenues, and managing the Waste Lands of the Crown would now devolve on the Colonial Government Some amendment would have to be made in the Convicts' Prevention Bill to meet the objections of Her Majesty's Government. A Bill for a New Census would be introduced. These were the principal topics.

Aug. 31st.—An Address presented in reply to His Excellency's speech. Messages from His Excellency forwarding drafts of Bills to amend the law relating to Offenders Illegally at large; relating to Marriages in the Colony; for granting Customs' Duties for the Colony; for supplying Provisions and Allowances: these were ordered to be printed. Other Messages contained correspondence: on the gold specimen sent to Her Majesty; from the Secretary of State, announcing the resolution of Her Majesty's Government to put an end to transportation to Van Diemen's Land; and on constituting Victoria the seat of Supreme Government in Australia. Petitions presented from Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company for power to alter and amend their Charter; and one against the return of F. P. Stevens, Esq., for Warrnambool. A conversation arose on the Council Club. Mr. Snodgrass elected Chairman of Committees. The Colonial Secretary, after laying on the Table various Papers, moved the first reading of a Bill for the better management of the Gold Fields, and proposed that it be referred to a Select Committee, which, with some amendments, was carried.

Sep. 1st.—Besides a few Papers being laid on the Table and some notices given, the consideration of the best form of Constitution for the Colony was referred to a Committee, the Colonial Secretary proposing that there should be two Chambers, both based upon the elective principle. A motion on the subject of the cost of the Council dormitory was withdrawn on the Colonial Secretary furnishing details.

Sep. 2nd.—Petition presented from Paisley praying for aid to emigrate. Report of Gold Fields' Committee brought up. Bill brought in to amend the Melbourne and Mount Alexander Railway Act. Enquiries concerning the appointment of John Mereweather. Committee of enquiry appointed on the Management of the Public Works of the Colony.

Sep. 5th.—Hargraves' claim and other Correspondence and Returns laid on the Table. Petition against the Return of F. P. Stevens, Esq., for Warrnambool, withdrawn. Petition from Geelong presented, praying for redress of grievances at Gold Fields. In answer to an enquiry as to the progress of Sewerage and Water Commissioners, it was stated that they were waiting the possession of a portion of land which was private property, that the gravitation system for water supply had been determined on, and that as yet nothing had been done as to Sewerage. A motion for Return of Prisoners escaped in transit from Portland to Melbourne agreed to. On the understanding that Despatches respecting the settlement of Waste Lands would be produced, a motion on the subject was withdrawn. Committee appointed on the working of Scab Prevention Bill.

Sep. 7th.—In reply to a question on the Estimates, it was stated that they were being printed. Petition presented from Melbourne, praying for the reduction of the Gold License Fee to 10s., and for conferring the elective franchise on the Miners. First reading of the Convicts' Prevention Act Amendment Bill, and of the Marriages Bill. Second Report of Committee on Gold Fields, recommending a Temporary Bill imposing a Tax of £2 for three months, till the Bill before the Committee should come into operation, received and ordered to be printed. Motions were carried for Returns on the Gold Fields, on Pilotage; on the Hulks and Stockades; on Sugar; on Tonnage; and on Police Force, and on supplies for the Diggings. With reference to the Penal Laws, the Government did not think it expedient at present to introduce any alteration.

Sep. 8th.—Petition from Ballaarat for redress of grievances. First reading of Temporary Gold Act. A motion on the mode of offering Crown Lands for sale was withdrawn, as the Colonial Secretary stated that the Government were quite aware of the necessity of an alteration. A motion for altering the Constitution of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications was negatived.

Sep. 9th.—Petitions against the Melbourne election. Motion for Returns in connexion with the Custom House agreed to. Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill read a first time. Motion on Port of Portland agreed to. Second reading of Mining Act Amendment Bill carried by 33 against 11.

Sep. 13th.—Committees agreed to for enquiring into the Lighting of the Coasts of the Colony, and to consider the subject of Council accommodation for the ensuing Session. Motion for Returns on Port of Portland and Belfast. Mining Act Amendment Bill passed.

Sep. 14th.—Petition from the Secretary of the Arcade, that the House would meet His Excellency at the opening, acceded to. Customs Bill read a first time. A question on the Superannuation Fund for Police Force; if any reduction in salary had been made, replied to in the negative. Assent given for the Town Clerk to be heard in support of the return of sitting Members for Melbourne. Address carried for Returns on Crown Lands.

Sep. 15th.—Motion agreed to to Address His Excellency to limit the legal tender of silver to £2. Motion for correspondence on landing Mails for Geelong at Shortland's Bluff agreed to.

Sep. 16th.—Petition presented from the Ovens, for Repeal of present License Law. Abolition of the office of Gold Commissioner, and Representation of the Miners. Message received from His Excellency respecting the arrival of Troops from Van Diemen's Land, with a Despatch relative to sending Pensioners from England on service here; and another on the extension of the Money Order system to this Colony. Returns were moved for relative to Gipps Land. The Surveyor General said that a survey was fitting out, and that large tracts of land would be brought into the market. Bill brought in for the Incorporation of the Bank of Victoria. Motion carried for a Return of the number of Electors in each Electoral District of the Colony. Committee of Elections and Qualifications met on the disputed election for Melbourne.

Sep. 18th.—Abstract of Crown Revenue for 1852 laid on Table. It was not the intention of Government to introduce any measure this Session to prevent the moving of spirits through the country without a permit. A motion for a Select Committee of enquiry connected with the dismissal of Mr. Merewether, negatived by 24 to 9; the Colonial Secretary stating that he had given every information a Committee could obtain.

Sep. 23rd.—Petition from Thomas Mooney for consideration for his services in the Post Office. Motion for an Address to His Excellency, for a sum of money to be placed on the Estimates for a Museum of Natural History, carried by a majority of 29. His Excellency's Message on the reinforcement of military from Van Diemen's Land was received, and a motion carried approving the step. A Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the desirability of a cheap international Postage. Bill introduced to enable Committees of the Council, when so instructed, to call for persons and papers, and to take evidence on oath. Larceny Bill read a second time.

Sep. 27th.—Petitions from Heidelberg and its vicinity, praying for a semi-weekly post: and from the Chamber of Commerce, against an Export Duty on Gold. The amount of Revenue from Crown Lands from 1st January was asked for, and given by the Auditor General. The case of Mr. Brees, late Acting Colonial Engineer, was referred to, and a statement made by the Colonial Secretary that had he not resigned he would have been dismissed. The Mooney Petition read amid roars of laughter, and withdrawn. Returns connected with Gold Fields, and relative to Court of Quarter Session at Belfast, laid on the Table. The House went into Committee on Larceny Bill. Committee on Melbourne Election.

Sep. 28th.—Petitions were presented praying for leave to bring in Bills to incorporate the following Companies:—Equitable Land and Building Company; St. Kilda Pier or Jetty Company; Melbourne and Brighton Railway Company; Ovens Mining Company; North Melbourne Railway Company; and Melbourne Ship Canal and Dock Company. The second reading of the Convicts' Prevention Act Amendment Bill was moved by the Attorney General; convicts from Van Diemen's Land, he explained, had visited this Colony in numbers, and were all regarded by the Act of last year as offenders illegally at large, excepting such as had received a *free* pardon from Her Majesty. This infringed the Royal prerogative, as *conditional* pardons on the recommendation of the Governor were issued by authority of the Queen's signet and sign manual. He would therefore exempt from the operation of the Act all parties "having received from Her Majesty a pardon or remission of his or her sentence." He had not opposed strongly the Bill of last year, as he regarded it as a demonstration against Transportation to these Colonies. This amendment was met by a vigorous opposition in which the independence of the

Council and its right to pass the original Bill were asserted, and the Duke of Newcastle's despatch was denounced as an arbitrary attempt to degrade the House into a mere Court of Registration for the Secretary of State. It was a question whether Downing-street or the representatives of the people were to rule the country. As to denying the Queen's prerogative of mercy, the original Bill did not interfere with her power to pardon, but merely prevented men so pardoned from coming here. Only one vote, besides those of the official members, was recorded for the amendment; the old Bill being affirmed by 34 to 7.

Sep. 29th.—Despatch announced from the Secretary of State intimating that Capt. Ross and a few sappers and miners had been ordered to proceed to the Colony to prepare plans for the fortification of the harbour. The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Pensions' Bill, providing a fund for pensioning superannuated officers on the principle of deducting a per centage from salaries. It was opposed as being inequitable in its operation, and rejected by a large majority, 25 to 15, a feeling being expressed that length of service should be generously considered. Motion agreed to for an address to Sir W. Denison thanking him for his promptitude in sending over the troops required here. Select Committee appointed to report on the best gauge for railways. In the Committee on Roads a motion was carried requesting of His Excellency that £150,000 from the proposed vote of 1854 be placed at the disposal of the Central Road Board to be expended during the present year. In the discussion the Auditor General stated that £258,000 had been advanced already beyond the £300,000 voted last Session, but there was no deficiency of funds. The question whether railways were not to be preferred to Macadamized roads was mooted, but led to no vote. Motion asking detailed returns respecting Police dropped on a point of order. A petition from the President of the Chamber of Commerce against the Gold Export Duty was ordered to be printed.

Sep. 30th.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table returns requested concerning the Geelong mail. A petition on behalf of the Pilots was withdrawn, as being contrary to Standing Orders. The Attorney General on being asked if it were intended to introduce a Bill for simplifying the conveyance of real estate; also, if it were intended to introduce a General Railway Act for the Colony during this Session, replied in the negative. The Colonial Secretary thought the House wished the subject of Railways to be referred to a Committee of scientific men, intimating the intention of Government to move in the matter early next Session. The Bill for empowering Legislative Committees to compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them on oath, was objected to, and withdrawn with the understanding that the subject should be referred to the New Constitution Committee.

Oct. 4th.—Petition from a pilot against the bye-law requiring ships to heave to or anchor off Shortland's Bluff. Petition for legalising sale of Wines, &c., at the Diggings. Report on New Council Chamber brought up and received. With reference to the population returns, it was stated that no available data could be obtained till the new census. A Committee appointed on the case of Mr. Merewether by 34 to 7. Motion agreed to for an address to His Excellency to furnish the correspondence of the Government with the Bank of Victoria. Report on the Convicts' Prevention Act Amendment Bill agreed to. Larceny Bill passed.

Oct. 5th.—Petition presented for a bridge over Diamond Creek. Notices of motion respecting the Geelong Steam Tug, the Barwon Bridge, and on a drawback on tea and coffee re-exported, were at once replied to. Report brought up of Select Committee on Melbourne and Mount Alexander Railway. The second reading of the Customs Bill was postponed for a fortnight. An inquiry as to the case of Wm. Thompson was replied to. Bills for incorporating the Equitable Land and Building Company; the St. Kilda Pier and Jetty Company; the Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Brighton Railway Company; the North Melbourne Railway Company; and the Melbourne Ship Canal and Dock Company, were introduced. Motion agreed to for the production of the Government correspondence respecting the Convicts' Prevention Act. The third reading of the Convicts' Prevention Bill carried as the determined act of the representatives of the people, who were resolved to do everything in their power to secure its becoming law. A loyal Address to Her Majesty, declaring the grounds on which this Bill had been advocated, was agreed to.

Oct. 6th.—Messages received from His Excellency respecting the state of accounts between Victoria and New South Wales, and transmitting the Supplementary Estimates for 1853 and those for the ensuing year. The Lieutenant Governor's Despatch to the Secretary of State on the Convicts' Prevention Act was produced, and the motion for a Return of the Number of Conditionally Pardoned Convicts who had been reconvicted was

withdrawn. Address for granting a pension of £100 per annum to the widow of Captain Flinders agreed to. Petition read respecting the Geelong Mails, and the matter referred to a Committee. Petition read on the Sale of Spirits at the Diggings.

Oct. 7th.—Papers on Mineralogical Survey laid on the table.

Oct. 11th.—Message from His Excellency reserving his assent to the Act for amending the law relating to offenders (convicts) illegally at large for Her Majesty's pleasure. The Act of Council 16th Vic., No. 13, continues in force till disallowed by Her Majesty. Supplementary Return respecting the Geelong Mail laid on the table. Consent given to the Larceny Bill. House went into Committee on the Estimates.

Oct. 12th.—Bill introduced to regulate the tenure of office by the Aldermen of additional Wards in Melbourne. Petition presented on Mail Communication with Great Britain. Select Committee appointed to consider the propriety of rewarding Mr. E. H. Hargraves, as the discoverer of gold in Australia; and also what other persons are entitled to reward for the discovery of the Victorian Gold Fields. The Committee on Steam Communication with England reported their opinion that £3000 per month should be paid from the public revenue to any and every company which shall engage to carry during the whole year, from 1st March, 1854, to 1st March, 1855, a regular monthly mail from England to Melbourne within sixty-five days for the first six months, and sixty days for the last six months; to be paid only for those months in which the voyage is performed within the time specified.

Oct. 13th.—Petitions presented for the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law. Motion for a Return of the Quantity of Spirits taken out of Bond from the 1st September to 15th October, and the names of parties taking them out, negatived, after a sharp discussion. Motion for a Return of the House Rent paid by each Civil Servant of the Colony negatived. Motion for Returns of Offenders, &c., carried.

Oct. 14th.—Motions carried for Returns of all business transacted in the County Courts, of the amount of business at the General Sessions, and of the number past and present of Members of Council holding Government appointments. An Address of thanks to Sir W. Denison for promptly sending troops from Van Diemen's Land, to be formally transmitted by the Speaker.

Oct. 18th.—Report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications on the Melbourne Election declares that H. Langlands was not duly elected, but that F. J. Sargood was duly elected. The Writ was altered accordingly, and the latter took his seat. Female Petition on Intemperance received. Address for Returns on Roads, &c., withdrawn; for Returns on the Duties of Commissioners of Crown Lands, passed.

Oct. 19th.—Petition from Geelong for a moiety of the produce of the sale of Crown Lands to be granted to the Corporations within whose limits they are for Public Works. Debate on Education Question, when a sum of £10,000 was voted to the Denominational Board, to be divided among the different denominations according to their numbers on the Census. Address carried for Correspondence with Commissioners of Crown Lands.

Oct. 20th.—First General Report of Government Botanist presented. Message from His Excellency, drawing attention to some arrangement for the temporary accommodation of his successor. Message on Female Immigration. Report on Scab in Sheep presented. Addresses on the Melbourne Cemetery, the Special Survey at Port Fairy, on Naval Protection, and on the Sale of Crown Lands, carried. Select Committee on Intemperance appointed. Petition presented from Walter Woodward, Thomas Brown, and others, known as Connor's party, for investigation of their claim as discoverers of gold in Victoria.

Oct. 21st.—Address on Aborigines carried. Committees appointed on Ovens Mining Company's Bill, and temporary residence for Lieutenant Governor. Address to Her Majesty on the Convicts' Prevention Act agreed to.

Oct. 25th.—Petitions from Back Creek respecting the Sale of Crown Lands on which the Petitioners had erected houses of refreshment; and from James Regan, on Gold Discovery. Papers on the gauge of Railways laid on the table.

Oct. 26th.—An Act to regulate the tenure of office by the Aldermen of additional Wards in the City of Melbourne passed. Petition from Hawthorn, &c., for Bridges.

Oct. 27th.—Address for returns on direct Ship Mails. Report of Immigration Agent on Female Immigrants, presented.

Oct. 28th.—Addresses for return of Remissions of Prisoners' sentences, and on Licenses for sale of Spirits. House went into Committee on Assessment of Stock.

Nov. 1st.—Petitions presented and received with regard to the appropriation of the Land Fund at Warringal; and on folding cattle and sheep at public houses on their way to market. Petition on the administration of the National School Board rejected.

Resolution to advance £10,000 to Mr. Sydney Herbert's Society for aiding Female Immigration was rejected. Report of Select Committee on Gold Fields. Address for Returns on Gold Fields.

Nov. 2nd.—Supplementary Estimates further considered in Committee.

Nov. 3rd.—Petition for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at Williamstown. Estimates further considered.

Nov. 4th.—Motion carried for a Return on the Aboriginal Protectorate on the Loddon. House went into Committee on grants for Cemeteries. Petition from John Dunlop, on his claim as a Gold Discoverer. Report by Acting Registrar General (W. H. Archer) on Statistics of the Colony presented, and ordered to be printed.

Nov. 8th.—Select Committee appointed on the Correspondence which has taken place between the Colonial Secretary and the Bank of Victoria. Petition presented from Patrick Reid. Address for Returns on Emigrants to Port Fairy. Motion on the Mount Rouse Station withdrawn.

Nov. 9th.—Petitions from W. N. Crawford, and one for establishment of a Bath, received. Sir John Pakington's acknowledgment of the vote of thanks of 17th September, 1852, presented. Draft of a Bill for a Duty on the Export of Gold ordered to be printed. Bill for the better management of the Gold Fields, after being referred to a Committee of the whole House, was introduced. Supplementary Estimates for 1853 passed. On the question of the Estimates being put in Committee, the Speaker ruled that unless there be more than one Member voting on one side no division should take place

Nov. 10th.—Petition for the removal of duty on light wines and sugar for beer, and for the leasing, with right to purchase, of agricultural lands in the vicinity of the Gold Fields, for the promotion of temperance. Petition from the Baptist Church against State Grants for religious purposes. Motion for Returns on funds at the disposal of the Board of National Education agreed to. Resolution agreed to, "That the expenditure of large sums of public money in order to increase the amount appropriated by the Council for any department of the public service, without the previous concurrence of the Council, is unconstitutional; and that, for the future, when a large additional estimate is required, the Government should call the House together at as early a period as possible."

Nov. 11th.—Progress Report of Standing Orders Committee. Petition to postpone the Bill empowering the Corporation to borrow money, &c. Report of Select Committee on Ovens Mining Company brought up. Address for Return of Correspondence with owner of premises used as County Court. An address passed for £50,000 to be placed on the Estimates for improvement of Fitz Roy Ward. Motion for the production of Report, &c., on the application of the Bank of Victoria to be sole depository of funds of the Colony, negatived. Address to call attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the New South Wales Act for altering the gauge of Railways, and to request the withholding the Royal Assent to that Act. Estimates further considered.

Nov. 15th.—Report of Committee on temporary residence for Lieutenant Governor carried. Return on prisoners at Portland. Petition from C. Thomas Peters, a claimant of Reward as discoverer of Gold Fields. Agreed, that the practice of the House of Commons be followed as to Members voting on questions relating to Joint Stock Companies in which they are shareholders.

Nov. 16th.—An Address to His Excellency to place on Estimates for 1854, £20,000 for providing temporary residence for the Governor of Victoria. Address on Harbour Regulations of Geelong.

Nov. 17th.—It was stated that the proposed bridge at Richmond could not be yet proceeded with, as the Road Board had no further funds at its disposal. Estimates further considered; those on Post Office postponed.

Nov. 18th.—Committee on Water Supply and Sewerage to Geelong. Returns on the Import of Provisions, Statistics of Gipps Land, and on Liabilities and Assets of Banks. On the second reading of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, &c., Railway Bill, votes of three members interested were disallowed. Bill on Export Duty on Gold introduced. Replies to several Addresses.

Nov. 22nd.—The death of the Hon. J. H. N. Cassell, Collector of Customs, was announced, and as a mark of respect, the House adjourned, at its rising, till Thursday.

Nov. 24th.—Clause empowering the sale of auriferous land, struck out of the Gold Fields Management Bill.

Nov. 25th.—Petitions received from John Worley; for and against the City Loan Bill; and for the Bridge at Richmond. Gold Fields Bill further discussed; the clause for destroying the tent of an unlicensed miner having gold in his possession, was struck

out. The Government Geologist, it was stated, would be sent to investigate the Coal Field.

Nov. 29th.—Returns presented respecting County Courts, Harbor Regulations at Geelong, a Colonial Agent General in London, and on the Department of the Commissioner of Gold Fields. Petition from Fitzroy Ward in favor of City Loan Bill. Passing of the Gold Fields Management Bill. Resolution recorded of the high appreciation by the House of the services of the late Collector of Customs. Address for £20,000 to be granted for a bridge at Richmond. Motion for a Committee on the accumulation of stores, &c., at Bendigo, negatived. Address agreed to for measures to be taken for supplying water for the protection of the City from fire. Proposed Bill for an Export Duty on Gold withdrawn. Gold Fields Management Bill passed.

Nov. 30th.—Petition from James Steel, on his dismissal by the Chief Commissioner. Petitions for postponing the passing of the Scab Act. Return on the Special Survey at Port Fairy laid on the Table. Estimates further considered.

Dec. 1st.—Assent given to the Gold Fields Bill. New Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Court ordered to be printed. City Loan Bill referred to a Select Committee. Petition from the Melbourne Bakers, received.

Dec. 2nd.—Petition received for proclaiming the Upper Plenty Road. Map and description of Apollo Bay laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Water Supply, &c., to Geelong referred to Select Committee on the Administration of Local Funds. Despatch forwarded conveying Her Majesty's Assent to the Bill for Increasing the Salary of the Governor.

Dec. 6th.—Select Committee appointed on Harbour Regulations, Pilotage, &c. Address for Returns on the same subjects.

Dec. 7th.—Petitions received against the Melbourne Corporation Loan Bill, and for the formation of Kyneton into a separate Electoral District. Motion passed for sending immediately from England a Company of Sappers and Miners, the Council pledging itself to make provision for the same.

Dec. 8th.—Motion carried that it is expedient that 400 Pensioners be sent from England to this Colony.

Dec. 9th.—Report of Select Committee on the New Constitution brought up. Address carried for Returns on Religious Services at the Gold Fields, Gaols, Hulks, and Stockades.

Dec. 10th.—Report of Select Committee on Government Banking brought up. Petition received for postponing, in order to further enquiry, the proposed Scab Act Amendment Bill.

Dec. 14th.—Petition received for an Act to compel the Registration of every Horse in the Colony.

Dec. 15th.—Petition against passing the Scab Act. Report on the New Constitution Bill considered, and Bill read a first time. Messages received from His Excellency, transmitting Drafts of Bills for General Education, for Cemeteries, for taking an account of the Population, on Postage, and for granting Patents for Inventions. Act to legalise Partnerships with Limited Liability passed.

Dec. 16th.—Additional Estimates transmitted. Address for Returns on the privileges of Railways, and the provisions for their regulation.

Dec. 21st.—Assent given to Partnerships Limited Liability Bill. In answer to Address His Excellency recommended the appropriation of £23,000 for a suitable residence for his successor. Motion carried for an Address, for £200 to be placed on the Estimates for a Queen's Plate, to be run for at the Melbourne annual Races. Additional Estimates further considered. Sale of Bread Regulation Bill read a second time.

Dec. 22nd.—The Colonial Secretary declined to answer a question on the proposed Property Tax. Motion carried for the production of correspondence between the Water Commissioners and Government. Messages from His Excellency in answer to Addresses recommending the appropriation of £3000 for six fire engines and £200 for a Queen's Plate. The Additional Estimates were passed, and the House adjourned till 17th January.

1st JANUARY, 1854.

Executive Council of Victoria.

President—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary. | The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable the Attorney General. | The Honorable the Collector of Customs.

Clerk of Executive Council—George Wm. Rusden.

Legislative Council of Victoria.

The Honorable the Speaker—James Frederick Palmer.

Chairman of Committees—Peter Snodgrass.

Clerk of the Council—John Barker. *Assistant Clerk of the Council*—Charles Ridgway.

Serjeant-at-Arms—Edward Cotton.

NON-ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

OFFICIAL.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable the Attorney General.
The Honorable the Collector of Customs.
The Solicitor General.
The Auditor General.
The Surveyor General.
The Chairman of General Sessions.
The Chief Commissioner of Gold Fields.
The Assistant Commissioner of Police.

NON-OFFICIAL.

Andrew Russell.
John Carre Riddell.
Joseph Anderson.
Thomas T. A'Beckett.
James Graham.
William Highett.
Edward S. Parker.
A. H. Knight.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

North Bourke	William Nicholson. George Annand. W. B. Burnley.
South Bourke, Evelyn, and Mornington	Henry Miller. John Dane.
The County of Grant	John Myles. W. C. Haines.
The United Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follet	James F. Palmer. C. J. Griffith.
The United Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury	William Rutledge. George Winter.
The United Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth	James Thomson. John Thompson Charlton.
The United Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey	John Pascoe Fawkner. W. T. Mollison.
The Pastoral District of Gipps Land	G. W. Cole.
The Pastoral District of Murray	Francis Murphy. Matthew Harvey.
The Pastoral District of Loddon	William Campbell. John Goodman.
The Pastoral District of Wimmera	William Francis Splatt.
The City of Melbourne	John O'Shanassy. Augustus F. A. Greeves. John Thomas Smith. James Murphy. John Hodgson. Frederick J. Sargood.
The Town of Geelong	James Ford Strachan. Alexander Thomson. James Cowie.
The Town of Portland	Thomas Wilkinson. James Henty.
The United Towns of Belfast and Warrnambool	F. P. Stevens. Mark Nicholson.
The United Towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour	Peter Snodgrass. Patrick O'Brien.

List of Members of the Legislative Council,

From its first Session after Separation from New South Wales, noting the changes that have from time to time taken place in the Council.

No.	Members' Names.	Official and Non-Official.	Places represented.	When nom. or elected.	Remarks.
1	The Honorable William Lonsdale ..	Colonial Secretary	..	31st Oct., 1851	Resigned—App. Col. Treasurer—suc. by the Hon. J. F. L. Foster, Esq. (No. 64)
2	The Honorable William Foster Stawell	Attorney General	..	ditto	
3	Redmond Barry	Solicitor General	..	ditto	Resigned—App. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court—succeeded by Edward Eyre Williams, Esq. (33)
4	Charles Hotson Ebden	Auditor General	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq. (37)
5	Robert Williams Pohlman	Ch. Ct. Requests	..	ditto	Since appointed Chairman of General Sessions
6	Alexander Cunninghame W. Dunlop ..	Non-Official	..	ditto	Deceased—Succeeded by Lieut. Colonel Joseph Anderson (34)
7	Charles James Griffith	ditto	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by John Carre Riddell, Esq. (32); since elected Member for Normanby, &c. (47)
8	William Clark Haines	ditto	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Archibald Michie, Esq. (38); since been elected Member for County Grant (50)
9	James Hunter Ross	ditto	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Thomas Turner A'Beckett, Esq. (35)
10	Andrew Russell	ditto	..	ditto	
11	The Honorable James Frederick Palmer	..	Normanby, &c.	4th Sep., 1851	Elected Speaker, 11th November, 1851
12	William Francis Splatt	..	Wimmera	ditto	
13	Robert Turnbull	..	Gipps Land	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by George Ward Cole, Esq. (45)
14	Francis Murphy	..	Murray	5th Sep., 1851	Resigned—Re-elected (43)
15	William Campbell	..	Loddon	ditto	
16	Adolphus Goldsmith	..	Ripon, &c.	6th Sep., 1851	Resigned—succeeded by John Thompson Charlton, Esq. (79)
17	Thomas Wilkinson	..	Portland	10th Sep., 1851	
18	William Westgarth	..	Melbourne	11th Sep., 1851	Resigned—Succeeded by John Thomas Smith, Esq. (44)
19	John O'Shanassy	..	ditto	ditto	
20	James Stewart Johnston	..	ditto	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Augustus Frederick Adolphus Greeves, Esq. (42)
21	Thomas Hamilton Osborne	..	Belfast and Warr.	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Lauchlan Mackinnon, Esq. (41)
22	Charles Hilton Dight	..	North Bourke	13th Sep., 1851	Deceased—Succeeded by William Nicholson, Esq. (30)
23	John Thomas Smith	..	ditto	ditto	Resigned—Suc. by W. B. Burnley, Esq. (62); elected Mem. for Mel. (44)
24	Robert Robinson	..	Geelong	ditto	Deceased—Succeeded by Alexander Thomson, Esq. (31)
25	James Ford Strachan	..	ditto	ditto	
26	Peter Snodgrass	..	Kilmore, &c.	ditto	Elected Chairman of Committees, August 31, 1853
27	Henry Miller	..	South Bourke	15th Sep., 1851	
28	William Rutledge	..	Villiers, &c.	ditto	
29	John Henry Mercer	..	Grant	16th Sep., 1851	Resigned—Succeeded by John Myles, Esq. (40)
30	John Pascoe Fawkner	..	Talbot, &c.	18th Sep., 1851	
31	Alexander Thomson	..	Geelong	11th June, 1852	Succeeded R. Robinson, Esq. (24)
32	John Carre Riddell	Non-Official	..	21st June, 1852	Succeeded Charles James Griffith, Esq. (7)
33	Edward Eyre Williams	Solicitor General	..	23rd June, 1852	Succeeded Redmond Barry, Esq. (3), and resigned, and appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; succeeded by J. Croke, Esq. (36)
34	Joseph Anderson	Non-Official	..	14th July, 1852	Succeeded Alexander C. Wallace Dunlop, Esq. (6)
35	Thomas Turner A'Beckett	ditto	..	ditto	Succeeded James Hunter Ross, Esq. (9)
36	James Croke	Solicitor General	..	21st July, 1852	Succeeded Edward Eyre Williams, Esq. (33)
37	Hugh Culling Eardley Childers ..	Auditor General	..	26th Oct., 1852	Succeeded Charles Hotson Ebden, Esq. (4), resigned; appointed Collector of Customs (77); succeeded by Edward Grimes, Esq. (78)
38	Archibald Michie	Non-Official	..	ditto	Succeeded W. C. Haines, Esq. (8), resigned; suc. by A. Aldcorn, Esq. (69)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

No.	Members' Names.	Official and Non-Official.	Places represented.	When nom. or elected.	Remarks.
39	William Nicholson	..	North Bourke	27th Oct., 1852	Succeeded Charles Hilton Dight, Esq. (22)
40	John Myles	..	Grant	6th Dec., 1852	Succeeded John Henry Mercer, Esq. (22)
41	Lauchlan Mackinnon	..	Belfast and Warr.	21st Dec., 1852	Suc. T. H. Osborne, Esq. (21), resigned; suc. by F. P. Stevens, Esq. (40)
42	Augustus Frederick Adolphus Greeves .	..	Melbourne	11th Jan., 1853	Succeeded James Stewart Johnston, Esq. (20)
43	Francis Murphy	..	Murray	6th April, 1853	Re-elected.—(See No. 14)
44	John Thomas Smith..	..	Melbourne	26th May, 1853	Resigned his seat for N. Bourke (23), and suc. W. Westgarth, Esq. (18)
45	George Ward Cole	..	Gipps Land	31st May, 1853	Succeeded Robert Turnbull, Esq. (13)
46	Frederick Perkins Stevens	..	Belfast and Warr.	ditto	Succeeded Lauchlan Mackinnon, Esq. (41)
47	Charles James Griffith	..	Normanby, &c.	1st June, 1853	Returned on the first election on the increase of the number of Members of Council—(See No. 7.)
48	George Winter	..	Villiers, &c.	2nd June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
49	Matthew Harvey	..	Murray	3rd June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
50	William Clark Haines	..	Grant	6th June, 1853	Ditto—(See No. 8) ditto ditto
51	George Annand	..	North Bourke	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto
52	Mark Nicholson	..	Belfast and Warr.	7th June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
53	James Murphy	..	Melbourne	8th June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
54	John Hodgson	..	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto
55	Henry Langlands	..	ditto	ditto	(Unseated by a resolution and report of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications 18th Oct., 1853, replaced by Fred. J. Sargood, Esq. (75)
56	James Cowie	..	Geelong	9th June, 1853	Retd. on the first Elec. on the increase of the number of Mem. of Coun.
57	Patrick O'Brien	..	Kilmore, &c.	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto
58	John Dane...	..	South Bourke	10th June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
59	John Goodman	..	Loddon	14th June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
60	William Thomas Mollison	..	Talbot, &c.	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto
61	James Thomson	..	Ripon, &c.	15th June, 1853	Ditto ditto ditto
62	William Bust Burnley	..	North Bourke	28th June, 1853	Succeeded John Thomas Smith, Esq. (44)
63	James Henty	..	Portland	5th July, 1853	Retd. on the first Elec. on the increase of the number of Mem. of Coun.
64	The Hon. John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary	..	20th Aug., 1853	Succeeded the Honorable William Lonsdale, Esq. (1)
65	The Hon. James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collec. of Customs	..	ditto	Deceased.—Suc. by the Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Esq., Col. of Customs (77)
66	Andrew Clarke	Surveyor General	..	ditto	
67	James Graham	Non-Official	..	ditto	
68	William Highett	ditto	..	ditto	
69	Andrew Aldcorn, M.D.	ditto	..	ditto	Succeeded Archibald Michie, Esq. (38), resigned
70	William Henry F. Mitchell	Chief Com. Police	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Charles Mac Mahon, Esq. (76)
71	William Henry Wright	Ch. Com. G. Fields	..	ditto	
72	Edward Stone Parker	Non-Official	..	ditto	
73	Edward Nucella Emmett	ditto	..	ditto	Resigned—Succeeded by Andrew Halley Knight (74)
74	Andrew Halley Knight	ditto	..	6th Sep., 1853	Succeeded E. N. Emmett (73)
75	Frederick James Sargood	..	Melbourne	18th Oct., 1853	October 18, 1853.—Seated by resolution and report of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in the place of Henry Langlands, Esq. (55), unduly returned
76	Charles Mac Mahon	Asst. Com. of Police	..	25th Nov., 1853	Succeeded W. H. F. Mitchell, Esq. (70)
77	The Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collec. of Customs	..	5th Dec., 1853	Succeeded the Honorable J. H. N. Cassell, Esq. (65)
78	Edward Grimes	Auditor General	..	8th Dec., 1853	Succeeded H. C. E. Childers, Esq. (37)
79	John Thompson Charlton	..	Ripon, &c.	12th Dec., 1853	Succeeded A. Goldsmith, Esq. (16)

Registrar General's Department.

THE Legislative Council of Victoria having, in the early part of 1853, passed an Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,* it became necessary to organize a Department for carrying out the provisions of that Act throughout the Colony.

The measure was to commence from and after the thirty-first day of March following.

On the twenty-fifth of February the Honorable the Colonial Secretary (William Lonsdale, Esquire) placed in my hands the Act of Legislative Council referred to, requesting me to draw up a general plan for the guidance of the Registrar General, and rules in detail for the Deputy Registrars.

As the time for preparation was so short, I was compelled to set about the task without a moment's delay; and on the tenth of March I had the pleasure of submitting that scheme of registration which, thanks to the intelligence and zeal of those who have co-operated with me, is now successfully working in Victoria.

The first point to which I felt it necessary to draw the Lieutenant Governor's attention was the importance of dividing the Colony into fixed and clearly defined districts. "The number of these," to use the words of the report, "and the extent of each, should be determined, not only with regard to existing Townships and the present shifting population of the Gold Fields, but to provide for a more settled and closer peopled community. So that, for example, when the next Census shall be taken, the same boundary lines may remain, and thus the Government Statist be enabled to determine the relation existing between the ascertained population of both sexes in each district at every age, and its fluctuations in the shape of birth, marriage, and death.

"The value of maintaining an identity of division lines for the Census Commissioners and Registrar General may not appear so important, at first sight, as it really is, but the Actuary well knows that if such be not maintained, a thousand social problems, of vital interest to a State, must remain wholly unsolved."

I was particularly anxious that this counsel should be attended to, as, from the non-adoption in England of the course here recommended the value of the great mass of facts collected, with regard to population and mortality in that country, was much diminished. During the many years that I was under my friend Mr. Neison, the eminent London Actuary, I had frequent occasion to remark the truth of the following quotation from his original and able work on "*Vital Statistics*"—

"For the progress of Vital Statistics, it unfortunately happens that the public records of this country (England) are kept with very little regard to method or unity of plan. The Report of the Census (in 1841) may certainly, in itself, be regarded as a very complete document; and perhaps no other country possesses such excellent Mortuary Registers;† yet, for almost every purpose of exact calculation both documents are nearly useless. No two things should have been more intimately related in design and classification than the Census of the people and the Registration of deaths. Still, they seem to have been compiled without any regard to each other. For example, if it were required to compare any two counties in England, a manufacturing with an agricultural county, an inland with a coasting county, in order to determine the relative value of life in the respective populations, it cannot at the present time be done. The Report of the Census Commissioners gives the population for those counties, but on reference to the Reports of the Registrar General, it is found that the deaths are given for quite a different arrangement of districts. Again, if it be required to compare one district of the Registrar General with another, the same kind of difficulty arises; for, on turning to the Census Report, those districts are in no way recognized. Precisely the same want in unity of plan is to be regretted in respect to the town districts of England, the districts of Census Commissioners constantly differing from those adopted by the Registrar General."—*Contributions to Vital Statistics*, 1845, 4to., page 10.

It would be wise to take warning by the experience of England in this as in many other respects; and I have every reason to believe that the Government of Victoria will take care that the most enlightened and uniform system shall in future be carried out.

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* 16 Vic., No. 26.

† Excepting VICTORIA, which now bears away the palm.—W. H. A.

On examining the Schedules A, B, and C, appended to the Act, very many important omissions were discernible. Among others were the following :—

First. In the Marriage Schedule.

1. The ages of the parties were not given, which was a highly important omission.
2. The names of the mothers of the parties were not given.
3. Civil condition given; but it would be worth while, in the case of widows and widowers, to know when the parties became such, and how often, and these particulars were not asked.
4. The number of children by each former marriage was not asked.
5. The place of birth of the parties marrying was not obtained.

Second. In the Births Schedule.

1. The birthplace of the parents was omitted.
2. The marriage place of the parents was not given.
3. The number and sex of former children not asked for.
4. The certificate of the accoucheur, nurse, or other person present was omitted.
5. The place of registry was omitted.

Third. In the Deaths Schedule.

1. A certificate signed by the medical attendant should be required, stating the cause of death, duration of last sickness, and when the party was last seen by him. All very important and omitted.
2. The undertaker's name omitted.
3. Place of birth and time of residence in the Colony omitted.
4. Names of parents given, but their rank or profession omitted.
5. Issue of the marriage, living and dead, and the name and age of each, should have been furnished, but no column was provided for the purpose.

In order that these defects might be seen at a glance, the amended Schedules were annexed to the Report, the particulars required by the Act being written in black ink, and the additional ones proposed to be obtained being written in red ink. In the specimens here printed (pages 115—117) the additional matter obtained under the new system is printed in italics.

The Report went on thus: "It is to be hoped that these corrections will not be considered as over refinements, or too formidable for ordinary practice. They are in accordance with a Report made by a Registration Committee, appointed by the Council of the Statistical Society of London 'to consider certain schedules and provisions of the proposed Registration Bill for Scotland, to recommend forms, and to communicate with the proper authority on the subject.'

"And the Committee states, 'that after having given much attention to this subject, they are convinced that the adoption of the proposed system possesses scientific and legal merits beyond those of any other yet proposed.'

"Further, with regard to the obtaining the information wished for, they report that, 'In order to determine whether any practical difficulties might be found in eliciting for registration the various facts required in those forms, the Committee caused an experiment to be made in several districts of the metropolis; and it was found that all the information needed could be readily obtained from the public, no objection arising in furnishing it. The results of this attempt at practically working out the Schedules were submitted to the Committee, and considered as satisfactory evidence that no insuperable difficulties existed in the way of carrying out the plan on a national scale.' Also, 'Dr. Watt, of Glasgow, who has had great experience in such matters, kindly undertook to practically test the Schedules in that city, and the Committee, at its meeting, was furnished with the results obtained; and the opinion of Dr. Watt was, That were it known to the public that the various particulars stated in the Schedules were required to be had, no doubt but they could, without difficulty, be filled up with accuracy for Glasgow. And he concludes thus: 'From what I know of the subject, I have no doubt but they would be filled up with perfect accuracy, provided care is taken to appoint properly qualified persons as Registrars.'*

"Now, if it has been deemed necessary to have such perfect and minute information, for legal and scientific purposes, in Great Britain, it will doubtless be deemed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of equal, if not of greater, importance, that it should be obtained in Victoria, where so large a proportion of the population consists of immi-

* *Vide* "Statistical Journal" for 1848, vol. xi. p. 282.

grants who have accumulated property, whose next of kin are very frequently, perhaps generally, in the United Kingdom, or at a great distance from the Colony elsewhere, and with whom questions of identity must frequently arise. This alone, if well impressed on the minds of the people by the Registrars, when asking for the requisite information, would have great weight, apart from scientific or other considerations, which might not, in all cases, be thoroughly understood."

Lieutenant Governor La Trobe was pleased with the propositions made, and sanctioned the carrying out of the whole scheme in its integrity; and I am happy to state, that the experience of six months of the new system of registration in Victoria has fully proved the practicability of obtaining the minute and valuable details required in the numerous columns of the Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Much certainly remains to be done to make the system work easily throughout the whole Colony; but great as many of the difficulties are upon the Gold Fields and remote localities in the Bush, I see none that practical experience and persevering industry will not overcome.

It will, perhaps, prove interesting, as well as useful, to furnish a copy of the various Schedules as they appear when properly filled up. First, however, it should be understood that the three Registration Books are large oblong sheets of stout cartridge paper, duly ruled and headed, and bound up in books of fifty sheets each: there being five entries on each page of books A. and B., and ten entries in a sheet, five hundred cases may be recorded in each book. The Births' Register is bound in red, that for Deaths in black, and the one for Marriages in green.

SCHEDULE A.

1853. BIRTHS in the District of BOURKE, in the COLONY of VICTORIA. *Registered by Thomas Johnson, Deputy Registrar.*

For the Quarter beginning on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September.

	Child.			*Parents.*			*Informants.*	*Registrar.*			*Witnesses.*
				Father.		Mother.					
No.	When and where Born.	Name, *and whether present or not.*	Sex.	(1) Name and Surname, (2) Rank or Profession of the Father, (3) *Age, and* (4) *Birth-place.*	(1) *When and where Married;* (2) *Issue, living and dead.*	(1) Name and Maiden Surname of the Mother, (2) *Age, and* (3) *Birth-place.*	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informants.	When Registered *and where.*	Signature of Deputy Registrar.	Name if added after Registration of Birth.	(1) *Accoucheur,* (2) *Nurse by whom certified, and* (3) *Signatures of Occupier or other Witnesses.*
7	Eighth of June, 1853, at Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	William (*present*)	Male	(1) George Fox, (2) Stonemason, (3) 50 *years,* (4) *Liverpool, England*	(1) 16*th of May,* 1832, *Liverpool, England.* (2) *Francis,* 19 *Fanny,* 17 *Charles,* 16 *Thomas,* 14 *George,* 12 *Mary,* 11 *Timothy,* 9 *John,* 7 *Betsy,* 4 *All living* *Arthur,* 2 *Dead*	(1) Mary Fox, Maiden name Williamson, (2) 44 *years,* (3) *Liverpool, England*	(Signed) George Fox, the Father, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Sixth of August, 1853, *Melbourne*	(Signed) Thomas Johnson, Deputy Registrar	———	(1) *Edward Jones, M.D.* (2) *Mary Jackson, Nurse* (3) ———

NOTE.—The names of persons and localities are changed, but otherwise the above is a correct copy.

SCHEDULE B.

1853. DEATHS in the District of BOURKE in the COLONY OF VICTORIA. *Registered by Thomas Johnson, Deputy Registrar.*

For the Quarter beginning on the 1st day of July, and ending on the 30th day of September.

No.	*Description.* When and where Died.	*Description.* Name and Surname. Rank or Profession.	*Description.* Sex and Age.	(1) Cause of Death. (2) *Duration of last illness.* (3) *Medical Attendant by whom certified, and* (4) *when he last saw deceased.*	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, *with Rank or Profession.*	(1) Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant, and (2) *Witness.*	(1) Signature of Deputy Registrar. (2) Date, and (3) *Where Registered.*	If Burial Registered. When and where Buried. *Undertaker. By whom Certified.*	If Burial Registered. Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	*Where born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, and which.*	*If Deceased was Married.* (1) *Where and at what* (2) *age, and* (3) *to whom.*	*If Deceased was Married.* *Issue in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.*
1	First of August, 1853, at Bourke Street, Melbourne.	Jane Smith, Wife of Informant.	Female. Fifty-seven Years.	(1) Hepatitis. (2) *Seventy-eight days.* (3) *Edward Jones, M.D.* (4) *On the thirty first of July,* 1853.	Name of Father, Frederick Long, *a Boatman, of Scarborough, Yorkshire.* Mother's name, Emma Binns.	(Signed) John Smith, a Printer, residing at Bourke Street, Melbourne, and Husband of the deceased. (2) *James Jones*	(Signed) (1) Thomas Johnson. (2) 3rd of August, 1853, *at* (3) *Melbourne.*	Buried on the 4th of August, 1853, in the New Cemetery, Melbourne. *Burial Certified by George Thompson, Undertaker, Melbourne.*	James Harvey, Minister of the Church of England, Melbourne. Witness of Burial, George Thompson, Undertaker.	*Born at Scarborough Yorkshire, on the 2nd of February,* 1797. *Arrived in the Colony of Victoria, per ship "London," on the 10th of July,* 1852.	*Married at Scarborough on the 6th of July,* 1825, *at twenty-eight years of age, to John Smith, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, a Printer, aged thirty years.*	*Peter born on 30th June,* 1826. *George born on 30th Nov.,* 1827. *Jane born on 10th Oct.,* 1829. *Thomas born on 19th Oct.,* 1831. *Mary born on 12th Aug.,* 1833. *Henry born on 29th Oct.,* 1835. *David born on 5th May,* 1838. *John born on 5th Jan.,* 1844. *Died 12th March,* 1845.

NOTE.—The Names and Localities are changed, but otherwise the above is a correct copy.

SCHEDULE C.

1853. MARRIAGES solemnized in the District of BOURKE, in the COLONY of VICTORIA, *by the Reverend James Harvey.*

For the Quarter beginning on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th of September.

No.	When and where Married.	Name and Surname of the Parties.	Condition of Parties.			Birth-place.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.		Parents.	
			If a Widower or Widow, date of decease of former Husband or Wife.	*Children by each former Marriage.* Living.	Dead.				Present.	*Usual.*	Names.	Rank or Profession.
5	Second February, 1853 St. James's Church, Melbourne. *By License.*	John Green	*Widower (1st June, 1850)*	3	1	*Liverpool*	Carpenter	32	Collins Street, Melbourne	*Kilmore*	William Green, *and* *Mary Green, deceased, (Maiden name, Jones)*	Carpenter
		Mary Dunn	*Spinster*			*Dedham, Essex*	Dressmaker	28	Bourke Street, Melbourne	*Bourke Street, Melbourne*	Edward Dunn, *Jane Dunn, (Maiden name, Smith)*	Grocer *Schoolmistress*

FORM OF DECLARATION.

WE do hereby declare that we are members of the Church of England.

Married in St. James's Church, Melbourne, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, by me,

James Harvey, Officiating Minister.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, } John Green. Mary Dunn.

In the presence of { James Johnson. Sarah Adams.

NOTE.—The names and localities are changed, but otherwise the above is a correct copy.

A careful inspection of the above will convince every one that such particulars as these, thus carefully recorded and preserved, must prove of great legal and scientific value. It would be next to impossible for a case of personation or mistaken identity to occur where all these columns were filled up and could be shewn to apply to any particular person. That they are filled, and that to a remarkable extent of minuteness, any one may convince himself by calling at the Registrar General's office.

For public information and convenience the following handbill has been extensively circulated :—

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN VICTORIA.

(Under the Act of Legislative Council, 16th Victoria, No. 26.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purpose of receiving Notices and other particulars, required by the Act of Legislative Council, 16th Victoria, No. 26, respecting Births and Deaths, a Deputy Registrar will be in attendance every day, except Sundays and Holidays, from 1st July next, at the Offices of the Deputy Registrars—mentioned below.

The Registrations are made, and original Certificates granted by the Deputy Registrars, *free of charge*, and the public is invited to give immediate notice of all births and deaths which have occurred since the 31st March, 1853.

All children born on and after 1st July, 1853, should be registered within *sixty days* from the date of birth.

Every person dying should be registered *before the funeral takes place*, so that the Deputy Registrar may give a Certificate of Registration to the undertaker, who, after the body is buried, is required to attest *place and date of interment*. The importance of this proceeding may be estimated by section xxv. of the Act, where it is enacted that certified copies of Registers, or entries of Registers, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence in any Court of Justice, "*provided that no entry of the register of any death shall be received as "evidence of the fact of such death, unless there shall also be an entry of the register of the "burial.*"

As every inhabitant of the Colony may, at some time or other, be interested in knowing the precise time of some Birth or Death; and, as a complete system of registration will prevent much litigation in future years, and otherwise protect individual rights of property; besides throwing light on many social questions, as to duration of life among children and the upgrown population, to the increase of statistical science, and the general advantage of the inhabitants of Victoria: it is of the utmost importance that they should be well acquainted with the nature and provisions of the Act of Legislative Council, 16th Victoria, No. 26, under which the New Registration System has been formed.

All Letters or Packets, addressed on Registration business only, to the Registrar General, or any of the Deputy Registrars, provided the sides are open, pass through the Post Office *free of charge*.

Any additional information necessary, will be promptly furnished on application.

W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 24th June, 1853.

Here follow the names and addresses of the Deputy Registrars, and their hours of attendance, &c.

Information to be furnished personally, at the time of Registration, by Parents and others, in every case of BIRTH, *to the Deputy Registrar of the District.*

CHILD—Name and Sex
Born on
At

FATHER.
Name
Rank or Profession
Age
Born at
Married first in 18 , at
Issue

MOTHER.
Name Maiden Surname
Rank or Profession
Age
Born at
Married first in 18 , at
Issue

Particulars to be furnished personally, by the Informant, at the time of Registration, in every case of DEATH, *to the Deputy Registrar of the District.*

Name
Rank or Profession
Sex
Age
Died on the day of
At
Cause of Death
Certified by
Who last saw deceased } *Medical Attendant.*
Burial Place
Born at
Lived in the Colony. years
Parents' Names and Rank or Profession
Married
Issue

WHEN PARTIES GO PREPARED WITH THE INFORMATION INDICATED ABOVE, MUCH TIME AND TROUBLE ARE SAVED, BOTH TO THEMSELVES AND THE REGISTRARS.

When the Registration of a Birth or Death is completed, the informant is entitled to receive at the time the following form of certificate, *free of charge*—

COUNTERPART
OF
Original Certificate of Birth.
(FROM SCHEDULE A.)

District, *Bourke*
Parish or Township, —— } No. in Register, 7

CHILD—Name and Sex, *William;—male*
Born on *8th of June*, 1853

FATHER.
Name, *George Fox*
Rank or Profession, *Stonemason*
Age, *50 years*
Born at *Liverpool, England*
Married first in 1832, at *Liverpool, England*
Issue, *9 living and 1 dead*

MOTHER.
Name, *Mary Fox*; Maiden Surname, *Williamson*
Rank or Profession, ——
Age, *44 years*
Born at *Liverpool, England*
Married first in } *see "Father"*
Issue,

Informants and their Signatures } *George Fox, Father*

Witnesses, *Edward Jones, M.D.*, *Mary Jackson, Nurse*

Registered on *6th of August*, 1853, at *Melbourne*, by *Thomas Johnson*, Deputy Registrar.

Original Certificate of Birth.
(SCHEDULE A.)

District, *Bourke*
Parish or Township, —— } No. in Register, 7

CHILD—Name and Sex, *William;—male*
Born on *8th* day of *June*, 1853

FATHER.
Name, *George Fox*
Rank or Profession, *Stonemason*
Age, *50 years*
Born at *Liverpool, England*
Married first in 1832, at *Liverpool, England*
Issue, *Francis*, 10; *Fanny*, 17; *Charles*, 16; *Thomas*, 14; *George*, 12; *Mary*, 11; *Timothy*, 9; *John*, 7; *Betsy*, 4, *all living: and Arthur*, 2, *dead*

MOTHER.
Name, *Mary Fox*; Maiden Surname, *Williamson*
Rank or Profession, ——
Age, *44 years*
Born at *Liverpool, England*
Married first in 18 , at } *see "Father"*
Issue,

Informants and their Signatures } *George Fox, Father*

Witness, *Mary Jackson*, Nurse

Certified by *Edward Jones, M.D.*, Accoucheur

Registered on *6th of August*, 1853, at *Melbourne*, by *Thomas Johnson*, Deputy Registrar.

COUNTERPART
OF
Original Certificate of Death.
(SCHEDULE B.)

District *Bourke*
Parish or Township —— } No. in Register, 1
Name, *Jane Smith*
Rank or Profession, *Wife of John Smith*
Sex, *Female*
Age, 57 *years*
Died on the 1st day of *August*, 1853, *at Bourke-street, Melbourne*
Cause of Death, *Hepatitis*
Certified by *Edward Jones, M.D.*
Who last saw deceased *on 31st of July*, 1853
Burial Place, *New Cemetery, Melbourne*
Born at *Scarborough, Yorkshire*
Lived in the Colony *since the 10th of July*, 1852
Parents' Names and Rank or Profession } *Frederick Long, Boatman* / *Emma Binns, maiden name*
Married *at Scarborough, on the 6th of July*, 1825
Issue, *seven living and one dead*
Informant, *John Smith (husband of deceased)*
Witness, *James Jones*
Registered by *Thomas Johnson*, Deputy Registrar
At *Melbourne, on the 3rd of August*, 1853.

Original Certificate of Death.
(SCHEDULE B.)

District, *Bourke.* No. in Register, 1.
Name, *Jane Smith*
Rank or Profession, *Wife of John Smith*
Sex, *Female*
Age, 57 *years*
Died on the 1st *of August*, 1853, *at Bourke-street, Melbourne*
Cause of Death, *Hepatitis*, as certified by *Edward Jones, M.D.*
Who last saw Deceased *on 31st of July*, 1853
Burial Place, *New Cemetery, Melbourne*, as Certified by *George Thompson, Undertaker*
Born at *Scarborough*, lived in the Colony of *Victoria since the 10th of July*, 1852
Parents' Names and Rank or Profession } *Frederick Long, Boatman* / *Emma Binns, maiden name*
Married *at Scarborough, on the 6th of July*, 1825
Issue, *Peter, born* 1826, *George*, 1827, *Jane*, 1829, *Thomas*, 1831, *Mary*, 1833, *Henry*, 1835, *David*, 1838, *all living; John born*, 1844, *and died* 1845
Informant, *John Smith (husband of deceased)*
Witness, *James Jones*
Registered *on the 3rd of August*, 1853
By Thomas Johnson, Deputy Registrar, Melbourne.

Books of Certificates are also provided for the Clergy of all Denominations, but it is not a matter of obligation to use them, or to furnish them gratis. (16 Vic., No. 26, Sec. 35.) The following is the form :—

COUNTERPART OF
Original Certificate of Marriage.
EXTRACTED FROM SCHEDULE C.

District, *Bourke* No. in Register, 5
On *2nd February*, 1853, *at St. James's Church, Melbourne*
Marriage, *by License*, was solemnized between us according to the *Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England*
Signature, *John Green*

DESCRIPTION:
- Residence { Present, *Collins-street, Melbourne* / Usual, *Kilmore*
- Age, 32
- Rank or Profession, *Carpenter*
- Condition, *Widower*
- If widower { Former wife } Deceased in 1850, *1st June*
  Children by { Living, 3 / Dead, 1
- Birth Place, *Liverpool*
- Parents' Names and Rank or Profession } *William Green, Carpenter* / *Mary Jones, maiden name*

Signature, *Mary Dunn*

DESCRIPTION:
- Residence { Present, *Bourke-street, Melbourne* / Usual, *ditto ditto*
- Age, 28
- Rank or Profession, *Dressmaker*
- Condition, *Spinster*
- If widow { Former Husband } First deceased in
  Children by { Living, / Dead,
- Birth Place, *Dedham, Essex*
- Parents' Names and Rank or Profession { *Edward Dunn, Grocer* / *Jane Smith, maiden name, Schoolmistress*

Witnesses { *James Johnson* / *Sarah Adams*
Officiating Minister, *James Harvey.*

SPECIMEN FORM OF
Original Certificate of Marriage.
EXTRACTED FROM SCHEDULE C, AND GIVEN TO THE BRIDE.

District, *Bourke* No. in Register, 5
On *2nd February*, 1853, at *St. James's Church, Melbourne*
Marriage, *by License*, was solemnized between us according to *the. Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England*
Signature, *John Green*

DESCRIPTION:
- Residence { Present, *Collins-street, Melbourne* / Usual, *Kilmore*
- Age, 32
- Rank or Profession, *Carpenter*
- Condition, *Widower*
- If Widower { Former wife } Deceased in 1850, *1st June*
  Children by *her*
  Living, 3. Dead, 1
- Birth Place, *Liverpool*
- Parents' Names and Rank or Profession } Father, *Wm. Green, Carpenter* / Mother, *Mary Jones, maiden name*

Signature, *Mary Dunn*

DESCRIPTION:
- Residence { Present, *Bourke-street, Melbourne* / Usual *ditto ditto*
- Age, 28
- Rank or Profession, *Dressmaker*
- Condition, *Spinster*
- If widow { Former husband } First deceased in { Children by Living, / Dead,
- Birth Place, *Dedham, Essex*
- Parents' Names and Rank or Profession } Father, *Edw. Dunn, Grocer* / Mother, *Jane Smith, maiden name., Schoolmistress*

Witnesses { *James Johnson* / *Sarah Adams* } Officiating Minister *James Harvey*

These are all in accordance with the recommendation of the Registration Committee of the Statistical Society of London. England has nothing so complete, nor has any other country that I am aware of. Victoria has therefore the honor of being the first to work out so uniform and elaborate a system; and hence the Mother Country may learn something in the practice of the youngest of its Colonies. Every quarter, in the months of January, April, July, and October, the Clergy of all Denominations, and the Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony are required to send in one of each of the duplicate sheets containing the registrations that they may have made in the preceding three months. When a birth, or death, or marriage is registered, the particulars are entered on two different sheets, and the Registrar and the party or parties interested sign both sheets. One of these sheets is retained by the Clergyman or Registrar, and the other one, also signed, and *literally* agreeing with the former, is sent to the Registrar General at the beforementioned periodical intervals. On the arrival of these sheets at the Registrar General's office they have to be read over word by word to see,—1st. That there are no scratchings out. 2nd. That the various dates agree. 3rd. That the names of parties and their parents are spelled in accordance with each other. 4th. That there are no important omissions, of age, &c. 5th. That the entries are consecutive and duly numbered, and many other minutiæ which, though apparently trifles, tend to perfection; and "perfection," especially in registration, is, in the words of the sculptor of old, "no trifle." In the first quarter there were several hundred points that I felt it necessary to write about to the various Registrars; and the present Returns prove that the pains bestowed in the shape of instructions were not in vain.

The following are the results of the first quarter's registration of deaths under the new system; and some very instructive and important features are observable. It would be premature, however, to attempt to develop any law of mortality until the existing living population is ascertained by taking a new and accurate census; a measure, I trust, that will be ere long accomplished.

DEATHS of MALES Registered in Melbourne and Suburbs under the Act of Legislative Council, 16 Victoria, No. 26, from July 1st to September 30th, 1853. Nosologically arranged, with Ages.

	DISEASES.		0	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 yrs.	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	?	Total of all Ages.	
Zymotic Diseases.	Class 1. *Diseases commonly regarded as Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic.*	Scarlatina and Measles	1	..	2	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	97
		Hooping Cough, Croup, and Influenza	3	2	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
		Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Thrush	5	2	1	2	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	6	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	
		Typhus, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers	1	..	2	..	3	6	..	2	4	11	9	10	2	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	
		Erysipelas and Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Class 2. *Diseases of variable or uncertain seat, or general affections which may attack any part of the system.*	Atrophy, Debility	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	37
		Inflammation, Abscess, Mortification	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
		Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	
		Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Sporadic Diseases.	Class 3. *Of Nervous System.*	Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	16	62
		Convulsions, Tetanus, Epilepsy	10	..	5	2	1	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
		Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	
		Inflammation of the Brain, Water in the Head, &c.	2	1	1	2	1	7	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
	Class 4. *Of Respiratory System.*	Affections of Air Tubes, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, &c.	2	4	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	92
		Pneumonia, &c., commonly called Inflammation of the Lungs	11	4	2	..	..	17	3	1	..	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	
		Phthisis, or Tubercular Consumption	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	8	6	6	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
		Hydrothorax, or Water in Chest	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Class 5. *Of Organs of Circulation.*	Diseases of Heart, Aneurism, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	9
	Class 6. *Of Digestive Organs.*	Inflammatory Affections of Stomach and Bowels, as Enteritis, Gastritis, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	19
		Hernia, Colic, and Intus-susception	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Jaundice, Disease of Liver, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Teething, Worms and Tabes Mesenterica	3	1	2	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
	Class 7. *Of Urinary Organs.*	Stricture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Class 11. *Old Age.*	Senile and premature decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Class 12. *External Causes.*	Injuries, Intemperance, Asphyxia, &c.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	8	4	4	2	6	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	43	43
	Causes not specified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6
	DEATHS OF MALES from all Causes		66	16	17	10	7	116	13	7	10	35	30	42	18	23	13	21	6	7	4	2	..	..	1	20	368	368

During the first Quarter of the new system of Registration, there have been registered in Melbourne and Suburbs 625 deaths.—Of these 368 were Males and 257 Females.

Of the 368 males, 116 or nearly a third were children under five years of age. The chief cause of death among male infants was Atrophy or Debility, being 18 per cent of the total deaths under five years, and all occurred within a few weeks after birth.

The next in order of fatality was Convulsions, being 15·5 per cent; the next Pneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs, being 14·6 per cent; and then followed Dysentery, 8·6 per cent; Hooping Cough and Croup, 6·9 per cent; Brain Disease 6·0 per cent; Bronchitis, &c., 6 per cent; Typhus Fever, &c., 5 per cent; Teething and Tabes, 5 per cent; Scarlatina, 4·3 per cent; and Gastritis and Enteritis, 1·7 per cent.

Of the 252 male deaths registered above five years of age, 26·58 per cent have resulted from Zymotic or Epidemic Diseases (Class 1); 25·39 per cent from affections of the Respiratory Organs (Class 4); 16·66 per cent from Injuries, Intemperance, &c. (Class 12); 14·68 per cent from Diseases of Nervous System including Delirium Tremens (Class 3); 3·57 per cent of Heart Disease (Class 5); and 3·57 per cent from diseases of the Digestive Organs (Class 6).

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 24th October, 1853.

W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

DEATHS of FEMALES Registered in Melbourne and Suburbs under the Act of Legislative Council, 16 Victoria, No. 26, from July 1st to September 30th, 1853. Nosologically arranged, with Ages.

	DISEASES.		0	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 yrs.	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	1	Total of all Ages.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Class 1. *Diseases commonly regarded as Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic.*	Scarlatina	..	1	7	6	3	17	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
		Hooping Cough, Croup, &c.	3	1	3	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	87
		Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Thrush	4	5	2	1	..	12	..	..	..	3	5	3	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
		Typhus and Remittent Fevers	1	1	1	2	4	9	2	2	3	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	
	Class 2. *Diseases of variable or uncertain seat, or general affections which may attack any part of the system.*	Scrofula, Atrophy, Debility	19	1	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
		Inflammation, Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	36
		Cancer, Sea Scurvy	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Sudden Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Apoplexy, Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
	Class 3. *Of Nervous System.*	Convulsions, Epilepsy	4	3	1	..	..	8	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	31
		Inflammation of the Brain, Water in Head, &c.	2	3	3	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
	Class 4. *Of Respiratory System.*	Affections of Air Tubes, as Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis	..	2	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	60
		Pneumonia, &c., commonly called Inflammation of the Lungs	6	1	3	..	..	10	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
		Phthisis, or Tubercular Consumption	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
		Hydrothorax, or Water in the Chest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Class 5. *Of Organs of Circulation.*	Diseases of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Class 6. *Of Digestive Organs.*	Inflammatory Affections of Stomach and Bowels, as Enteritis, &c.	5	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	22
		Colic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Jaundice, Disease of Liver, &c.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
		Teething, Tabes Mesenterica, &c.	2	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
		Ascites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Class 8. *Of Generative Organs.*	Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
	Class 9. *Of Locomotive Organs.*	Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Class 11. *Old Age.*	Senile and premature decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Class 12. *External Causes.*	Injuries, Intemperance, Poisoning	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7
	Causes not specified		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	DEATHS OF FEMALES from all Causes		50	22	22	12	11	117	17	7	12	19	27	17	20	8	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	257	257

Of the 257 registered female deaths, 117, or 45·5 per cent were children under five years of age. It will be seen above, that the male deaths among children at that age amounted to 116, an approximation of numbers remarkably close. The following per centages of female children, on being compared with those for male children in the above table, will shew the different degrees of fatal force in the diseases that affect infants of both sexes respectively.

The first, as in the case of males, is Atrophy, or Debility, being 17·9 per cent of the total deaths under five years of age. The next chief agent of destruction is Scarlatina, being 14·5 per cent. Among males it was 4·3 per cent only. The third on the list is Dysentery, &c., being 10·25 per cent. Then follow Pneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs 8·5 per cent; Typhus Fever, &c., 7·69 per cent; Convulsions 6·8 per cent, and Disease of Brain, &c., the same. Teething and Tabes 5·98 per cent; Croup and Hooping Cough 5·98 per cent; Gastritis and Enteritis 5·1 per cent; Bronchitis 2·5 per cent; and Dropsy and Jaundice 1·7 per cent.

Of the 140 female deaths registered above five years of age, 32 per cent have resulted from Respiratory Affections (Class 4); 30 per cent from Zymotic or Epidemic Diseases (Class 1); 10 per cent from Affections of the Nervous System, without a single instance of Delirium Tremens (Class 5); 5 per cent from Affections of the Digestive Organs (Class 6); 4·28 per cent from Injuries, Intemperance, &c. (Class 12); and but two cases of Heart Disease (Class 5).

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 24th October, 1853.

W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

The number of Births registered in Melbourne and the suburbs was 367.
The Marriages are as follow :—

MARRIAGES Registered throughout the Colony during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1853.*

MALES.

	Under 20	Under 21	21 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	60 and upw.	Uncertain, but not Minors.	
Church of England ...	3	5	75 8	106 13	63 10	21 4	14 4	7 2	1	1	54 10	350 51
Church of Scotland ...	...	...	25 2	43 3	22 7	7 1	3	2	...	...	3	105 13
Rom. Catholic Church	...	2 1	19 3	29 3	17 7	6 1	4 1	1	2	...	3 2	83 18
Independent Church...	...	...	13 1	14 1	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	39 2
Free Presbyterian Church	...	...	3	13 1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1 1	22 2
Wesleyan Church	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lutheran Church	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
United Presbyterian Church	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Association, Methodist	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	3	7	142	212	116	39	26	10	3	1	61	620
Signed with marks ..	...	1	14	21	24	6	5	2	...	...	13	86

Number per cent signing with marks, 13·87.
Youngest married aged 19; eldest, 63.
63 Widowers married.

FEMALES.

	Under 20	Under 21	21 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	60 and upw.	Uncertain, but not Minors.	
Church of England ...	61 17	14 1	120 31	66 10	27 11	9 3	5 2	2	1 1	...	45 11	350 87
Church of Scotland ...	16 4	5 2	45 12	24 7	7 1	2	1 1	...	...	...	5 2	105 29
Rom. Catholic Church	9 2	7 4	41 19	14 3	4 2	1	4 3	...	...	...	3 2	83 35
Independent Church...	2	3	17 1	14 2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	39 3
Free Presbyterian Church	2 1	2 1	11 2	3 1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1 1	22 6
Wesleyan Church	1	...	6	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1
Lutheran Church	2 1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1
United Presbyterian Church	...	...	1	...	1	1	1 1	1 1	...	...	...	5 2
Association, Methodist	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	94	31	242	123	42	19	11	3	1	...	54	620
Signed with marks ..	25	8	65	24	14	3	7	1	1	...	16	164

Number per cent signing with marks, 26·467.
Youngest married aged 14; eldest, 52.
68 Widows married.

NOTE.—The small figures indicate the number who signed with marks.

* The registers of five marriages in the Wesleyan Church were not sent in till after this Table was compiled.

TABLE, shewing the relation of AGE between the Sexes of the parties MARRIED during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1853.

	Older by						Equals in Age.	Age not given.
	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	10 to 15 Years.	15 to 20 Years.	20 to 25 Years.	25 to 30 Years.		
MALES than Females.....	159	173	63	18	9	...		
FEMALES than Males.....	52	19	1	1	...	1		
TOTAL.....	211	192	64	19	9	1	60	64

MARRIAGES of WIDOWERS, shewing relative AGES.

	Older by						Equals in Age.	Age not given.
	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	10 to 15 Years.	15 to 20 Years.	20 to 25 Years.	25 to 30 Years.		
MALES than Females.....	8	15	13	6	7	...		
FEMALES than MALES	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	4

MARRIAGES of WIDOWS, shewing relative AGES.

	Older by						Equals in Age.	Age not given.
	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	10 to 15 Years.	15 to 20 Years.	20 to 25 Years.	25 to 30 Years.		
MALES than Females	14	11	5	2	1	...		
FEMALES than Males	16	7	...	1	...	...	6	5

The following is a copy of the letter of instructions forwarded to the Clergy:

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 30th June, 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor to draw your attention to the Act of Legislative Council, 16th Victoria, No. 26, relative to the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the Colony of Victoria, and to state that the various books and forms intended for your use are now ready, and will be furnished you on application.

2. It being important that you should possess a full knowledge of the respective clauses of the Act affecting the Clergy of all denominations, I have, for your convenient reference, caused them to be printed on the other side with the different forms of Schedules; and also for your further guidance have added specimen forms of "*Schedule* C," and "*Original Certificate*," duly filled up.

3. You will doubtless find some little points of difficulty incident to commencement, which time only can render easy; but should there be any matter wherein I can afford you assistance, do not hesitate to inform me of it, when prompt attention shall be paid to your communication. Nothing will tend more to produce the large social benefits the new system of Registration is intended to confer than an intelligent mutual co-operation between all engaged in its working.

I have the honor to be, Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

P.S.—All letters and packets, on Registration business only, and sent in covers open at the sides, addressed to the REGISTRAR GENERAL, pass through the Post Office *free of charge*.

DUTIES OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS.

(Under Act of Council, 16 Victoria, No. 26.)

Births.

It is enacted, That (Sec. xiii.) if any child born in the Colony, whose birth shall have been duly registered shall, within twelve calendar months next after it shall have been so registered, have any other Name given to it in baptism, a Certificate according to the form in the Act marked D, signed by the Minister who shall have performed the Rite, is required to be given by such Minister immediately after the Baptism.

Marriages.

That (Sec. xx.) immediately after a Marriage solemnized by any Officiating Minister, he shall register, or cause to be registered, in Duplicate, in two of the Marriage Register Books or Forms, the several particulars relating to that Marriage according to the form in the Act marked C, and such entry shall be signed by the Officiating Minister and by the parties married, and by two Witnesses, and the entries shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of each book, and the number of the place of entry in each Duplicate Marriage Register Book or Form shall be the same.

That (Sec. xxi.) One Copy of such Marriage Register Book or Form, so filled up, shall be delivered to the Registrar General in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the other Copy thereof shall be kept by the Minister Officiating by whom the Marriage was solemnized.

That (Sec. xxvi.) Ministers are authorized to ask of any person married or about to be married, the several particulars required to be registered touching such Marriage.

That (Sec. xxviii.) a Penalty not exceeding £20 is incurred for refusing to register any Marriage solemnized by such Officiating Minister, or for carelessly losing, or injuring any Register Book or Form or Certified Copy thereof, or for not forwarding a Copy of all Marriages solemnized by him, as required, to the Registrar General.

That (Sec. xxxv.) nothing in the Act shall affect right to receive the Fees usually paid for the performance or Registration of any Baptism, Burial, or Marriage.

Deaths.

N.B.—(By Sections xvi. and xvii.) On the burial of any party, the Undertaker or other person in charge of the funeral, shall produce to the Officiating Minister a Certificate of Registration (marked E or F) from the Deputy Registrar, Coroner, or Justice of the Peace of the District; and after the funeral, such Undertaker or other person, under a penalty for neglect, will have to furnish the Deputy Registrar with a Certificate of Burial marked G, which should, when practicable, be *countersigned by the Minister officiating at the Burial.* [See Forms D, E, F, and G, page 131.]

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Medical Profession, who have generally most cordially co-operated in carrying out the system:

NOSOLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 2nd September, 1853.

Sir,

By instructions received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I beg to invite your attention, as a member of the Medical Profession, to the accompanying Nosological Table, which is intended to assist in furnishing, as completely as possible, the Returns required by the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages (16 Vic., No. 26), assented to on the 18th January last, and which took effect on the 31st March last.

The system of nomenclature adopted is that employed in England, and is peculiarly fitted for Statistical purposes. By its use, when furnishing "Certificates of cause of death and duration of last illness," Medical men secure a degree of unity and precision, highly desirable and necessary to ensure accuracy of construction in the formation of Tables of sickness and mortality in various diseases. They may also employ it with advantage in their own private records of the cases that come under their treatment.

It is hardly necessary to dilate upon the advantages of Statistical data to Medical Science, in order to induce the profession to co-operate with the Government Statist in arriving at the laws of health and disease. In all parts of the world the progress of Vital Statistics has received most valuable aid from the carefully kept lists of observations made by scientific Medical men; and there is no reason whatever to believe that those in Victoria will prove themselves less zealous in the cause of Statistical science than their brethren have proved in every other part of the globe.

Your kind co-operation is therefore solicited.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

P.S.—Forms of Certificate of "Cause of Death and duration of last illness," are sent for your use to the Deputy Registrar of the District in which you reside.

[Here followed a Nosological Table.—See "*Statistical Nosology*," page 137.]

The following is a specimen of the Information paper required from the Coroners:

INFORMATION.

To the Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of .

Pursuant to the Act of Legislative Council, 16th Victoria, No. 26, intituled, "*An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the Colony of Victoria,*" I hereby inform you that at an Inquest held by me the day of 185 , in the of on the Body of then and there lying dead, the Jury found as follows:—

Time and Place of Death.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.

Witness my hand, this day of 185 .

Coroner.

REMARKS BY THE CORONER,

(who will please to state if deceased was known by any relations or friends; if married or single; how long in the Colony; and any other matter of detail that may be valuable to record.)

The following is a copy of the Book of Instructions to the Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony:

[*Perfect acquaintance with, and strict adherence to, the following Instructions is imperative on the Deputy Registrars.*]

Instructions to the Deputy Registrars,

Appointed under the Act of Legislative Council 16th Victoria, No. 26,

FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

By Sec. vii. of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the Colony of Victoria, assented to on the 18th of January, 1853, you are authorised and required to inform yourself carefully of every Birth, Death, and Marriage that shall happen within your District after the 31st day of March, 1853, and to learn and register the necessary

particulars as soon after the event as conveniently can be done, without fee or reward, in *duplicate*, in the books and forms furnished you by the Registrar General for that purpose; such particulars are contained in the Books A, B, and C, containing the Forms for entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and such entries must be made in numerical order, from the beginning to the end of the books.

II. Every entry should be made and completed at one and the same time, on the information of persons qualified by law, who are required to sign their names in the Register Books in the presence of the Deputy Registrar. For by Sec. xviii. it is declared, "That no Register or Certificate of Births or Deaths, according to the Act, shall be given in evidence which shall not be signed or attested by some person professing to be the informant to the Chief or Deputy Registrar." And such informant must sign within thirty days after the time that information is required to be given.

Should you suspect any informant of deception, you should take care to let the party know that by Sec. xxvii. of the Act, whoever gives false information is subject to the same pains and penalties as if guilty of perjury.

For penalties for not duly registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and for losing or injuring, destroying or falsifying, Register Books, see Sections xxviii. and xxix. of the Act.

III. No erasure may be made on any account whatever, and no entry may be cancelled. Any fault must be left as made, and a correct entry inserted according to provisions made in Sec. xxx. of the Act.

Births and Deaths.

IV. In Sec viii. and ix. of the Act you will see that (under a penalty for neglect) the parents of a child born, or the occupier of the house wherein any birth or death may happen, shall, in the case of the birth of a child, within *sixty* days next after the birth; and in case of death, within *fifteen* days after the event, give notice of such birth or death to the Deputy Registrar of the District. The duties of Constables, Coroners, and Justices of the Peace, as to new born children or dead bodies found exposed, are likewise given in Sec. viii.

V. It will not be lawful to register any child after the expiration of *sixty* days from the date of its birth, except under certain provisions made in Sec. xi. of the said Act.

VI. By Sec. xii. it is declared that after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the birth it will not be lawful to register the birth of a child at all; and a penalty is imposed for so doing, except in the case of a child born at sea, for which circumstance special provision is made.

VII. But by Sec. xiii. of the Act, it is provided, that "If any child born in the Colony, whose birth shall have been duly registered, shall within twelve calendar months next after it shall have been so registered, have any name given to it in baptism, or in the presence of any Deputy Registrar, the parent or guardian of such child, or other person procuring such name to be given, shall within thirty days next after such baptism, or the giving of such name, procure and deliver to the Deputy Registrar, in whose custody the Register of the Birth of the child may then happen to be, a Certificate," according to the form appended to the Act, marked Schedule D. This Certificate the Minister, or Deputy Registrar who signs it, is required to deliver immediately after the baptism, or immediately after the name has been given, "And the Deputy Registrar, upon receipt of such Certificate, shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith register therein, that the child was baptized by such name, or had such name given to it in his presence, and the Deputy Registrar shall thereupon certify upon the said Certificate the original entry so made, provided that nothing in the preceding sections, relative to the registration of births, contained, shall be taken to extend to any child born within the Colony of Victoria, or any of the Australian Colonies, or at sea, at any time within the space of twelve months previous to the commencement of this Act; but it shall be lawful for the parent or guardian of any such child to cause his birth to be registered within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, under the same provisions as are hereby attached to the registration of the birth of children born within the said Colony of Victoria subsequently to the commencement of this Act."

VIII. By Sec. xiv. every person present at the death of another, or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death may have happened, is required to give to the Deputy Registrar the particulars needed by him, within sixty days next after the day of such

death. The duties of Juries and Magistrates relative to Inquests or Enquiries regarding dead bodies are likewise specified in this section.

IX. As soon as the Deputy Registrar has registered a death, he should deliver, without fee or reward, a Certificate, according to the form appended to the Act, marked Schedule E, to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral.

X. In the case of Inquests or Magisterial Enquiries, Coroners or Magistrates may order a body to be buried before Registry of Death, provided a Certificate, according to the form appended to the Act, marked Schedule F, be given in writing to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral.

The penalty that may be imposed on any person burying or otherwise disposing of any dead body, without such Certificate, and who shall not, within one month, give notice thereof to the Chief or Deputy Registrar, is any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

XI. By Sec. xvii. it is enacted, that every undertaker, or other person who shall bury or otherwise dispose of any dead body, shall forthwith cause to be transmitted to the Chief Registrar or the Deputy Registrar of the District where such burial shall be held, a Certificate thereof, in the form appended to the Act, marked Schedule G. This must be countersigned by the Minister officiating at such burial, or by two respectable witnesses being householders; and every such burial shall be registered with the registry of the death of such person, and every undertaker or other person who shall have buried or otherwise disposed of any dead body, and shall omit to cause such Certificate to be transmitted as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

XII. By Sec. xix. the Deputy Registrar is required, at all reasonable times, to allow searches to be made of any Register Book in his keeping, and shall give a copy certified under his hand of any entry or entries, on payment of the fees appointed, as follows:—

	s.	d.
For every Search	2	6
For every Certificate	5	0

The forms of Certificate to be given are to be filled up in the "*Original Certificate Books*," sent herewith. These forms should be given at the time of Registration of Birth, Death, or Marriage; and all other Certificates should be *but certified copies*, the others being recognized as ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES.

You are to remember that all Certificates or certified copies are, by Sec. xxv., to be received as *prima facie* evidence in any Court of Justice of the Colony. *But no entry of the registry of any death can be received as evidence of the fact of such death, unless there shall also be an entry of the register of burial.*

MARRIAGES.

XIII. The Deputy Registrar is required, by Sec. xx. of the Act, to register, in duplicate, all particulars for which spaces are left in the columns of Book C, and this in every instance must be signed by him as well as by the parties married, and also by two witnesses, all the signatures being made at the same time, by all the parties, in the presence of each other. And by Sec. xxi. the duplicate copy of such Register Book must be sent in the months of January, April, July, and October, to the Registrar General.

XIV. You are required to make accurate Indexes for each of the Books, A, B, and C.

XV. You are required to keep a list of all fees, and to send an account, with balance of cash, to the Registrar General by the end of January, April, July, and October, in each year, when you forward the certified copies of all your Register Books for Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

XVI. For obtaining the Registration of any Building, as a place for Public Worship, the applicant must deliver to you a Certificate, signed in duplicate, by forty householders at the least, stating that such building has been used by them during six months, as their usual place of worship, and that they are desirous that such place should be registered as aforesaid, each of which Certificates shall be countersigned by the Minister officiating,

proprietor or trustee, by whom the same shall be delivered, and you will then send both Certificates to the Registrar General, who will register such building accordingly, in a book to be kept for that purpose, &c. (See Sec. xxxvii.)

XVII. By Sec. xxxi. it is enacted, that all letters and packets relating exclusively to Registration shall be free of postage, provided that all such letters and packets be in covers open at the sides, and addressed as follows:—

"On Her Majesty's Service.
"To the Registrar General (or Deputy Registrar),
"Melbourne."
(*Or elsewhere, as the case may be.*)

But any person that may send, or cause to be sent, under any such cover, "any letter, paper, or writing, or any enclosure other than shall relate exclusively to the execution of the said Act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, and be dismissed from his office."

The above are the chief points of the Act requiring your attention, but you should inform yourself fully of its contents. To enable you to do so a copy is sent herewith, and an early and attentive perusal of it is enjoined. Any part that you wish to have further explained or illustrated will be attended to on your making application to that effect.

You will make every entry under a feeling of the responsibility of your office, taking care that every name given is properly spelled; that the ink used is that supplied you for the special purpose of registration; that the writing is very clear and distinct, without flourish of any kind, assuming as much as possible a printing style; that each letter is well defined, taking particular care to distinguish between *e* and *i*, *n* and *u*, and *t* and *l*. A very little attention is needed at the time of entry, while carelessness on these points is apt to lead to much correspondence and loss of labor and time both to the Registrar General and those of his department, as well as to the Deputy Registrar himself. Besides this, very serious consequences are apt to result in relation to property, as Register Books, or certified copies therefrom, are legal evidence.

You must never part with the custody of the Register Books, except to the Registrar General or to his order, and never make an entry *except in the presence of your informant, who must attest the entry at the time, and your signature must also be affixed at the same time and in the presence of the informant so signing.*

On registering twins, particular enquiries should be made to distinguish which is the elder.

When a mother has been twice married, her former name must be carefully entered.

You are to keep all your Register Books, Certificates, and other Registration Documents, in the fire-proof receptacle that will in due course be provided for you, which should be kept in a dry place and free from danger of fire. None but yourself should have access to it.

Your Name and Office should be conspicuously placed on the outside of your house or office, which must be situated in your District, and the hours of attendance for the public should be legibly exhibited.

Particular care is needed so that the Places of Birth or Death are accurately recorded, and that the ages and professions of those who die are duly registered. And every effort should be made to impress upon persons giving information of deaths, the importance of providing a Certificate of the *cause of death in the handwriting of the Medical Man who attended the deceased in his or her last illness, with a statement of the duration of such last illness, ending in death*; and to aid the medical profession to act upon a uniform system of nomenclature, you will please to supply every Medical Man in your District with one of the accompanying printed "Nosological Tables."

Further, you will please to observe that you will have to send to me by the end of each of the months of January, April, July, and October, a correct duplicate Copy of all the Entries in the Register Books kept by you, and which you have registered during the three calendar months next preceding such Quarter Day; and great care must be taken that your Duplicates are in *every point exact and literal transcripts* of the *original entries*, exhibiting faithfully even such informalities, omissions or mistakes, as may appear therein, and on *no account* must *any attempt be made to rectify imperfections by deviating from the original.*

In preparing Indexes I would advise you, in the first place, to make a fair copy of all the names of the persons whose Births, Marriages, or Deaths, may have been entered, together with the number of the entry in the Register Book, on sheets of foolscap or

letter paper, writing on one side only, giving each name and number a line, making the lines about one inch apart. Then, when you have copied the whole book, take a pair of scissors and cut the names separate from each other; and sort out the names alphabetically, not putting merely all A's, B's, C's, &c., together, but making the sequence to proceed even to the final letter of every Christian and Surname. You must be very correct and particular in doing this; and when done, your should copy the names and numbers, in good plain handwriting, on sheets of foolscap, so as to be ready for reference.

Should there be any other point of practice which does not seem clear to you, do not hesitate to communicate the fact without delay; and a reply shall be sent you as promptly as possible. For let us always remember while working out this system of Registration together, that nothing will tend more to produce the large social benefits which the measure is intended to confer, than a cordial, hearty, and mutual co-operation between the Chief and Deputy Registrars.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne.

[Schedules A, B, and C, as in pages 119, 120.]

SCHEDULE D.

I (A. B.) Minister of or Deputy Registrar of do hereby certify that I have this day baptized by the name of Thomas (*or that the name of Thomas hath this day been given to*) a male child produced to me by Edward Jones, as the son of Edward Jones and Rebecca Jones, and declared by the said Edward Jones to have been born at on the day of 185 .

Witness my hand this day of 185 .

A. B. Minister,
or,
C. D. Deputy Registrar.

SCHEDULE E.

I (A. B.) Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of do hereby certify that the death of "*Robert Taylor*" was duly registered by me, on the day of 185 .

Witness my hand this day of 185 .

(Signed) A. B., Deputy Registrar.

SCHEDULE F.

I (A. B.) Coroner for the District of (*or Justice of the Peace of*) do hereby order the burial of the body now shewn to the Inquest Jury (*or to me*) as the body of Thomas Jones.

Witness my hand this day of 185 .

A. B. Coroner,
or,
J. P. (*as the case may be.*)

SCHEDULE G.

I (A. B.) of Undertaker, do hereby certify that the body of "*Robert Taylor*" was, on the day of 185 , duly buried at in my presence.

Witness our hands this day of 185 .

A. B. Undertaker.
G. H. Minister.
or,
C. D. Householder.
E. F. Householder.

An abstract of the Registration Act will be found at page 70. I am of opinion that many of its clauses might be modified with advantage, but it would be inexpedient to attempt to make any alteration until experience shall have shewn the full extent to which any change might prove beneficial.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, 30th June, 1853.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SEA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the Act of Legislative Council, 16 Victoria, No. 26, it is enacted, that for

BIRTHS,

(Sec. 10.) "The Master or Officer of any vessel trading to any Port of the Colony of Victoria shall, if any Child be born at sea on board such vessel, forthwith make a minute of the particulars required to be registered, so far as the same shall be known, and the name of the vessel; and shall, on arrival in any Port of the Colony, or by sooner opportunity, send a Certificate through the Post Office to the Registrar General, who shall file the same, and enter a Copy thereof in the Marine Register Book;" and that for

DEATHS,

(Sec. 15.) "If any of Her Majesty's subjects shall die at sea on board of any British or Colonial vessel trading regularly to any Port in this Colony, the Master or Officer in command shall make a minute of the particulars required to be registered, and the name of the vessel wherein the death took place; and shall, on the arrival of the vessel in any such Port, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a Certificate of such minute through the Post Office to the Registrar General, who shall file the same, and enter a Copy thereof under his hand in the Marine Register Book."

On the other side will be found Specimen Forms filled up for the guidance of Masters and Officers in charge of vessels.

Blank Forms will be delivered by the IMMIGRATION OFFICER boarding each vessel.

It is hoped that Captains and Masters will cheerfully co-operate in this most important measure, so as to ensure a complete record of Births and Deaths. Every information will be promptly furnished on application to the REGISTRAR GENERAL; to whom all packets and letters on Registration business pass through the Post Office free of charge.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Acting Registrar General.

Marine Register of Births.

1853. SCHEDULE A.

BIRTHS on board the *Ship Marco Polo*, sailed from *the Port of Liverpool* on the *Nineteenth* day of *March*, 1853, and arrived at *Hobson's Bay*, on the *Tenth* day of *June*, 1853. } Registered by Captain or Officer in Charge. } *CHARLES THOMSON, Captain.*

No.	CHILD. When Born, and latitude and longitude.	CHILD. Name.	CHILD. Sex.	PARENTS. Father. (1) Name and Surname, Rank or Profession of the Father, (2) Age, and (3) Birth-place.	PARENTS. Father. (1) When and where Married, (2) Issue, living and deceased.	PARENTS. Mother. (1) Name and Maiden Surname of Mother, (2) Age, and (3) Birth-place.	INFORMANTS. Signature, Description, and former Residence of Informants.	REGISTRATION. When Registered and where.	REGISTRATION. Signature of the Captain or Master.	REGISTRATION. Name if added after Registration of Birth.	WITNESSES. (1) Accoucheur by whom Certified, and (2) Signatures of Witnesses.
1	Twenty-seventh April, 1853. 25 N. latitude. 27 W. longitude.	Frederick Charles.	Boy.	(1) Alfred Vaughan, Solicitor, (2) 37. (3) Ash, next Sandwich, Kent.	Twenty-third June, 1848. Canterbury. (2) Charlotte, 3, George, 1, Both living.	(1) Elizabeth Ann, formerly Beaumont, late Scott. (2) 32. (3) Ashford, Kent.	Alfred Vaughan, Father. Dover, Kent.	Thirtieth April, 1853, on board the ship *Marco Polo*.	Charles Thomson, Captain.	.. .. ..	(1) Alexander Hamilton, Surgeon.

NOTE.—The names of the persons and localities are changed, but otherwise the above is a correct copy.

Marine Register of Deaths.

1853. SCHEDULE B.

DEATHS on board the *Barque Constantine*, sailed from *the Port of Liverpool*, on the *Seventeenth* day of *January*, 1853, and arrived at *Hobson's Bay*, on the *Tenth* day of *May*, 1853. } Registered by Captain or Officer in Charge. } *DAVID APPLETON, Captain.*

No.	DESCRIPTION. When Died, and latitude and longitude.	DESCRIPTION. Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	DESCRIPTION. Sex and Age.	(1) Cause of Death, (2) Duration of last illness, (3) Medical Attendant by whom Certified, and (4) When he last saw deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	Signature, Description, and former Residence of Informant and Witness.	Signature of Captain or Master. Date and where Registered. (Latitude and longitude.)	BURIAL. When Buried.	BURIAL. Name and Religion of Minister, or Names of Witnesses of Burial.	Where Born.	If Deceased was Married. Where, and at what Age, and to whom.	If Deceased was Married. Issue in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
1	Twenty-third April, 1853. 34 S. latitude 10 E. longitude.	George Ashdown, Carpenter.	Male. 37 years.	(1) Typhus Fever. (2) 14 days. (3) Archibald Ogilvie. (4) Twenty-second April, 1853.	Henry Ashdown. Mary Ashdown. Wheelwright.	Margaret Ashdown, Widow of deceased. Bristol. Patrick McDougal, Seaman, Bristol.	David Appleton, Captain. Twenty-fourth April, 1853. Lat. Long.	Twenty-fourth April, 1853.	Augustus Bloomfield, Independent Minister. Jonas Carter, Ship Carpenter.	Bristol.	Bristol. Twenty-two years. Margaret Bennett.	Henry ....13 Margaret..11 Mary.....9 George .....3 Two dead—One Boy, one Girl.

NOTE.—The names of the persons and localities are changed, but otherwise the above is a correct copy.

It will be satisfactory to the inhabitants of this and the other Colonies to know that the Home Government is alive to the very great importance of adopting some measures, by means of which parties in Great Britain and Ireland may readily obtain certification of the birth, death, and marriage of those Colonists in whom they may be in any way interested. In the early part of 1853 the Right Honorable the Secretary of State (the Duke of Newcastle) sent a despatch calling for "assistance in devising a plan for the better preservation of the registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages in the Colonies, and at the same time for making a reference to them most convenient for persons residing in the United Kingdom." His Excellency Lieutenant Governor La Trobe referred it to me, and I had the honor of shewing to His Excellency's satisfaction, that so far as the future is concerned the Registrar General of Victoria would be enabled to furnish the public, at any moment, with an amount of information respecting any individual entered in his books, quite equal, if not superior, to that obtainable by any other registry system in the British dominions. A glance at the certificates A, B, and C, on pages 119 and 120 of this work will verify the statement here made.

With regard to the mode of obtaining these certificates, properly filled up and duly attested, nothing more would be required in this Colony than an official application, by letter or otherwise, to the Registrar General, Melbourne, and the payment of a fee to be fixed upon by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. But for persons resident out of and far from the Colony, two difficulties present themselves; the first is—In many thousands of instances very illiterate persons would have occasion to apply, and their application would, especially with common names, often prove misleading, if not utterly unintelligible; and should an error occur as to identity in transmitting the certificates home an interval of many months would be required for its rectification; and, secondly—difficulties would constantly arise respecting the transmission of fees.

To remedy these inconveniences, I respectfully suggested the opening of an Office in Somerset House or elsewhere in London, to serve as a "*Registry Corresponding Office for obtaining Certificates of Births, Deaths, and Marriages from all the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire.*" To this Office public applications might be made. The Official appointed to transmit such applications to Registrars and others having charge of Register Books in the Colonies would take care to obtain, as far as possible, from all applicants, the necessary particulars required for a successful search, and to receive the appointed fees, which he would account for at certain periods. He would then communicate with the various Chief Registrars in the Colonies through the quickest channels. On the arrival of his lists, each Chief Registrar or Registrar General would cause immediate search to be made, and see that the certificates were filled up, signed, and transmitted with equal promptitude to England. On their reaching home notice might be given to the public of the fact, and the documents issued. This, or a similar system would, I humbly submitted, afford advantages to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom which they would not be slow to appreciate. This proposition was sent by His Excellency in May last, I believe, and I look forward with much interest to the result.—W. H. A.

Registration Experience in England and Wales.

Remarks from Appendix to First and Fourth Reports of the Registrar General of England on the Returns of the Causes of Death in England and Wales, before the Medical Certificate Books were issued.

THE returns procured in the first year were, in England and Wales, on the whole, tolerably satisfactory; but, as might have been expected, some of the entries were incorrect; the information in many instances had not been furnished directly by medical men, and had been furnished in ill-defined words, such as *decline, fit, inflammation, visceral disease, cold, long illness.* Local terms were employed, which appear to denote different diseases in different parts of the country. In many cases where inquests were held, no attempt had been made to inquire into the direct cause of death.

It appeared therefore necessary to suggest, as far as was practicable, the use of a uniform intelligible nomenclature. The following remarks were made in the Appendix to the First Report; and a classification was adopted which has been followed in the subsequent Reports:—

"The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in bills of mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered, instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

"In order to render the register as correct as possible, it is desirable that the cause of death should be directly certified in every instance by the medical attendant, who might either leave the certificate with the informant, or give it, upon application, to the Registrar. When the medical attendant is the informant, he will of course sign the register, as directed by the Act.

"The duration of the fatal disease should be stated, when known, in hours, days, or years, which would supersede the words 'sudden,' 'acute,' 'chronic,' &c., and in the end furnish many highly important results.

"The tabular arrangement exhibits the greater number of the causes of death, under names which will be found convenient in practice, and sufficiently precise for statistical purposes. The common English name has always been adopted, in conformity with the opinion expressed above, except in a few obvious instances; but where no one English name existed, and where the disease is popularly expressed by periphrasis, the common medical term has been adopted. Pneumonia is used, for instance, and not inflammation of the lungs. The Latin or English synonym will render the tables intelligible, on the one hand, to foreigners, and on the other, to the general reader. If the causes of death were uniformly registered under the same names, and each cause of death designated by one word, it would increase the accuracy of the Abstract, and diminish the labour of framing it very considerably."

"Further experience confirmed these remarks; and it was deemed desirable to revise the nomenclature, and to make such alterations and additions as the rapid progress of medical science required.

"The statistical nosology contains all the more common diseases.

"The notes, it is believed, will clear up some of the obscurities which present themselves in the registration of complicated causes of death, and will tend to preserve uniformity and to prevent omissions. It is impossible to give directions to meet every case; but by examining the examples, and reflecting on the nature and the use of the information required, the informants can seldom be in much difficulty. It must be borne in mind that the column for the entry is little more than 'sufficient for the insertion of ten words;' for this reason, and to facilitate the labour of making the Abstracts, the cause of death should be always stated *in as few words as possible. When three or four causes have concurred in producing death, it will generally be sufficient to write them under each other without connecting verbs or particles.*

"The DURATION OF THE ILLNESS, or the time elapsing between the manifestation of unequivocal symptoms of the fatal disease and the death, should be registered thus:—

EXAMPLES.

Cholera, 2 days.	Apoplexy, 20 hours.	Burns from the cap taking fire, 25 days.

"Where *poison has been the cause of death, the time which elapses between its administration and death* should be carefully registered:—*

EXAMPLES.

Laudanum, (Suicide) 8 hours.	Oxalic Acid, (Suicide) 20 minutes.	Arsenic, (Murder) 30 hours.

* The quantity of the poison taken should also be stated, if it can possibly be ascertained.

Suggestions to Medical Practitioners respecting the mode of returning the Causes of Death.

(1.) State the causes of death in terms as precise and brief as possible; and use, if convenient, the names recommended in the Nosology, for the sake of uniformity.

(2.) Write the causes of death in the order of their appearance, and not in the presumed order of their importance.

(3.) The duration of primary and secondary diseases in these returns will always be considered to imply the time intervening between the first appearance of well-marked characteristic symptoms—and death. Small pox, scarlatina, erysipelas, typhus, and all febrile and inflammatory diseases should, however, be dated from the rigors and first symptoms, not from the later appearance of the eruptions, &c. The time in the certificate, opposite the primary disease, will therefore include the whole term of illness. Thus: "Scarlatina maligna, twenty-one days; purulent infiltration, seven days (p.m.)," implies that the earliest symptoms of scarlatina occurred twenty-one days before death, and that seven days before death purulent infiltration was observed. So, "Hooping cough, sixteen weeks; paralysis of the motor nerves, right side, four weeks; pneumonia, three weeks," is understood to mean that symptoms of the cough appeared sixteen weeks, of the paralysis four weeks, of the pneumonia three weeks before death. Confusion has been produced in some returns by inattention to this point.

No attempt should be made to guess the duration of the *latent* stages of diseases; but it will generally be possible to fix on a point of time near the access, when the patient had *no symptoms* of disease, and another when the symptoms were unequivocal: if the disease be dated from the middle point of the intervening time, the results will be sufficiently accurate. The duration should be stated in *minutes* or *hours*, when the disease is fatal in less than forty-eight hours; in days, in diseases of less than fifty days' duration; in weeks or years, for diseases of still longer duration. *Month* is an equivocal term as a *measure* of time; when used in the returns, it will be deemed the *twelfth* part of a year.

(4.) State, in fatal cases of small pox, measles, scarlatina, typhus, rheumatism, mania, delirium tremens, apoplexy, and the like diseases, whether it be the second, third, &c., attack, whether the patient has sustained more attacks than one. In ague, epilepsy, convulsive diseases, angina pectoris, syncope, and other maladies which occur in fits or paroxysms, date the illness from the first fit, and add the duration of the last fit; thus, *epilepsy, five years; last fit, six hours.*

(5.) Surgeons, in all cases of operations, should return (*a*) the primary disease or injury; (*b*) the operation; (*c*) the secondary diseases, such as erysipelas, purulent deposits, &c.; and should state also the time from the commencement of the primary disease, the time from the operation, and the time from the appearance of secondary disease, *reckoning in each instance to the death.*

(6.) It sometimes happens that the nature of the fatal disease cannot be discovered—even after a *post mortem* examination of all the organs—and still more frequently in the absence of an examination. *In such cases it is better to name one or more of the leading symptoms and peculiar appearances* than to assign a specific cause on imperfect, inadequate evidence. P.M. should be added when the causes of death have been verified by a *post mortem* inspection.

The *examples* from the certificates received are not all given as specimens of perfect returns of the causes of death, but as illustrations of the manner in which the facts are viewed in the present state of medical knowledge.

NOTE.—In order to be in a position to return the causes of death accurately, medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to keep brief memoranda of all cases which they attend, in the simplest form, such as is given below. The private register of the medical practitioner would at the end of a few years be of incalculable interest to him: he might refer back to it for important information, transmit it to his sons or successors in practice, analyse the results of his experience; and, in conjunction with his brethren all over the country, would ultimately accumulate a vast series of materials, which could not fail to advance medical science.

Engaged in the practice of a laborious profession, medical men should not attempt too much at first; all cases should be noticed; but those facts should be chiefly recorded which are of an unequivocal nature, and that admit of precise statement and comparison in respect to number, time, weight, and measure.

No.	Name of Patient and Residence.	Sex.	Age (last Birth-day.)	Profession; Habits.	Diseases.		Dates of Important Facts in the Case, and of the resulting Recovery or Death.
					Primary and Secondary.	Date of their Appearance.	
1*	John Jones, 7, Drury-lane.	M.	7	A day scholar (father a master tailor).	Measles; Pneumonia.	March 5 March 12.	Patient first seen *March* 9; the eruption of measles then visible; appeared on the 8th; cough, rust-colored sputa, crepitation, 12th; left lung consolidated, 14th; last seen, March 19th; *died March* 20th. *P. mortem*: left lung hepatized; pleura adherent.

The importance of instituting *post mortem* examinations very generally cannot be too strongly urged. It is impossible to calculate how much suffering and untimely death are occasioned by depriving physicians and surgeons of the information derivable from this source. In ordinary cases no attempt is made to preserve the body from corruption when life is extinct; and the examination by medical men of the state of the internal structure, instead of accelerating decay, may be made by embalming, a means of preserving the frame from decomposition; if it were not rather desirable and more in consonance with the best feelings, that the elements—water, air, carbon, and the salts—of which the earthly tenement is composed, should be restored as soon as possible to their free state, to be again re-organised and re-animated.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE

Statistical Nosology, with Explanations,

BY WILLIAM FARR, ESQ.,

OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON.

(As this list has been drawn up principally for the use of those who return the *causes of death*, many diseases are omitted; but the generic names of cutaneous diseases, and of others which are not fatal, have been introduced to indicate the place which they should occupy, if the nosology should be employed in classifying cases of sickness.)

The names which it is recommended should be used in the registers are in the First Column; the names opposite to them are synonyms, which may be used at the discretion of the medical informant, if considered more appropriate in the particular case. The utility, however, of adhering as much as possible to uniformity will be obvious, and has been already pointed out.

Note.—In entering and copying the causes of death, the Registrar should, if possible, write each disease, and its duration, in a separate line.

(1.)—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class comprises diseases which have been observed to be epidemic, endemic, or contagious. The blood is probably, in the greater number of them, the primary seat of disease; and they may be considered, by hypothesis, the results of specific poisons of organic origin, either derived from without or generated within the body.

(*Hippocrates, Sydenham, Sprengel, Ozanam, Villermé, Williams, Liebig.*)

Names to be used.	
1. *a* Small-Pox, — days; (First or second attack.)	never vaccinated.

* The Number will refer to the Prescription Book for treatment.

	Names to be used.
(Petechial, confluent, semiconfluent, distinct, varicelloid.)	; vaccinated — *years*, or — *days* (before eruption of s. p.); effect *failed* or *imperfect*.
	; vaccinated — *years*, or — *days*; marks left.
	; vaccinated — *years*, or — *days*; took effect, but no marks.
	; not known whether vaccinated or not.

Pneumonia is often a fatal complication of small-pox and measles; such cases should be registered, "Small-pox, — days; pneumonia, — days," &c.—(*Dr. Gregory, Mr. Coley.*)*

b CHICKEN-POX.	Varicella.
2. MILIARIA.	Miliary fever.
3. MEASLES.	Rubeola; morbilli.

Rubeola maligna may be distinguished by the epithet "malignant;" so also may *Scarlatina maligna*.

Other secondary diseases are dropsy, croup, noma.

4. *a* SCARLATINA.	Scarlet fever; rosalia.
b SCARLATINA, followed by dropsy,	
c PUTRID SORE THROAT (Scarlatina).	Angina maligna. (*Dr. Tweedie.*)
5. DIPHTHERIA.	Diptheritis; diptherite.

This specific inflammation, with the exudation of coagulable lymph, is frequently called *Angina membranacea*, and *ulcerated sore throat*. There are neither true eschars nor ulcers. (*Bretonneau.*)

6. MUMPS.	Cynanche parotidæa; parotitis; *parotia*.
7. HOOPING-COUGH.	Pertussis; chin-cough.
8. CROUP.	Cynanche trachealis.

Whenever croup is a secondary disease, or is complicated with diphtheria (5)—it should be so registered.

9. THRUSH.	Aphtha; lily.

Aphtha, with vesicles, ulcers of the follicles, or a concrete mucous secretion, is included in this entry. The latter form is called *muguet* in France, and lily, the corresponding English name, in some parts of this country. Aphtha occurs in the latter stages of chronic diseases, to which and to "Thrush," the death must be referred.

10. DIARRHŒA.	Looseness; purging; bowel complaint; lientery. (*Latham.*)

When the diarrhœa occurs in the course of typhus, of consumption, or of other diseases, it should be so registered.

11. DYSENTERY.	Dysenteria; flux; bloody flux. (*Johnson, Martin.*)
12. CHOLERA.	Cholera Asiatica; epidemic cholera; cholera Biliosa; cholera infantum; cholera morbus; cholerine.
13. INFLUENZA.	Catarrhus epidemicus; epidemic catarrh. (*Dr. Holland.*)
14. *a* SCURVY.	Scorbutus. (*Dr. Budd.*)

Scurvy is characterized by spongy, livid gums; it is confounded by the ignorant with the *scurfy* eruptions of children.

b PURPURA.	Purpura hæmorrhagica; purples.
15. AGUE.	Febris intermittens; intermittent fever.

It should be stated whether the ague was quotidian, tertian, or quartan; and the complications, without which it would be rarely fatal, should be added.

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* The writers whose names are cited must not be held responsible for the opinions expressed in the notes. They are referred to either because they have given summaries of the present state, or have extended the domain of our knowledge by original investigations. They are of course but a small number of the many eminent contributors to medical science who have adorned the present age; but in their writings will be found the prevailing medical opinions which will for some years guide the medical practitioners of this country in returning the cause of death. It has not been thought necessary to refer to the particular works; but where monographs have not been published, articles by the writers on the particular subjects will be found in the *Library of Medicine*, the *Cyclopædias of Medicine, Anatomy*, and *Surgery*, the *Transactions of the Medical Societies*, or in the *Medical Journals*. The various nosologies, Cooper and Copland's Dictionaries, the works on the Practice of Physic by Mason Good, Cruigie, Bright, and Addison, and the excellent Lectures of Dr. Watson might also be named. As the object has been to refer to writings easily accessible to every medical practitioner who may have occasion to return the cause of death, the names of few foreign or ancient writers have been cited. This is mentioned that the omission might not be misinterpreted. The writers named at the beginning of each class have generally treated of the diseases of that class.

Names to be used.

16. *a* REMITTENT FEVER. — Febris remittens.

Not to be applied to cases sometimes called "infantile remittent fever" (see 80), nor to any but cases of the genuine remittent fever so prevalent in the tropics, and rare in England.

b YELLOW FEVER. — Typhus icterodes.

Probably an aggravated form of remittent fever.

17. TYPHUS. — Febris typhoides; dothinenteria.

Two forms have been observed; the one (*dothinenteria*) with ulceration of the glands of Peyer; the other without this character. Some writers distinguish "gastric fever," "nervous fever," "synochus," "synocha," "jail fever," "camp fever." These terms may be employed at the discretion of the informant, but the common distinction of the varieties of fatal typhus is not founded on essential characters. Care should be taken not to confound idiopathic inflammation of the lungs, brain, or mucous membranes with typhus, which is a distinct, well-marked disease. (*Louis, Christison, Southwood Smith.*)

The more important complications of typhus, such as erysipelas, meningia, pneumonia, perforation of the intestine, and peritonitis, should be registered; the existence of petechiæ, rose-spots, ulcers of the glands of Peyer, glandular disorganisation, may also be noticed in this important disease.

18. PUERPERAL FEVER, or METRIA. — Uterine phlebitis; puerperal peritonitis; childbed fever, 104. (*Dr. R. Lee, Dr. Ferguson.*)

Metria has been derived from *metra* (Greek), the womb—(root, *meter*, mother).

19. PESTIS. — Plague.

Was prevalent in England down to the close of the seventeenth century. 68,056 deaths were reported in the London bills of mortality, A.D. 1665. Only two cases were reported in 1679. It then merged in "spotted fever," or "ague and fever," and has now disappeared. May not isolated cases, however, occur sporadically, and be confounded with typhus?

20. RHEUMATIC FEVER. — Rheumatismus; rheumatism (acute).

Rheumatism is rarely fatal except when it is acute and attacks the membranes of the heart or brain; such cases should be registered "Rheumatic fever — days; pericarditis — days." "Rheumatic fever; meningitis — days," &c. See "Chronic rheumatism," 106. (*Dr. Bright, Dr. Macleod.*)

21. *a* SYPHILIS (Primary) — Lues venerea: venereal disease; chancre.

The particular form of the primary and secondary disease, as well as complications, should be specified. Phagedæna, rupia, or the immediate cause of death, should be especially noted.

b SYPHILIS (Secondary). — (*Hunter, Mr. Parker, M. Ricord, Mr. Acton.*)

c GONORRHŒA.

22. *a* ERYSIPELAS. — Ignis sacer; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

b TRAUMATIC ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas is either simple, phlegmonous, or œdematous. It occurs occasionally at the close or in the course of other maladies, to which *and* to erysipelas, the death should in such cases be referred. Erysipelas frequently follows wounds and surgical operations. The operation, as well as the disease for which it was performed, should be registered thus:—"Scrofulous disease of ankle joint,—amputation of the leg,—erysipelas." See 145.

c ERYTHEMA.

This rash, or superficial blush of the skin, is sometimes confounded with erysipelas. It is frequently symptomatic of disorders of the digestive organs.

23. *a* NECUSIA. — A disease produced by puncture or infection in dissection; inoculation with the matter of a dead body; cellulitis venenata. (*Dr. Duncan, Mr. Stafford, Dr. Williams.*)

Necusia has been derived from *necus* (Greek), the dead body.

b MALIGNANT PUSTULE. — Pustule maligne.

Occurs sometimes in butchers, or others who have handled the carcases of infected animals.

c HOSPITAL GANGRENE. — See 39. (*Butler.*)

d TETANUS. — See 53.

e MILDEW MORTIFICATION. — Gangræna ustilaginea; ergotism.

24. GLANDERS. — Equinia; farcinoma.

It may be stated how the disease was contracted. (*Elliotson, Rayer.*)

25. HYDROPHOBIA. — Lyssa; rabies.

The time which elapses between the bite of the rabid animal and the first symptoms of disease, —between the symptoms and the death of the patient, should be mentioned. If spontaneous cases ever occur, and prove fatal, they should be carefully distinguished.

26. PORRIGO. — Tinea; favus; scald-head; ringworm of the scalp. (*Plumbe, Phillips, Gruby.*)

27. SCABIES. — Itch, psora. (*Raspail, E. Wilson.*)

26, 27, are not fatal diseases, but belong to this class. The secondary diseases or complications should be always stated.

(2.)—SPORADIC DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN OR VARIABLE SEAT.

This class consists of diseases of variable seat, or diseases in which the nature of the morbid product or action is, as in cancer, of more importance than the part affected.

(*Meckel, Andral, Carswell, Cruveilhier, Craigie.*)

Names to be used.

28. HÆMORRHAGE. — Bleeding; rupture or bursting of a blood-vessel; hæmorrhagia.

If the bleeding be from wounded arteries or veins, it should be stated. It is commonly supposed that the discharge of blood from the lungs and other internal organs is, like external hæmorrhage, from an opened blood-vessel. This is an error. Hæmorrhage from the rupture of a blood-vessel is rare. The blood is exhaled from the capillary system of internal organs. Death should be ascribed to rupture of a blood-vessel only when the rupture has been detected; and it will then be more convenient to use "laceration or bursting of an artery or vein," as the case may be, naming the particular vessel.

When the hæmorrhage arises from the bursting of an aneurismal sac, or of varicose veins, the entry should be "Aneurism burst"—"Varicose vein burst."

Fatal hæmorrhage occurs in fevers, in scurvy, and in purpura, of which, and some specific alteration in the blood, it is then the result. The cases should be registered "Scurvy with hæmorrhage from the gums," &c., &c.

Hæmorrhage is the frequent result of morbid alterations or deposits in the tissues, as in consumption and cancer. It is here a secondary malady.

Hæmorrhage is also produced by obstructions of the venous circulation, as in some diseases of the heart and liver.

These remarks apply generally to epistaxis, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, melæna, hæmorrhoids, hæmaturia (which are named distinct diseases), as well as to other hæmorrhages. When hæmorrhage takes place in the head, it causes apoplexy and paralysis. (*Dr. Watson.*)

a EPISTAXIS. — Bleeding from the nose.

b HÆMOPTYSIS. — Discharge of blood (generally red) from the lungs by coughing; spitting of blood.

c HÆMATEMESIS. — Vomiting of blood (generally dark).

d MELÆNA. — Discharge of black blood by stool from the intestines.

e HÆMORRHOIDS. — Bleeding piles.

f HÆMATURIA. — Discharge of blood from the urethra (frequently from stone in the kidneys); bloody urine.

g MENORRHAGIA. — Uterine hæmorrhage (*not* in *nor* after delivery).

h FLOODING. — In childbirth or abortion. See 104.

29. *a* ANÆMIA. — Bloodlessness; sanguinis defectus.

b CHLOROSIS. — Green sickness.

30. DROPSY. — Hydrops; anasarca; œdema.

For the acute dropsy following scarlatina, see "Scarlatina." Whenever there is "dropsy," it should be registered, and referred to the heart, lung, or kidney diseases, if they be positively proved to exist either by the symptoms or *post mortem* examination. Where there is a doubt about the existence of the organic disease, "dropsy" alone should be used. Dropsy occurs in chlorosis, after intermittents, in scurvy, and in the impoverished state of the blood produced by inadequate nourishment; which should always in such cases be registered as well as the dropsy. When partial dropsy occurs from the obstruction of a vein or veins, it should be so stated. The effusions in pleurisy, pericarditis, and other inflammations of serous membranes should be registered "Pleurisy with serous effusion," &c. A distinct name is, however, given to one form of pleurisy—"empyema." "Beriberi" is allied to dropsy. (*Dr. Wells, Dr. Blackall, Dr. Watson.*)

a DROPSY (acute). — Inflammatory dropsy; febrile dropsy.

b DROPSY, with Granular Disease of Kidneys. — (95).

c HEART DISEASE, with Dropsy. — (59 and 60).

d HYDROTHORAX. — Water on the chest. See "Empyema." (70 *b.*)

Is generally a symptom of heart disease, which should be registered.

e HYDROPERICARDIUM. — Dropsy of the heart sac; water in the pericardium.

f ASCITES. — Dropsy in the belly.

The ascites arising from a peculiar disease (cirrhosis) of the liver, or from peritonitis, should be carefully distinguished from general dropsy, which involves the abdomen and other parts of the system. See 90.

Names to be used.

g HYDROCELE. — Water in the tunica albuginea.

A troublesome disease, but can scarcely be a cause of death, except when an operation is performed for its removal.

h OVARIAN DROPSY. — Hydrops ovarii. (*Dr. Seymour.*)

i CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS.

This term should be applied exclusively to the chronic dropsy of the head. See 46.

31. *a* ABSCESS. — Abscessus

b PURULENT DEPOSIT. — Purulent infiltration; phlebitis.

Pus is deposited in the serous sacs, the brain, the lungs, the liver, and other parts of the body after inflammation of the veins, surgical operations, childbirth, erysipelas, typhus, scarlatina, &c. The diseases which appear to have led to the formation of the deposits should be registered.

Abscess is a frequent termination of local inflammations; to which and the abscess the death in such cases should be ascribed. *Psoas abscess, lumbar abscess*, and abscesses which form without the visible signs of inflammation, are generally scrofulous affections of the joints and glands.

32. *a* ULCER OF—* — Ulcus

b CARIES OF—* — Ulcer of the bone.

c FISTULA IN—*

33. (*Tuberculous Disease.*)

a SCROFULA,† or STRUMA. — Evil; king's evil; cretinism.

(*Alison, Carswell, Lugol, Baudelocque, B. Phillips.*)

b SCROFULOUS, or STRUMOUS INFLAMMATION OF— — Inflammation of the glands; adenitis; disease of the joints.

c SCROFULOUS, or STRUMOUS ABSCESS OF—

d SCROFULOUS, or STRUMOUS ULCER OF—

e PSOAS ABSCESS. — Abscessus psoanus; abscessus lumbalis.

f TABES MESENTERICA. — Mesenteric disease; marasmus.

g PHTHISIS. See No. 73. — Phthisis pulmonalis; consumption; tubercular phthisis.

In *phthisis* the lungs are the most important seat of the deposit and the disease; which are not, however, confined to those organs, but also affect the mesenteric glands, the liver, the kidneys, the mucous and the serous membranes. Perforation of the intestine, or of the pleura, is sometimes the immediate cause of death in phthisis. Such cases should be registered "Phthisis; perforation of the ilium;" "Phthisis, pneumothorax," &c. All the important secondary diseases in phthisis should be registered in a similar manner. (*Bayle, Laennec, Louis, Sir James Clark.*)

h RICKETS. — Rachitis.

i BRONCHOCELE. — Wen; goitre; Derbyshire neck.

Rickets and *bronchocele* have generally been referred to scrofula, but they are not, perhaps, essentially tuberculous diseases, though the persons in whom they occur are of a scrofulous habit.

j HYDROCEPHALUS.

Can often be traced to tubercles in the meninges of the brain. See 30 and 46.

34. GOUT. — Podagra.

The *part* attacked by gout may be registered.

35. *a* CANCER (Encephaloid)— — Fungus hæmatodes; soft cancer; osteosarcoma; carcinus.

b CANCER (Scirrhus)— — Stone cancer; scirrhoma; carcinus.

c CANCER (Colloid)— — Gum cancer; carcinoma alveolare.

Add "Chimney sweeps" after the cancer of the scrotum in this class of persons. Many other varieties of cancer, or of carcinoma, have been described; and different names have been applied to each variety. The three species (*Walshe*) should be distinguished; and the *parts affected* be added in Latin, thus: "Cancer uteri." When death follows an operation for the removal of cancer, it should be so registered. (*Carswell, Mueller, Dr. Walshe.*)

36. MELANOSIS. — Tumours of black colouring matter.

The spurious melanosis occurring in colliers, &c., is a peculiar disease of the lungs. (*Carswell.*)

37. *a* HYPERTROPHY OF— — Hypertrophia; enlargement.

(Add the respective organs.)

b TUMOUR (ADIPOSE) OF—

c TUMOUR (FIBROUS) OF—

Fibrous and adipose tumours are the principal enlargements which cannot be referred to the preceding heads. Fatal tumours are commonly of a malignant character. (*Dr. Warren.*)

d POLYPUS OF—

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* The part to be stated here.

† The *parts* affected with the scrofulous disease should be added; and Struma or "Scrofula" alone should scarcely ever be used.

	Names to be used.
38. *a* ATROPHY OF—	Atrophia.
b EMACIATION.	Decline; wasting; marasmus.

The part affected to be added after atrophy, which should only be applied to *local* defects of nutrition. When the emaciation is general, it is usually the result of tuberculous or of some chronic disease. It is then a mere symptom. The same remark will apply to general debility. (42.)

39. MORTIFICATION.	Gangræna; sphacelus; sloughing.
a RAMOLISSEMENT OF—	Softening.
b DRY GANGRENE OF—	Gangræna senilis.
c HOSPITAL GANGRENE OF—	(23.) Gangræna nosocomialis.
d NOMA.	Water-canker; gangræna oris; cancrum oris.
e FROST-BITTEN IN—	Gangrene, from cold. See 136.
f TRAUMATIC GANGRENE OF—	Gangrene, from injuries. See violent deaths, 144, 145.
g BEDSORE.	

Under "Mortification" should be registered all the remaining varieties. (*Carswell.*)
If mortification occur after hernia, an operation, a blister, &c., it should be registered "Hernia, mortification of the intestine," &c.

40. CATACAUSIS.	Spontaneous combustion.

The circumstances in which it appears to have happened should be briefly stated.

41. OLD AGE.	Senectus; natural decay; natural debility climacteric disease. (*Sir Henry Halford.*)

There is reason to believe that many of the diseases of the aged are not detected; and that the terms "Old Age," and "Natural Decay," are often incorrectly assigned as causes of death. Pneumonia is a very frequent cause of death in the aged; and can be detected by the physical signs, though its other symptoms may be latent.

42. *a* DEBILITY (from Birth).	Debilitas; low vitality; low vital tenacity.

Has been generally used to designate the unknown cause of the deaths occurring shortly after birth, or perhaps more frequently from premature death.

b PREMATURE BIRTH.

The mortality of the child (fœtus) in utero is probably very great (*Dr. Granville*); but as little is known of the diseases of intra-uterine life, "Premature Birth" should be employed in entering every case of death occurring between the seventh and ninth months of pregnancy. "Premature birth" must be the result of the mother's or the child's malady or injury, which should be written, if known, *under* "Premature Birth."

43. MALFORMATION.	(*Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*)
a CYANOSIS.	Blue disease.
b SPINA BIFIDA.	
c ANUS IMPERFORATUS, &c.	Imperforate anus.

"Imperfectly developed" is an ambiguous expression, and should be avoided.

44. WORMS.	Vermes; verminatio.
a HYDATIDS.	Acephalocystis endogena; A. multifida; echinococcus hominis.
b TAPE WORM.	Tænia solium.
c STRONGILUS GIGAS.	
d ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.	Round worm.
e ASCARIS VERMICULARIS.	Thread worm.

Other parasitic animals, and indeed those above named, though frequent complications of infantile diseases, rarely prove fatal. When such curious species as the *Trichina Spiralis* are discovered, they should be mentioned after the fatal disease. (*Dr. Arthur Farre.*)

(3.)—SPORADIC DISEASES OF SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND ORGANS.

This class consists of Congestions, Inflammations, the results of Inflammations in certain parts, and Mechanical or Functional Diseases.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

(Abercrombie, Marshall Hall.)

45. *a* MENINGITIS.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain —the pia mater, or arachnoid; arachnitis; phrenitis; phrensy; brain fever.
b ENCEPHALITIS.	Inflammation of the substance of the brain; cerebritis; cerebellitis; ramollissement or *necrencephalus* (one form of it is inflammatory).

Names to be used.

c CEPHALITIS.

"Cephalitis" may be employed to designate the inflammation in the head when inflammation affects both the membranes and the substance of the brain to nearly an equal extent, or when the diagnosis is uncertain. (*Rostan, Lallemand.*)

d MYELITIS. Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

State whether with or without ramollissement.

46. HYDROCEPHALUS (Acute). Water on the brain; tubercular meningitis. (*Rufz, P. H. Green.*) (33, 30.)

Inflammation of the central parts of the brain. (*Abercrombie*).

47. APOPLEXY. Apoplexia; apoplectic fit; stroke.

When it is a second or third attack, add 2nd, 3rd, &c., attack, as the case may be; and state how long ago the first attack occurred. The same remark will apply to paralysis, delirium tremens, mania, epilepsy, convulsions, neuralgia.

Sudden death is frequently referred to apoplexy upon no satisfactory evidence; while effusion of blood into the arachnoid of infants is often overlooked, if we are to admit, according to M. Cruveilher's researches, that it destroys more than *one-third* of the infants who die shortly after birth. (*Anat. Path.*)

48. *a* PARALYSIS OF— *Hæmencephalus; necrencephalus;* paralytic stroke; hemiplegia; paraplegia. (28.)

To cases of apoplexy, complicated with paralysis, the old term "Paraplexy" may be applied. When ruptured vessels, or clots of blood, or *ramollissement* (necrencephalus) are detected, the part of the brain or spinal marrow affected should be *stated*. The *parts* paralyzed, and the time from the first attack, should be added after paralysis. Loss of sensibility is *anæsthesia*, loss of mobility, *acinesia*. *Barbiers* appears to be a peculiar form of paralysis.

b SHAKING PALSY. Paralysis agitans.

Paralysis caused by lead, mercury, or arsenic, should be referred to its cause.

49. DELIRIUM TREMENS. Trembling with delirium. Mania a potu.

The cause may be stated. See "Intemperance," 135.

50. CHOREA. St. Vitus's Dance; tarantism.

51. *a* MANIA. Madness; insanity.

b MONOMANIA. Melancholia; partial insanity; hypochondriasis.

c DEMENTIA. Mental imbecility; incoherence; insanity.

d IDIOCY. Congenital idiocy; malformation of the brain. See 43.

When lunatics die of phthisis, apoplexy, and other diseases, the cases should be registered "Monomania, phthisis," &c., &c. (*Gall, Spurzheim, Burrows, Prichard, Conolly.*)

52. *a* EPILEPSY. Epilepsia; falling sickness; epileptic fit.

It should be stated in this and similar cases whether the fit were the first, &c., experienced; or, at any rate, how long the patient had been subject to epilepsy.

b HYSTERIA. Hysterics; hysteric fit.

53. *a* TETANUS. Trismus; lock-jaw; opisthotonos; emprosthotonos; pleurosthotonos; tonic spasm. (*Mr. Curling.*)

b TRAUMATIC TETANUS. See 23 *d*, 145.

c CRAMP. Tonic spasm of particular muscles; spasmus.

The tetanus of infancy (*trismus nascentium*) may be distinguished. Fatal cases of tetanus are generally induced by wounds (traumatic tetanus); the nature and locality of which should be added. "Cramp," when fatal, may probably be regarded as a form of tetanus.

54. CONVULSIONS. Convulsio; eclampsia; clonic spasms.

The irregular muscular contractions, which cannot be referred to the preceding heads, are called "Convulsions." When the convulsions occur in the course of other diseases, such, for instance, as "Diarrhœa," or are excited by teething (74), the cause of death should be registered "Diarrhœa, convulsions," or "Teething, convulsions," adding the respective durations of the symptoms. "All spasmodic and convulsive actions have their source in one of three parts of the excito-motory system: the first series have their origin in the spinal marrow itself, the axis or centre of the system: I shall designate these cases by the epithet *centric*. The second series have their source in the excitor nerves, consequently at a distance from that centre: I shall denominate them the *excentric*. A third series, like the spasmodic tic of the seventh pair, in the course of the motor nerve." "Convulsions belong to the late periods, and the *close* of all the diseases of the nervous system, as, on the other hand, repeated convulsions eventually affect the encephalon." (*Dr. Marshall Hall, on the Nervous System*, p. 38, p. 71.) It may be added, that convulsions are one of the most common symptoms of zymotic disease and poisoning. When the convulsions are excentric, the nature of the excitement should be stated. (*Evanson and Maunsell.*)

It is sufficient to mention cephalalgia, vertigo, catalepsy, ecstacy, lethargy, spinal irritation, in a fatal nosology.

Names to be used.	
55. *a* NEURALGIA.	
b TIC DOULOUREUX.	Neuritis?
56. OPHTHALMITIS *or* OPHTHALMIA.	Inflammation of the eye.

Purulent and scrofulous ophthalmia, and the other affections of the eye, may be distinguished when they are in any way connected with the cause of death. With a slight modification, this remark will apply to diseases of the ear.

57. OTITIS.	Inflammation of the ear.

(See the previous note.)

The nervous system is so important in man, that its morbid phenomena have been examined from different points of view, and very properly referred to many distinct diseases, which sometimes co-exist, or are reciprocally causes and effects. All the distinct diseases which led to the death should be registered, and, as much as is practicable, in the order of causation; which appears often reversed in different cases. No special rule can be laid down applicable to all cases, but the following are examples: "Encephalitis, softening of the brain, paralysis;" "Apoplexy, paralysis;" "Ossified arteries, hæmorrhage, apoplexy;" "Meningitis, mania;" "Mania, encephalitis, dementia, thickening of cranium;" "Dementia, paralysis;" "Cancer of cerebellum, epilepsy;" "Softening of the spinal marrow, paraplegia."

ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

(*Corvisart, Laennec, Dr. Hope, Dr. Clendinning, Dr. Stokes.*)

58. *a* CARDITIS.	Inflammation of the muscular parts of the heart.

May be applied as a general term, equivalent to "Inflammation of the heart."

b PERICARDITIS.	Inflammation of the external membrane, and of the sac in which the heart is contained.

Whether with or without effusion of lymph, pus, or serum, may be stated. See Rheumatic Fever (20). (*Pitcairn, Dundas, Wells, Taylor.*)

c ENDOCARDITIS.	Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart. (*Bouillaud.*)

Frequently co-exists with pericarditis (endopericarditis), and is generally rheumatic.

59. *Disease* OF THE *Cardiac* VALVES.	

Substitute "Mitral," "Tricuspid," or "Semilunar," for "*Cardiac;*" and "Ossification," "Contraction," "Vegetation," &c., for "*Disease,*" as the case may require.

60. *a* HYPERTROPHY OF THE *Heart*, or HYPERCARDIA.	Enlargement of the heart; hypertrophia *cordis.*

Dilatation, softening, ossification, and "simple," "eccentric," or "concentric" (?) Hypertrophy, and the combination of these varieties, may be registered when accurately distinguished. Substitute "left ventricle," "right ventricle," "left auricle," "right auricle," for "heart," as may be required.

It has been elsewhere stated, that when rheumatism has existed, in connection with disease of the heart, it should always be registered.—"Rheumatic fever, endocarditis;" "Rheumatic fever, pericarditis, hypertrophy of heart, dropsy." "Endocarditis, contraction of mitral valves, hypertrophy of left ventricle, dropsy," are examples of the mode of registering complications of heart disease in the order of sequence. *Dropsy* is so important a symptom that it should be invariably registered after the lesion by which it is believed to be caused.

b ATROPHY OF THE *Heart.*	Wasting of the heart; atrophia cordis.

See the note under "Hypertrophy," 60 *a.*

61. ANEURISM OF THE *Heart.*	Aneurisma.

Substitute "left ventricle," &c.; "aorta," "popliteal artery," or any other artery, for "heart;" and prefix "true," "false," as occasion may require.

Death is often caused in aneurism by the bursting of the heart or of the vessel; a fact which may be registered after the aneurism. Ulceration is the most frequent cause of rupture of the heart; which is, however, sometimes caused by degeneration of the muscular tissue. (*Hodgson.*)

62. ANGINA PECTORIS.	Suffocative breast pang; neuralgia of the heart. (*Heberden, Forbes.*)

State whether there is disease of the heart.

63. FAINTING.	Syncope.

Fainting, polypus, cramp, palpitation, &c., of the heart, are rarely independent and fatal diseases; but they may be registered as well as the organic changes, when they are secondary diseases, and the immediate cause of death.

64. *a* ARTERITIS.	Inflammation of arteries.

Is believed to be a cause of dry gangrene. (*Dupuytren.*)

b OSSIFICATION OF ARTERIES.

Sometimes induces dry gangrene, softening of brain, hæmorrhage, affections of the heart, which are the direct causes of death.

Names to be used.

65. PHLEBITIS.
Is of rare occurrence, except as the effect of venesection and wounds, the nature of which should always be stated. (*Arnott.*)

66. VARICOSE VEINS. Varix; hypertrophy of veins.
Only fatal when it gives rise to rupture of the veins and hæmorrhage.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

(*Laennec, Louis, Andral, Williams.*)

67. LARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the larynx; œdema of the glottis.
"Chronic laryngitis, or ulceration of the larynx," is very rarely a primary disease. It occurs in phthisis, syphilis, and cancer, and should be registered accordingly. It is sometimes called "Phthisis laryngea."

68. LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. Spasms of the glottis; crowing disease.
Where the cause of the affection is known, it should be stated. (*Dr. Hugh Ley.*)

69. *a* BRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the air tubes; catarrh; tracheitis; peripneumonia notha.
"Sthenic," "Asthenic," "Chronic" bronchitis may be distinguished in the registers. Bronchitis is frequently a complication of emphysema, heart disease, or phthisis, and should in such cases be registered "Emphysema; bronchitis," &c.

b BRONCHORRHŒA. Bronchial flux; humoral asthma; pituitous catarrh.

70. *a* PLEURISY *or* PLEURITIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs and chest.
It is rarely fatal except when it terminates in effusion, and it should then be registered "Empyema." "Rheumatic pleurisy" should be distinguished. *Diaphragmatic pleurisy* is an important variety of pleurisy.

b EMPYEMA. Fluid, the product of inflammation, within the pleura. (*Dr. Walshe.*)

c PNEUMOTHORAX. Air within the pleura; generally from perforation of the membrane in phthisis.

71. *a* CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. Pulmonary apoplexy.

b PNEUMONITIS, *or* PNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the tissue of the air cells; peripneumonia.

c PLEURIPNEUMONITIS, *or* PLEURIPNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

72. *a* ASTHMA. Paroxysms of difficult breathing.

b EMPHYSEMA.
In popular language, "Asthma" is employed in the same sense as "difficulty of breathing" (dyspnœa), arising from a great variety of causes, of which it is justly considered a symptom. Emphysema, true asthma, is generally complicated, when fatal, with disease of the heart and bronchitis, which should be registered. (*Louis.*)

73. PHTHISIS. Consumption.
Phthisis is still retained in this place; it is not universally admitted that it belongs to the same genus as scrofula. The term should be restricted to designate the tuberculnr disease. See 33 *g*.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

(*Abercrombie, Johnson, Hodgkin, Kiernan, Symonds.*)

(*Intestinal Canal.*)

74. TEETHING. Dentitio.
The process of teething is rarely a cause of death, except when it occasions affections of the mucous membranes and of the nervous system. The teething and the secondary diseases should be registered.

75. *a* GLOSSITIS. Inflammation of the tongue.

b STOMATITIS. Inflammation of the mouth.

c PAROTITIS. Inflammation of the parotid glands. See mumps, typhus, and scrofula (6, 17, 33).

76. QUINSY. Tonsillitis; cynanche tonsillaris. Inflammation of the tonsils.

77. PHARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the pharynx.

78. ŒSOPHAGITIS. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Names to be used.	
79. GASTREFIS.	Inflammation of the internal coats of the stomach.
80. ENTERITIS.	Inflammation of the internal coats and of the glands of the small or large intestines; generally extending to the submucous and muscular coats. Ileo-colitis.
81. *a* PERITONITIS.	Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Is "partial" or "general." Follows intestinal "hernia," "injuries," "perforation;" which are the primary causes of death. "Erythomatic" Peritonitis has been distinguished. Puerperal peritonitis should be so designated. See 18 and 104.

b TUBERCULAR PERITONITIS.

Chronic peritonitis will almost always be found to be tubercular; and should then be so designated. (33.)

82. *a* ILEUS.	Inflammation and gangrene of the muscular coat of the intestine. Iliac passion.

Constipation sometimes gives rise to, and is sometimes caused by, ileus. Colic is rarely fatal unless it terminate in ileus. Alvine concretions and torpor of the intestines are causes of constipation. These particulars may be noticed. "Twist of the bowel," as it is called, causes ileus.

b INTUSSUSCEPTION.	Invagination of the bowel; a part of the bowel introduced into the part below
c LEAD COLIC.	Colic of Poictou; painter's colic; lead colic; colica pictonum; colica pictorum.

This is one of the results of poisoning by lead. It belongs to the head "Poisoning" (137).

83. HERNIA.	Rupture.

"Congenital," "inguinal," "crural," or "umbilical," should be prefixed. Strangulation of the bowel produces peritonitis; which might, if thought necessary, be registered. When an operation has been performed, state that circumstance, as thus: *Old umbilical hernia*, 10 *years; operation*, 36 *hours. Inguinal hernia*, 5 *years; strangulated*, 20 *hours; operation*, 2 *hours.* (*Lawrence.*)

84. STRICTURE OF—

Add the part of the intestinal canal affected.

Is generally either a consequence of previous ulceration or of cancerous disease; and causes death by inanition, or by constipation and ileus. "Spasmodic stricture" may perhaps produce the same results.

85. *a* ULCERATION OF—

b PERFORATION OF—

Add the part of the intestinal canal affected.

Ulceration is generally the effect of enteritis, dysentery, typhus, tubercle, or calculus in the appendix cæc. verm., and may cause fatal peritonitis by perforating the intestines. The perforation of the stomach, or bowel, is at times spontaneous: it may be the effect of acrid poisons, or be produced after death by the gastric juice. (32, 35.) (*Carswell, Hodgkin.*)

86. *a* DYSPEPSIA.	Indigestion.

The *embarras gastrique* of the French, and "bilious attack," have been designated "Acute dyspepsia." A deficient, excessive, perverted appetite (anorexia, bulimia, pica) and heartburn, as well as nausea, vomiting, flatulence, tympanites, are either symptoms of other diseases, or are referred to this head. (*Dr. Todd, Dr. R. D. Thomson.*)

b PYROSIS.	Water-brash; gastrorrhœa.
c GASTRALGIA.	Gastrodynia; cardialgia; enterodynia; enteralgia; morbid sensibility of the stomach; gastric dyspepsia.

Diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, worms, salivation, ascites, hæmorrhoids, hæmatemesis, melœna, tabes mesenterica, will be found in other classes.

87. PANCREAS DISEASE.

The diseases of the pancreas are inflammation and such as affect the body generally. When detected, their nature should be stated. For the disease most common—scirrhus, see 35.

87.* SPLEEN DISEASE.	Splenitis; congestion, or enlargement of, spleen.
(*Liver.*)	
88. HEPATITIS.	Inflammation of the liver.

"Acute" or "Chronic" may be prefixed; and "terminating in abscess" be added in well-marked cases.

89. *a* JAUNDICE.	Icterus.

Jaundice may arise when the bile is retained undecomposed in the blood (*Liebig*); from obstruction of the ducts; from gall stones, or congestion, inflammation, and adventitious deposits in the liver. The cause of jaundice should be recorded. When jaundice terminates in apoplexy, it should be so registered. The jaundice of the new-born should be carefully distinguished.

b GALL STONES.	Chololithus; biliary calculi.

Names to be used.

90. CIRRHOSIS. — Tuberculated liver; nutmeg liver; hob-nailed liver.

91. FATTY LIVER. — Adipose degeneration of the liver.

The functional disorders of the liver—diminution, excess, depravation of the biliary secretion—are either symptoms of diseases, or are rarely fatal. (*Dr. Budd.*)

URINARY ORGANS.

NOTE.—The technical or Latin names should be almost invariably employed in returning diseases of this and the following class.

(*Prout, Bright, Brodie, Christison.*)

92. NEPHRITIS. — Inflammation of the kidneys.

93. ISCHURIA. — Suppression of the secretion of urine.

This, with the following affection, is generally a symptom of diseases. It sometimes precedes coma and convulsions.

94. DIURESIS. — Excessive secretion of urine, not containing sugar.

95. GRANULAR DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, *or* NEPHRIA. — Bright's disease; renal dropsy; albuminuria.

Nephria has been derived from *nephros* (Greek).

The presence of *nephria* is inferred with considerable certainty if the urine be impregnated with albumen, diminished in quantity, and of low specific gravity. When the return of the blood by the renal vein is obstructed, or congestion is produced, albumen is effused with the urine. (*Robinson.*) Dropsy, inflammation, and coma occur, and should be registered in the order of their occurrence. The same rule should be applied whether nephria follow or precede other diseases, such as disease of the heart and liver.

The albumen in the urine has been distinguished by Dr. Prout as serous and chylous: if the latter be ever observed, it should be described.

96. DIABETES. — A disease with sugar in the urine; diabetes mellitus.

Co-existing diseases—such as *phthisis* and *jaundice*—should be registered.

97. *a* CALCULUS—(*Uric Acid*). — Stone; lithia.

When it can be ascertained, the composition of the stone should be stated, beginning with the nucleus. For *uric acid*, therefore, substitute *oxalate of lime, cystic oxide, phosphate of lime*, the *triple phosphate of magnesia* and *ammonia*—as the case may require. It should be mentioned whether the stone was in the kidney or the bladder; and when operations were performed for its removal, what they were, and by what affections they were followed.

b GRAVEL—(*Uric Acid*).

(See the note under stone.)

98. *a* CYSTITIS. — Inflammation of the bladder.

b CYSTIRRHŒA. — Catarrh of the bladder; chronic inflammation of the bladder.

99. *Disease* OF THE PROSTATE GLAND. — *Enuresis* (incontinence of urine), and *dysuria* (difficulty of making urine), are frequent symptoms of disease of the prostate gland.

The most common diseases are inflammation, enlargement, and concretions—which may be substituted for *disease* in the registers. (*Sir E. Home, Mr. Coulson.*)

100. *a* CONTRACTURA URETHRÆ. — Ischuria urethralis; stricture of the urethra.

b INFILTRATIO URINÆ. — Extravasation, or infiltration of urine in the cellular tissue.

For obvious reasons, several of the diseases of the urinary organs co-exist or succeed each other; thus, stricture of the urethra may give rise to diseases of the bladder and kidneys. Stone is the accidental consequence of an altered state of the urine; and when it is formed, may occasion inflammation of the bladder or suppuration of the kidneys. *Diabetes*, in the phraseology of Dr. Prout, is the result of derangements in the primary or secondary assimilative functions; and the oxalic acid diathesis is, according to him, connected with epidemics and cutaneous eruptions—as uric acid is with gout, and lactic acid with rheumatism.

ORGANS OF GENERATION.

(*Gooch, Blundell, Ferguson, Lee, Ramsbotham, Locock.*)

101. ORCHITIS. — Inflammation of the testicle.

Generally from gonorrhœa. (21.)

102. HYSTERITIS. — Inflammation of the uterus.

Excessively rare, except after childbirth (104.)

Names to be used.

103. PARAMENIA. — Mismenstruation; amenorrhœa suppressionis; leucorrhœa; chlorosis (green sickness). (29.)

From various motives it is probable that these affections will not always be distinguished in the registers; and it must be borne in mind that they are frequent symptoms of cancer or tuberculous disease of the uterus, which should be named (when detected) as the primary disease.

OVARIAN DROPSY. — See 30 *h*.

104. *a* CHILDBIRTH. — Partus; parodynia.

NOTE.—In cases of this kind, "duration of illness will imply the period from the *commencement* of labour to death. Confusion will be caused if this rule be not attended to, as some will date the term from the commencement, others from the *close* of labour.

b ABORTION. — Abortus.

"Miscarriage" is generally employed if the fœtus be expelled within six weeks after conception; "Abortion," if between six weeks and six months; "Premature labour," if the delivery occur between the sixth and ninth months, when the child may live. The month (lunar) of pregnancy should be stated.

Childbirth, like teething, is a physiological process, and only proves fatal by giving rise to the following accidental maladies, which should be registered after "Childbirth," or "Abortion," namely, "Exhaustion from difficult labour, from deformed pelvis," &c., &c.; "Rupture of the uterus;" "Extra-uterine fœtation;" "Flooding;" "Convulsions;" "Mania;" "Syncope;" "Crural phlebitis" (Phlegmasia dolens); "Uterine phlebitis;" "Hysteritis;" "Peritonitis." The three last diseases are met with in puerperal fever (18) [Metria], and are supposed by some pathologists to be its anatomical cause. Other diseases occur in or after delivery, and, as well as several of those above named, during pregnancy. Whenever females are known to be pregnant at the time of death, the word "Pregnant" should be inserted in the register.

The unimpregnated uterus is frequently the seat of carcinomatous diseases, tumours, polypus, ulceration, hæmorrhage; the designation of which can be attended with little difficulty, if the remarks under these heads be consulted.

ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

(*Sir Benjamin Brodie.*)

105. ARTHRITIS (*knee*). — Synovitis; inflammation of the joints (*not* gout).

The particular joint or bone should be added as above in a parenthesis after this and the following heads. The termination of the arthritis in suppuration, &c., should be recorded. Inflammation of the bursæ is very seldom fatal.

106. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. — See 20. Cold rheumatism; lumbago. (*Bright, Elliotson.*)

107. OSTITIS. — Inflammation of the bone; periosteitis; osteitis; endosteitis. (*Walshe.*)

108. EXOSTOSIS. — Tumour of the bone.

Generally arises from syphilitic irritation, and is rarely fatal itself, except by pressure on important parts.

109. BRITTLENESS OF THE BONES. — Fragilitas ossium.

Is observed in cancer and some other diseases. It should be registered in such cases as a secondary disease.

110. *a* SOFTENING OF THE BONE. — Mollities ossium.

Is often met with in rickets. (33 *h*.)

b CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

111. CARIES. — Ulceration of the bone; generally in scrofula or syphilis. (21, 32, 33.)

112. NECROSIS. — Death of bone. (39.)

The joints, bones, and ligaments are disorganised by inflammation, scrofula, and cancer; affections to which the terms "white swelling" and "disease" are too indiscriminately applied. *Psoas abscess* is a primary lesion of the spine: it is almost invariably of a scrofulous nature. (38.)

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

(*Willan, Bateman, Biett, Cazenave and Schedel, E. Wilson.*)

Several species and varieties of all the subjoined cutaneous diseases are distinguished; but it is unnecessary to enter here into further detail, as they are rarely fatal.

113. ROSEOLA. — Rash; rose rash.

114. URTICARIA. — Nettle rash.

115. ECZEMA. — Humid tetter; running scald; crusta lactea.

116. HERPES. — Tetter; shingles.

Names to be used.	
117. PEMPHIGUS.	Pompholyx; febris bullosa.
118. RUPIA.	Ulcus atonicum.
119. ECTHYMA.	Phlyzacia agra; scabies fera.
120. IMPETIGO.	Crusted tetter; cowrap.
121. ACNE.	Varus; copper nose.
122. MENTAGRA.	Sychosis; chinwelk.
123. LICHEN.	Papulæ; red gum; prickly heat.
124. PRURIGO.	Pruritus.
125. PSORIASIS.	Lepra vulgaris; dry scale; scaly tetter; scaly leprosy.
126. PITYRIASIS.	Dandriff.
127. ICHTHYOSIS.	Fish-skin disease; an excessive production of epidermis.
128. GREEK ELEPHANTIASIS.	Lepra tuberculosa.

The leprosy described by Moses. The disease is generally acquired in hot climates; and often becomes hereditary. The locality in which the disease began may be mentioned. The "Barbadoes leg" has been called elephantiasis arabica.

129. LUPUS.	Herpes exedens; noli me tangere; cancer lupus.
130. MOLLUSCUM.	

One variety is contagious.

131. YAWS.	Framboesia; sibbens.

Pellagra, radesyge, Aleppo evil, are endemic diseases in other countries; but it is not improbable that careful observation may detect sporadic cases in this country. Several kinds of copper-coloured eruptions belong to secondary syphilis. Rubeola, scarlatina, erythema, erysipelas, variola, varicella, miliaria, porrigo, scabies, characterised by eruptions on the skin, will be found in the zymotic class.

132. *a* CARBUNCLE.	Carbunculus; anthrax.
b BOIL.	Furunculus.
133. PHLEGMON.	Inflammation of the cellular tissue and skin.
134. WHITLOW.	Paronychia; felon.

(4.)—EXTERNAL CAUSES:—POISONING, ASPHYXIA, INJURIES.

Great numbers of the cases of disease in the previous classes are caused by external agents; by intemperance, cold, want, and effluvial poisons. But where the external causes are not striking and obvious, they are very properly not registered; for so much of their general influence as can be surmised is always understood to be in operation, and to be susceptible of demonstration, by reasoning on the wider basis of the aggregate facts. In the registration of deaths under this class, the following points should be attended to:—

(1.) Before deaths are ascribed to intemperance, starvation, poison, or injury, its agency should be distinctly ascertained.

(2.) Where a person who has suffered from previous intemperance, starvation, or poison, dies of a specific disease, the cause of death should be registered "*Intemperance, delirium tremens;*" "*Starvation, typhus,*" &c., &c.

(3.) In the deaths by mechanical violence, the *nature* of the *injury* may be stated. The *circumstances* in which the death happened, and the machine, railway, mine, factory, work, or animal, by which it was caused, should be stated.

(4.) With reference to the circumstances which attended the death, it should be inquired whether it was an accident, a suicide, manslaughter, murder, justifiable homicide, or judicial execution; and the result of the injury should be registered.

(5.) The duration of illness, dating from the receipt of the injury, or the operation of the cause, should always be stated.

For full instructions respecting the registration of violent deaths, see observations on the registration of the causes of violent deaths.

(*Orfila, Devergie, Beck, Christison, Taylor.*)

135. INTEMPERANCE.	Drunkenness; ebriositas; ebrietas.

Habitual and excessive indulgence in spirits, wine, or fermented liquors, is to be generally understood by intemperance: where opium or any other drug is taken, and when children or other persons are suddenly destroyed by a large draught of spirits, the particulars should be mentioned.

Names to be used.

Intoxication leads to accidents of various kinds, which should be registered, "Intoxication, fall from a horse;" "Intoxication, exposure to cold," &c., &c.

Many drunkards are exposed alternately to, and die from, the effects of starvation, *and* intemperance; their deaths should be registered, "Intemperance; starvation," from want of shelter clothing, or food. State any important facts of the case.

136. STARVATION. Want of food; destitution; cold; fames; frigus.

This is generally intended to imply the privation of the necessary quantities of food, clothing, and firing. If any person be unhappily starved in the last stages of consumption (or other chronic diseases), the death should be registered, "Consumption *and* starvation;" and the arrangement should be reversed where the starvation is believed to be the cause of the fatal disease. Death by starvation may, it is evident, in different circumstances be an accident, a suicide, manslaughter, or murder; and should be distinguished accordingly. Where a person dies from exposure to cold, in a snow-storm, or in a frosty night, and when infants are murdered by exposure to cold, or die from the want of their natural nutriment, milk, the specific circumstances should be stated as nearly as they can be ascertained. (*Dalton, Liebig, Dr. Budd, Dr. R. D. Thomson.*)

137. POISONING BY— Venenum; venenatio.

The particular poison should if possible be ascertained and registered. The most common and fatal poisons are—opium (solid, or in the form of laudanum), arsenic, oxalic acid, bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid), strychnia (nux vomica), sulphuric acid, verdigris, compounds of lead, night-shade, cantharides; the gases,—carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen; quack medicines, or official drugs given at improper times and in over-doses.

The motive which led to the administration of poison is a remote cause of death, but it cannot always be ascertained.

To decide in some cases whether death has been caused by poison requires a thorough knowledge of medicine and analytic chemistry; but the following remarks will put the Registrars on their guard against registering suspicious cases without a certificate from a medical man, or a coroner's information.

The chief characteristics usually ascribed to the *symptoms of poisoning*, considered generally, are, that they commence suddenly *and prove rapidly fatal*; that they increase steadily; that they are uniform in nature throughout their course; that *they begin soon after a meal*; (*i. e.*, soon after the poison has been given;) and that they appear while the body is in a state of perfect health.—*Christison.* The moral evidence is also taken into account, such as the fact of other members of the family having been similarly affected at the same time; the person suspected hastening the funeral, and giving a false statement of the circumstances of the death; having a personal quarrel with the deceased; succeeding to his property, &c., &c.

(*a*) *Opium.*

Produces deep sleep; and in large doses death in 7—12 hours. From two to four drops of laudanum, or the one-eighth of a grain of opium, have proved fatal to infants. Daffy's elixir, and other "soothing" quack medicines which contain opium, sometimes destroy the children to whom they are administered.

(*b*) *Arsenic* (Oxide of).

The symptoms—burning pain in the stomach; dryness in the throat. Vomiting and purging generally begin in half an hour or an hour, and are followed by convulsive tremors, terminating fatally in one to three days. The poison is sometimes fatal in six hours; at other times in as many weeks. The white oxide is almost tasteless, and is therefore more frequently used by murderers than any other poison.

(*c*) *Corrosive Sublimate.* Bichloride of mercury.

The symptoms somewhat resemble those produced by arsenic, but they supervene immediately; a strong, acrid, metallic taste, and constriction or burning in the throat are felt, followed by irritation in the alimentary canal, with the discharge of blood upwards and downwards. If these symptoms be accompanied or followed by true mercurial *salivation*, "it may be safely inferred that some *soluble compound of mercury* has been taken."—*Christison.* The other preparations of mercury produce salivation and *shaking palsy*, which are secondary effects of mercurial poisons, as *colic* and *paralysis* are of *lead.* See 82 *c.*

(*d*) *Nux Vomica.* Strychnia, the active principle.

This poison produces death very rapidly by violent convulsive starting spasms (tetanus).

(*e*) *Hydrocyanic Acid.* Prussic Acid.

Kills instantly in large doses, or in a few minutes—after violent convulsions. If the patient survive 40 minutes he will generally recover.

(*f*) *Oxalic Acid.*

"If a person immediately after swallowing a solution of crystalline salt, which tasted purely and strongly acid, is attacked with burning in the throat, then with burning in the stomach, vomiting, particularly of bloody matter, imperceptible pulse, and excessive languor, and dies in half an hour, or still more, in 20, 15, or 10 minutes, I do not know any fallacy that can interfere with the conclusion that oxalic acid was the cause of death."—*Christison.* Oxalic acid is often mistaken for Epsom salts, from which it is easily distinguished by the taste. The salts are not acid, but bitter.

(*g*) *Sulphuric Acid* (Oil of Vitriol).
Nitric Acid (Aquafortis).
Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid, Spirit of Salt).

Names to be used.

Are liquid corrosive poisons. "If immediately after swallowing a liquid which causes a sense of burning in the throat, gullet, and stomach, *violent vomiting* ensues, particularly if the vomited matter is mixed with *blood*; if the mouth becomes *white* or *yellow*, and *stripped of its lining membrane*, and the cheeks, neck, or neighbouring parts show vesications of white, and subsequently yellow or brown, excoriated spots; if the *clothes* show *red spots*, and are disintegrated there, I cannot see any objection to the inference that *nitric* or *sulphuric acid* has been taken."—*Christison*.

(*h*) *Liquor Potassæ*.

(*i*) *Carbonic Acid*.

The circumstances in which this and other poisonous gases are inhaled, should be stated. Carbonic acid is given off by lime-kilns, fermented liquors (in brewers' vats, for instance), and burning charcoal.

138. *a* SCALD.

b BURN. Combustura. See Note, 139.

139. EXPLOSION.

It should be stated what part is affected; whether the injury occurred in any mine, &c.; and what circumstances led to the fatal explosion, burn, or scald.

140. LIGHTNING.

State briefly, in all cases, where the patient was struck; whether under a tree, in a house, &c.; the nature of any visible injury on the body; and any circumstances which can explain the course the lightning took, or the death.

Suspension of Respiration.

141. *a* HANGING.	Asphyxia by suspension at the neck; suspensio.
b STRANGLING.	Asphyxia by a ligature tied round the neck; strangulatio.
c SUFFOCATION (*or* OVERLAYING).	Asphyxia by closing the mouth and nostrils; suffocatio.
d CHOKING.	Asphyxia by a mechanical obstruction causing closure of the glottis. (*Dr. Kay, Dr. Carpenter.*)
142. IMMERSION IN NITROGEN (or in any irrespirable gas).	Asphyxia by privation of oxygen.
143. DROWNING.	Immersion in water; asphyxia by the privation of air; syncope in drowning; submersio.

In all cases it should be stated, if practicable, whether the drowning or the other forms of asphyxia were accident, suicide, manslaughter, or murder.

144. *a* CONTUSION OF—	Contusio.
b CONCUSSION OF—	Concussio; shock.
c FRACTURE OF—	Fractura.
d DISLOCATION OF—	Luxatio.

State of what parts; whether accidental or not; and how caused; whether by falls from heights or into pits; by the fall of earth, stone, &c.; by machinery; by railway carriages or engines, stage coaches or other coaches, horses, &c., &c.

Many children appear to die from injury in the birth. See 42.

145. WOUND. Vulnus; cut; chop; bite; shot.

State of what part; by what instrument inflicted, &c.; and whether accidental, suicidal, &c. *Loss of blood* (28), or secondary inflammation, is generally the immediate cause of death.

Injuries are followed by tetanus, erysipelas, mortification, extravasation of urine, emphysema, &c., which should be registered after the injury; when *surgical operations* are a cause of death, the disease or injury for the relief of which they are performed, and the diseases by which they are followed, should be registered. (*Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Liston, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Alcock, Chelius and Smith.*)

In the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 86, s. 25, it is provided that "in every case in which an *inquest* shall be held on any dead body, the jury shall inquire of the particulars [one of which is the 'cause of death'] herein required to be registered concerning the death, and the coroner shall inform the registrar of the finding of the jury, and the registrar shall make the entry accordingly."*

The attention of the coroners throughout the country is invited to this clause, and to the previous remarks on violent deaths, as the particulars of the cause of death are required to be stated in precise terms by the jury, under the direction of the coroner. In "sudden deaths," without violence, the fatal disease which is the cause of death should

* Similar provision is made in Victoria by Act of Legislative Council, 16 Vict., No. 26, Sec. 14. (See *ante*, pp. 71 and 127.)

be particularly inquired into; and such terms as "Natural death," or "Visitation of God," should be avoided whenever more definite information can be given.

It must occasionally happen in a registration of the deaths of the entire population, that the cause of death is unknown, or only imperfectly known, either from the peculiar circumstances in which it occurred, from there having been no medical man in attendance, or, if present, from his having had no means of obtaining adequate information.

The following are examples of the terms which are used in such circumstances:—

When the manner of death, and the nature of the means by which it was caused, are entirely unknown	Unknown.
When only a few facts connected with the cause of death are known, it is always of importance to register those facts, although they may be vague, as in the annexed examples.	*a.* Found dead. *b.* Sudden death. *c.* Fell down dead in the street. *d.* Found dead in bed. *e.* Found exposed without marks of violence. *f.* Found exposed with marks of violence *g.* Found drowned with (or without) marks of violence, &c., &c. *h.* Death by violence. *i.* Death by spontaneous disease.
When the death is known to have arisen from disease of a particular part or organ, the *nature* of the disease being unknown.	Disease of the heart; disease of the lungs; or, still more vaguely, disease of the chest, &c., &c., &c.

An Alphabetical List of Diseases and Causes of Death,

NEARLY ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN MET WITH IN THE REGISTERS, WITH REFERENCES (BY FIGURES) TO THE STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

The insertion of names in this list must not be considered as by any means sanctioning their use. For the names which it is recommended should be used, see the first column of the previous *Nosology*, to which the figures always refer. The queries in the second column will remind the informants and registrars of points which should be borne in mind in assigning the cause of death.

Abdominal effusion	Ascites, 30 *f*.
Abdominal inflammation, vague	Query, whether peritonitis? or enteritis? 80, 81.
Ablactation	136; 38.
Abortus	Abortion, 104 *b*.
Abrasion of the mucous membrane of stomach and intestines	(A bad term.) Poisoning? ulceration? 137, 85.
Abscess or abscessus.	No. 31. Abscess may occur in almost any part of the body. The following (in which abscess occurs) are bad entries, or have been sometimes incorrectly applied.
Abscess in air tubes.	Abscess of lung opening into air tubes?
Abscess of the breast	If meant as abscess of the female breast, it is correct; but in some parts of the country "breast" is used for "chest," see 71 *b*; 104.
Abscess in the groin	Syphilis? psoas abscess? 21; 31.
Abscess on the *head*	Abscess in the *brain*?
Abscess in pelvis	From what cause?
Abscess of the pleura—of the side	Empyema, 70 *b*.
Abscess of the throat	Quinsy, 76.
Absorbents, inflammation of	Scrofula?
Absorption of morbid virus	What virus? was it in dissection? necusia? 23 *a*.
Abstraction of the brain, a bad term	45—57, 145?
Accident, vague	See *Deaths by external causes*, and 137—145.
Adenitis	Inflammation of a gland, 33.
Age	Old age, 41.
Ague	15.
Air tubes, disease of	See 69. Phthisis, 33.
Albuminuria	95.
Amaurosis	56.
Amenorrhœa	103.

Amputation	Of what part, and for what disease was it performed?
Anæmia	29.
Anæsthesia	48 *a*.
Anasarca	Dropsy, 30.
Aneurism of—	61. Inquire of what vessel?
Aneurism by anastomosis	Nævus. Inquire whether an operation had been performed for its removal, or under what circumstances it proved fatal?
Angina maligna	4 *c*.
Angina pectoris	62.
Anorexia	See 86. A symptom; inquire of what disease?
Anthrax	Carbuncle, 132?
Antrum, disease of	107; 111. What disease; caries? cancer?
Anus imperforatus	43.
Aorta, disease of	Aneurism? 61.
Aphtha	Thrush, 9.
Apnœa	Privation of air; a better term than asphyxia.
Apoplexia	Apoplexy, 47.
Apoplectic fit	Apoplexy, 47.
Apoplectic paralysis	Paraplexy? 48.
Apoplexy on the lungs	Pulmonary apoplexy, 71.
Apoplexy from inhaling impure air	137 *h*.
Apoplexy, brought on by want of common necessaries	136.
Apoplexy from opium	137.
Arachnitis	Inf. of arachnoid; meningitis, 45.
Arm, disease of	Inquire *what* disease? scrofula? cancer? 33; 35.
Arrest of development, vague	Of what part? 43.
Arthritis	105. Has been sometimes improperly used for "gout."
Ascites	30 *f*.
Asiatic cholera	12.
Asphyxia	From what cause? 141.
Asphyxia from caries of the cervical vertebræ	141.
Asphyxia from engorgement of the lungs	71?
Asthma	72.
Asthma and dropsy	72; 30.
Atony	A vague term.
Atrophia	Atrophy, 38.
Atrophy	38.
Atrophy of the heart	60.
Atrophy from the want of breast milk	136; 38.
Back, inflammation of	Phlegmon? 133.
Bad mouth, vague	Thrush, 9?
Barbadoes leg	128.
Bastard croup	Laryngismus stridulus, 68.
Bed sores, a good term	Ulcer, 32. Mortification, 39. State the original disease.
Belly, inflammation *of* and *on*, vague	Enteritis, 80? peritonitis, 81.
Beriberi	Said to be a spasmodic affection; not known in England.
Bile, deficiency of	88—91.
Bile, on the stomach	A bad term, 74—91.
Biliary calculi	89 *b*.
Biliary obstruction, vague	88—91.
Bilious affection, or complaint	Diarrhœa? cholera? 10; 12.
Bilious attack	Cholera? diarrhœa? 12; 10.
Bilious colic	10; 82. Cholera?
Bilious fever	17; 16. Typhus? remittent fever?
Bilious vomiting	Cholera? 12.

Black bile, vague	88—91. Melena?
Black cramp, a bad term	Cholera? 12.
Black fever	Typhus? 17.
Black jaundice	Jaundice, 89.
Black thrush	Thrush, 9.
Black vomit	Hæmatemesis, 28 *c*.
Bladder, disease of	What disease? 97, 98.
Bladder, inflammation of	Cystitis, 98,
Bladder, ulcer in	32, and 97, 98.
Blast, vague	
Bleeding	Hæmorrhage, 28. From what part?
Bleeding from the bowels	Hæmorrhoids? melena? 28; *e*, *c*.
Bleeding at the navel	28.
Bleeding at the nose	Epistaxis, 28 *a*.
Bleeves, a bad term	
Blister, irritation, inflammation, sloughing from	See Class 4. 39.
Blister pock, a bad term	Small-pox? pemphigus?
Blood, discharge of	From what part? 28.
Blood, diseased state of	What is the nature of the disease?
Blood, surfeit of	An unintelligible term.
Bloody dropsy, vague	Dropsy.
Bloody flux	Dysentery, 11.
Bloody urine	Hæmaturia, 28 *f*.
Blue disease	Cyanosis, 43
Blue fever, bad	Typhus? cholera? 17; 12.
Body, disease of, inflammation of	A bad term. Prolapsus ani? P. uteri?
Boil	Furunculus, 132 *b*. Carbuncle?
Bone, death of	Necrosis, 112.
Bone, disease of	What bone? What disease? 105—112.
Bone, inflammation of	Periostitis. Syphilis? after injury? 105—107
Bowels, bleeding from the	Melæna? hæmorrhoids? 28 *e*, *c*.
Bowels, consumption of	Tabes mesenterica? 33 *f*.
Bowels, disease of	What disease? enteritis? cancer? 74—86; 35.
Bowels, inflammation of	80.
Bowel complaint	Diarrhœa, 10.
Bowel hives, a bad term	Tabes mesenterica?
Brain, absorption of, a bad term	45—57.
Brain, disease of	To be used when the *nature* of the disease is not known. 45—57.
Brain, inflammation of	Meningitis? encephalitis? 45.
Brain, disease of, and erysipelas " " gastritis	Entries of this kind are unexceptionable, but the nature of the brain disease should be stated, if known, 45—57.
Brain fever	Typhus? meningitis? 17 *a*, 45 *a*.
Brain, ramolissement or softening of	45—48.
Breaking up of the constitution, bad	From what cause?
Breast, disease of	What disease? cancer? 35. Breast is sometimes improperly employed for "chest," and hence gives rise to confusion.
Bright's disease	Nephria, 95.
Brittleness of the bones	109.
Broken heart	Mental distress. Sometimes improperly used for rupture of the heart.
Bronchi, abscess of, bad	Phthisis? pneumonia? 71—73.
Bronchi, inflammation of	Bronchitis, 69.
Bronchial effusion, bad	Effusion of what, lymph? blood?
Bronchial fever	Influenza? bronchitis? 13; 17; 69.
Bronchial ulceration extending to the lungs	69, 73.
Bronchitis	69.
Bronchitis and broken rib	How was the rib broken? 169; 144.

Bronchocele	33.
Bronchorrhœa	69 *b*.
Bruised corn	144. Phlegmon.
Burn	138 *b*.
Bursa, inflammation of	105.
Bursting of a blood-vessel	See 28.
Bursting of a fallopian tube	Under what circumstances? 104.
Bursting of a varicose vein	28.
Cachexia	Scrofulous? cancerous? 33, 35.
Cæcum, stricture of	84.
Calculus, biliary	89 *b*.
Calculus, urinary	Stone, 97.
Cancer	35. Of what kind? of what part?
Cancer, chimney sweepers'	35.
Cancrum oris	39 *d*.
Canker	Of what part? noma? 39 *d*.
Carbuncle	132.
Carbunculus	Carbuncle, 132.
Carcinoma	Cancer, 35.
Carcinus	Cancer, 35.
Carditis	58.
Caries	Of what bone? 111.
Catacausis	40.
Catalepsy	54.
Catarrh or Catarrhus	69.
Catarrh of the bladder	98 *b*.
Catarrhal fever	Influenza? 13.
Catarrhus epidemicus	Influenza, 13.
Catarrhus vesicæ	Catarrh of the bladder, 98 *b*.
Cauliflower polypus of the womb	37 *c*, 103.
Cellular dropsy	30.
Cephalalgia	From what cause? Note after 54.
Cephalitis	45 *c*.
Chalk gout	Gout, 34.
Chance medley, vague	See Class 4.
Chancre	21.
Cheek bone, disease of	105—112.
Chest, disease of	What disease—of heart? of lungs? 58—73.
Chest, inflammation of	Pneumonia? 69—71.
Chicken-pox	5 *c*.
Childbirth	104.
Chill; chill to the heart, a vague term	What disease was caused by the "chill?"
Chimney sweepers' cancer	Cancer, 35.
Chincough	Hooping cough, 7.
Chlorosis	29 *b*, 103.
Cholera	12.
Cholera biliosa	12.
Cholera epidemica	12.
Cholera infantum	12.
Cholerine	12.
Chololithus	Gallstones, 89 *b*.
Chorea	50.
Chronic rheumatism	106.
Cirrhosis	90.
Climacteric disease	Of old age? Of females? 103.
Cold	A vague term. Was it a disease? What? bronchitis? pneumonia? Was it the direct effect of exposure to frost or snow? Class 4.
Colic	82. Was it colic, from a lead poison? 82.
Colica pictonum	Lead colic, 82 *c*.
Colica pictorum	Lead colic, 82 *c*.

Collapse	A bad return. What was the cause of the "collapse?"
Collection of fluid in the brain, bad	Hydrocephalus? 46.
Colon, disease of	What disease? cancer? ulceration? stricture? 35, 85, 84.
Colon, inflammation of	Colitis? dysentery? 11, 80.
Coma, vague	From an injury? 45—57.
Commotio cerebri	Concussion of the brain? 144.
Complaint in the head, throat, windpipe, &c., &c., vague	What was the complaint?
Complicated disease, bad	What was the disease?
Compression of the brain, vague	Was it from a disease or fracture of the skull? 144.
Concussio	Concussion, generally of brain, 144.
Condylomata	Fig warts in syphilis? 21.
Congenital hernia	Hernia from birth. 83.
Congested lungs	71.
Congestion, vague	Of what part?
Consolidation of the lung	71 *a*.
Constipation, or Constipatio	82.
Constitutional bleeding, vague	See Hæmorrhage, 28.
Constitutional irritation, vague	From what cause?
Constitutional weakness, vague	
Constriction of the brain, bad	
Consumption	Phthisis, 33 *g*, 73. Consumption is the more common term, but it is not confined with sufficient strictness to tubercular phthisis.
Consumption of the bowels, bad	Tabes mesenterica? 33 *f*.
Contraction of the bowels	Stricture of the intestine, 84.
Contraction of the windpipe	From what cause? tubercles in the bronchial glands? 33.
Contusio	Contusion, 144.
Convulsio	Convulsions, 54.
Corn	Clavus—(dis. of integumentary system). How did it produce death?
Coryza	Bronchitis? 69 *a*.
Coup-de-soleil	Did it cause congestion of the lungs or of the brain? 71, 47, and Class 4.
Cramp	Of what part? 53 *c*.
Cretinism	33.
Crick, vague	Of what part? 53, 106.
Croak, bad	Croup? laryngitis? 8, 67.
Crossbirth	104.
Croup	8.
Crural phlebitis	See Childbirth, 104.
Crusta lactea	Eczema, 115.
Cutaneous disease	Of what nature? 113—134.
Cyanosis	43.
Cynanche, vague	Quinsy? laryngitis? 67, 76.
Cynanche laryngea	Laryngitis, 67.
Cynanche maligna	Angina maligna. Scarlatina, 4 *a*.
Cynanche parotidea	Mumps, 6.
Cynanche pharyngea	Œsophagitis, 78.
Cynanche tonsillaris	Quinsy, 76.
Cynanche trachealis	Croup, 8.
Cystitis	98 *a*.
Damp clothes, putting on, or sleeping in, vague	What *disease* was caused by this
Deadness of the limbs, bad	Paralysis? 48.
Death of bone	Necrosis, 112.
Death struck, vague	Apoplexy? syncope? congestion of the lungs? 47, 68, 71.
Debilitas	Debility. From what cause? 42.

Debility from constitutional irritation, vague	After a surgical operation?
Debility after lithotomy	Stone, lithotomy, 97.
Decay, vague	Atrophy? phthisis? old age? 41, 33 *g*, 38.
Decay of blood, bad	
Decline, a vague, objectionable term	Phthisis? atrophy? any chronic disease? 33 *g*, 73, 38.
Decrepita ætas	Old age, 41.
Deficiency of bile	Was there no other disease? Note after 91.
Delirium, vague	Was it delirium tremens? mania? a symptom of fever? 49, 51, 17.
Delirium tremens	49, from intemperance?
Dementia	51 *b*.
Dentitio, dentition	Teething, 74.
Destitution	136.
Diabetes	To be applied only to the disease with sugar in the urine, 96 and 94.
Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes, 96.
Diaphragmitis	No. 70.
Diarrhœa	40.
Difficult labour	Childbirth, 104.
Digestion fever, bad	Dyspepsia? gastritis? 86 *a*, 79, 17.
Digestive organs, disease of	To be used if the *nature* of the disease cannot be ascertained, 74—91.
Digestive organs, inflammation of, vague	Which of the digestive organs? 74—91.
Diphtherite, or Diphtheritis	Diphtheria, 5.
Discharge of blood, vague	From what parts? 28.
Disease	The *part* affected is sometimes known, while the *nature* of the disease cannot be ascertained. In such circumstances "*Disease of*" the part is properly applied.
Dislocation	Of what joint? by what cause? 144.
Dropsy	30.
Dropsy of abdomen	Ascites, 30 *f*.
Dropsy of the brain	Hydrocephalus, 46.
Dropsy of the extremities	Œdema, 30.
Dropsy of the pericardium	Hydropericardium, 30 *c*.
Dropsy of the peritoneum	Ascites, 30 *f*.
Dropsy of the pleura	Hydrothorax, 30 *d*. Empyema, 70 *b*.
Dropsy after fever	17, 4 *b*.
Dropsy and diseased heart	Heart disease—dropsy, 30 *c*, 60.
Dropsy and jaundice	30, 89 *a*.
Dropsy and liver disease from drinking	30, 90.
Dropsy and pneumonia	30, 71.
Dropsy and rupture	30, 63.
Drum-belly	Tympanites; and what other disease?
Drunkard's liver	Cirrhosis, 90.
Dry gangrene	39 *b*.
Duodenitis	Enteritis, 80.
Dyscrasia, vague	What kind of dyscrasia?
Dysenteria, dysentery	11.
Dyspepsia, dyspepsy	86.
Dyspnœa	72.
Dysuria	From what cause? 100.
Ear, disease of	57.
Eclampsia	54.
Ecthyma cachecticum	119.
Eczema rubrum	115.
Effusion, vague	Of blood or serum? In what part?
Effusion on the brain, vague	Of blood or serum? hydrocephalus? apoplexy? violence? 46, 47, 144.
Effusion on the brain, from an accident	144.

Effusion of blood on the brain	Apoplexy? violence, 47, 144.
Effusion of water on the brain	Hydrocephalus, 46.
Effusion on the chest	Empyema? 70 *b*.
Effusion on the spinal canal	Of serum? of blood? violence? 45 *c*.
Elephantiasis	Greek elephantiasis? 128.
Emaciation	From what cause? 38.
Emphysema	72 *b*.
Empyema	70 *b*.
Encephalocele	Hernia of the brain. From what cause? 144, 145.
Encephaloid tumour of abdomen	35.
Endemic inflammation of the lungs	Pneumonia, 71? Influenza, 13.
Endocarditis	58 *c*.
Enlargement of the glands	Scrofula? of what glands? 33.
Enlargement of the glands of the abdomen	Tabes mesenterica, 33 *f*.
Enlargement of the glands of the throat	Scrofulous? 33.
Enlargement of the heart	Hypertrophy, 60.
Enlargement of the liver	From congestion? 88—91.
Enlargement of the liver and cancer of the stomach	35.
Enlargement of the omentum	From scrofula? or cancer? 33, 35.
Enlargement of the spleen	From ague? 15.
Enlargement of thyroid gland and ulceration of windpipe	33.
Enteritic fever	Enteritis? 80.
Enteritis	80.
Enterodynia	86 *c*.
Enuresis	Incontinence of urine. From what cause? 99.
Ephemeral fever	79? 80?
Epilepsia	Epilepsy, 52.
Epilepsia e plumbo	52, and Class 4.
Epistaxis	28 *a*.
Ergotism	A convulsive disease, or gangrene, from eating spurred rye, 23.
Eruptions, bad	What eruption?
Eruptive fever, vague	What kind of eruptive fever? Class 1.
Erysipelas	22.
Erythema	22 *c*.
Exangia cyania	Cyanosis, 43.
Exhaustion, vague	Mania, 51.
Exhaustion from cold and want	Starvation, 136.
Exhaustion from an operation for stricture	100.
Exhaustion from vomiting	What was the cause of the vomiting? See 74—91.
Exostosis	108.
Exposed, vague	136.
Exposure to cold	136.
Extra-uterine fetation	104.
Extravasation of blood Extravasation of urine	On what part? 28.
Eyes, inflammation, &c., of	Ophthalmia, &c., &c., 56.
Fainting	Syncope, 63. From what cause?
Fall	144.
Falling sickness	Epilepsy, 52.
Fallopian tube, bursting of	104.
Fatigue	From what exertion?
Fatty liver	91.
Fauces, inflammation of, disease of	Pharyngitis. Quinsy, 76, 77.
Febris biliosa, F. gastrica	16, 17.
Febris continua	Typhus, 17 *a*.
Febris intermittens	Ague, 15.

Febris nervosa	17.
Febris remittens	Remittent fever, 16.
Febris rubra, vague	113?
Febris typhoides	Typhus, 17.
Felon	134.
Female debility, vague	Paramenia? 103.
Fever, vague	The nature of the fever should be specified. 17*a*.
Fever of abdomen, vague	17.
Fever on the brain	Typhus? 17.
Fever at the stomach	Gastric fever, 17, 19.
Fever, ephemeral	17, 79, 80.
Fever, inflammatory	Synochus, 17.
Fever, puerperal	Metria, 18; and 104 *a*.
Fistula	In what part? 32 *c*.
Fit, vague	Epileptic? apoplectic? convulsion? paralytic? 52, 47, 48, 54.
Flooding	104.
Flox, bad	Thrush? 9.
Fluor albus	Paramenia, 103.
Fluid on the brain, bad	What fluid? and from what cause?
Flux	Dysentery, 11.
Foramen ovale not closed	43.
Found dead, vague	What disease, or injury, had been the cause of death? It should be stated whether with or without marks of violence. Class 4.
Found dead in water, vague	143.
Fracture and mortification	144.
Fragilitas ossium	Brittleness of the bones, 109.
Frenzy fever	45, 51.
Fright	By what cause? Class 4.
Frog, bad	Thrush? 9.
Frost, ambiguous	Thrush? 9.
Frost in the stomach	Thrush? 9.
Frostbitten	136.
Frox, bad	Thrush, 9.
Frozen to death	136.
Fungoid disease	35.
Fungus	Fungus hæmatodes? 35.
Fungus hæmatodes	35.
Furunculus	132 *b*.
Gall stone	89 *b*.
Gangræna	Mortification, 39.
Gangræna nosocomialis	Hospital gangrene, 39.
Gangræna senilis	Dry gangrene, 39.
Gangrene from a blister, burn, &c.	39, and Class 4.
Gangrenous erythema	22.
Gangrenous ulcer	Phagedæna, 32, 39.
Gastric fever	17.
Gastritis	79.
Gathering, vague	An old term for "*abscess*," 31.
General dropsy	30.
Giving out of the heart, bad	60?
Glanders	24.
Glands, inflammation of	Scrofula? 33.
Glands, swelling of	Scrofula? 33.
Glands, bad	Scrofula? 33. Several entries occur in which neither the particular glands affected are specified, nor the nature of the affection.
Glass-pox	Small-pox, 1.
Glottis, disease of	Phthisis? 73, 33, 67.
Glottis, inflammation of	Laryngitis, 67.
Gonorrhœa	Syphilis, 21.

Gouche, bad	
Gout	34.
Granular disease of kidneys	95.
Gravel	97.
Gripes, Black Gripes	Dysentery, 11.
Gums, disease of	What disease?
Hæmatemesis	28 *c*.
Hæmaturia	28 *f*.
Hæmoptysis	28 *b*.
Hæmorrhagia, vague	26. From what part? flooding?
Hæmorrhage in the intestines	Melæna, 28 *d*.
Hæmorrhage from the kidneys	Hæmaturia, 28 *f*.
Hæmorrhois	28 *e*.
Hay fever, hay asthma	13. Influenza?
Head, disease of, vague	Brain? 45—57.
Head, inflammation of, vague	45.
Heart, disease of	58—63.
Heart, inflammation of	58.
Heart, rupture of, vague	Bursting of auricle or ventricle; from what cause? 61.
Heart, rupture of a blood-vessel of the, vague	28, 61.
Heart, rheumatism in the	20, 58.
Heart, spasms of	53 *c*. 63 note.
Heart hives, bad	
Hectic fever	From what cause? phthisis? 73.
Hemiplegia	48.
Hepatitis	88.
Hepatization of lungs	71.
Hernia	Of what kind? congenital, femoral, inguinal, umbilical? Was an operation performed for its relief? 83.
Hernia cerebri	From what cause? 144, 145.
Herpes	116.
Hidrotic fever, vague	Miliaria? 21.
Hip joint, disease of	105—112.
Hip joint, dislocation of	From what cause? 144 *c*.
Hip joint, inflammation of	Arthritis. hip, 105.
Hives, vague „ in the bowels, heart	Is an objectionable term; as it is used without uniformity of meaning in different parts of the country.
Hooping-cough	7.
Hooping-cough—pneumonia	7: 71.
Hospital gangrene	39 *c*, 23 *c*.
Hunger	Starvation, 136.
Hydatids	In what part? 44?
Hydrarthrus	White swelling, 105; note after 112.
Hydro-pericardium, or Hydrocardia	From what cause? 30 *e*.
Hydrocele	30 *g*.
Hydrocephalus	30 *i*, 46.
Hydrophobia	25.
Hydrops	30.
Hydrops ovarii	30 *h*.
Hydrorachitis	Water on spine, 46.
Hydrothorax	30 *d*, 70.
Hypercardia	Hypertrophy of heart, 60 *a*.
Hypertrophy of the left ventricle	60.
Hypochondriasis	51 *b*.
Hysteria	52 *b*.
Hysteric fits	52 *b*.
Hysteritis	102.
Icterus	Jaundice, 89 *a*

Ichthyosis	127.
Idiocy	51 *d*.
Idiotismus	Idiocy, 51 *d*.
Ignis sacer	Erysipelas, 22 *a*.
Ileus	82.
Iliac passion	Ileus, 82.
Illness, long, bad	What was the illness?
Impastment of the stomach, vague	74—91.
Imperfect organization of the lungs	What was the nature of the "imperfection? 43.
Imperforate anus	43 *c*.
Impetigo	120.
Imposthume	Abscess, 31.
Inanition, vague	Has been variously applied in different parts of the country. See 136.
Inclemency of the weather	136.
Income, vague	Abscess, 31.
Incontinentia urinæ	Incontinence of urine, 99.
Indentation of the spine, vague	110 *b*; curvature of the spine.
Indigestion	Dyspepsia, 86.
Induration of liver	Cirrhosis? 90.
Infancy, disease of, bad	What disease?
Infantile fever	80.
Infantile remittent fever	80.
Infection, bad	What kind of infection? Class 4.
Infection from a glandered horse	Glanders, 24.
Infection of the bowels, bad	What disease of the bowels? 74—91.
Infiltration of urine	From what cause? violence? stricture? 97—103; 144.
Inflammation, vague	There are entries in which the part inflamed is not specified; and others in which the parts are vaguely stated. Inflammation may take place in any part of the living body; and the parts affected should be registered in precise terms. It will be observed that inflammation of a part is generally denoted by the termination "itis;" thus peritonitis is inflammation of the peritoneum.
Inflammation accelerated by a fall, vague	144.
Inflammation caused by a scald	Scald, 138.
Inflammation arising from vaccination	1. What inflammation?
Inflammation of abdomen, vague	Peritonitis? 81.
Inflammation of the air tubes	Bronchitis, 69.
,, ,, aorta?	64.
,, ,, arm	From violence? 144; phlegmon, 133.
,, ,, arteries	Arteritis, 64.
,, ,, back, vague	Phlegmon? 133; erysipelas? 22.
,, ,, belly	Peritonitis? 81.
,, ,, bladder	Cystitis, 98.
Inflammation *of* or *in* the *body*, vague	Rectitis? hysteritis?
Inflammation of the bones	107, Periostitis? arthritis? 105.
,, ,, brain	45.
,, ,, breast, vague	71. Chest? female breast, 104?
,, ,, bronchi	Bronchitis, 69.
,, ,, caul, vague	Omentum?
,, ,, cellular tissue	Phlegmon, 133.
,, ,, chest, vague	Pneumonia? 71; pleurisy? pericarditis? 70 *a* 58.
,, ,, colon	Dysentery? 11.
,, ,, digestive organs	Enteritis? peritonitis? gastritis? 79—81.
,, ,, duodenum	Duodenitis...
,, ,, ear	Otitis, 57.

Inflammation of the epiglottis	Epiglottitis.
,, ,, eye	Ophthalmia, 56.
,, ,, fauces	Pharyngitis, 77.
,, ,, glands	Scrofulous? 33.
,, ,, glands of the *throat*, vague	Mumps? 6; scrofulous? 33.
,, ,, *visceral* glands, vague	Tabes mesenterica? 33 *f*.
,, ,, glottis	Laryngitis, 67.
,, in or on the groin	Syphilis? 21.
,, of the gums	From teething? 74.
,, ,, *head*, vague	Cephalitis? 45.
,, ,, heart	58.
,, ,, internal membrane of the bowels	Enteritis, 8.
,, ,, internal membrane of the heart	Endocarditis, 58.
,, ,, internal coats of the stomach	Gastritis, 79.
,, ,, intestinal canal	Enteritis, 80.
,, ,, iris	Iritis, 56.
,, ,, joints	Arthritis, 105.
,, ,, kidneys	Nephritis, 92.
,, ,, larynx	Laryngitis, 67.
,, in the legs, vague	105; 106; 133; phlegmon? rheumatism? arthritis?
,, of the lining membrane of the lungs	Pleurisy, 70.
,, ,, liver	Hepatitis, 88.
,, ,, loins, vague	106, rheumatism? nephritis?
,, ,, lungs	71, pneumonia.
,, ,, lungs caused by fracture of the ribs	144; 71.
,, ,, lungs and liver	71, pneumonia; 88, hepatitis.
,, ,, lymphatics	Phlebitis? From the absorption of pus after delivery, or an operation? 23; 104.
,, ,, membranes of the *body*, bad	Which of the membranes?
,, ,, membranes of the brain	Meningitis, 45.
,, ,, membranes of the heart	58, Pericarditis? endocarditis?
,, ,, membranes of the stomach	79—81, gastritis?
,, ,, milt	Splenitis, 87.*
,, ,, mouth	Stomatitis, 75 *b*.
,, ,, muscles	Myositis.
,, ,, navel	133, erysipelatous? 22.
,, ,, nerves	Neuralgia? neuritis?
,, ,, œsophagus	Œsophagitis, 78.
,, ,, ovaries	After delivery? 104.
,, ,, pancreas	Pancreatitis, 87 *a*.
,, ,, pelvis, vague	After delivery? 104.
,, ,, pericardium	Pericarditis, 58.
,, ,, periosteum	Periostitis, 107.
,, ,, peritoneum	Peritonitis, 81.
,, ,, pleura	Pleuritis, 70.
,, ,, pylorus	79.
,, ,, rim of the belly	70 *a*, diaphragmitis? 81, peritonitis?
,, ,, scrotum	After an operation for hydrocele? or from what cause?
,, ,, shoulder, vague	Arthritis in the shoulder? 105.

Inflammation *in* or *on* the side, vague	Pleurisy, 70.
,, of the spinal marrow	Myelitis, 45 *c*.
,, ,, spine	Arthritis, 105; or myelitis? 45 *c*.
,, ,, sternum	Breastbone, 107.
,, ,, stomach	Gastritis, 79.
,, ,, tendons	Which tendons? and from what cause?
,, ,, testes	Orchitis, 101.
,, ,, thorax, vague	Pneumonia? 71; pleurisy? 70; pericarditis? 58.
,, ,, throat	Quinsy? 76.
,, on the tongue	Glossitis? 75.
,, of the trachea	Tracheitis, 69.
,, ,, uterus	Hysteritis after childbirth? 104.
,, ,, vagina	Of what nature? 21.
,, ,, veins	Phlebitis, 65.
,, of vein of right arm from bleeding	145.
,, of the visceral gland, vague	Tabes mesenterica, 33 *f*.
,, ,, windpipe	Tracheitis, 69.
,, ,, womb	Hysteritis after childbearing? 104.
Inflammatory fever	Synochus, 17.
Influenza	13.
Injured in the birth	Violence. Class 4.
Injury causing erysipelas, lock-jaw, mortification, &c.	Are correct entries, but the mode in which the injury was produced should be indicated. Class 4.
Inopia	136.
Insanity	Mania? monomania? dementia? 51; any concomitant disease?
Instrumental delivery, vague	104.
Intemperance	135.
Intermittent fever	Ague, 15.
Internal congestion, bad	Of what part?
Internal disease, bad	Of what part?
Internal effusion of blood, ,, hæmorrhage, } vague	Into what part? 28.
Interruption of the bowels, vague	Ileus, 82? constipation?
Intestinal canal, disease of	To be used when the nature of the disease is not understood.
Intestinal irritation	Enteritis, 80? diarrhœa, 10?
Introversion of the bowel	Intussusception, 82 *b*.
Invagination of bowel	82 *b*.
Iritis	From syphilis? 56.
Irritability of the stomach, vague	79—81; 86.
Irritation, vague	
Irritation of the bowels, vague	Enteritis, 80? diarrhœa, 10?
Irritative fever, vague	After an operation? phlebitis? 65.
Ischuria	93.
Ischuria urethralis	Stricture of the urethra, 100.
Itch	Scabies, 27.
Itis	A termination denoting "inflammation;" thus gastritis, inflammation of the stomach, is formed by adding "itis" to "*gaster*," the stomach.
Jail fever	17.
Jaundice	89 *a*.
Joints, disease of	State what joint? To be used only when the *nature* of the disease is not known, 105—112.
Kidneys, inflammation of	Nephritis, 92.
,, disease of	To be used only when the *nature* of the disease is unknown, 92—100.

King's evil	Scrofula, 33.
Labour, difficult	104.
Lactation	104. What disease did it cause?
Laceratio	Laceration. From what cause? 144. Of what organ?
Laceratio cordis	144, 61.
Land scurvy	Purpura? 14.
Laryngeal consumption	With tubercles in the lungs? 73.
Laryngismus stridulus	68.
Laryngitis	67.
Larynx, disease of	Phthisis, 73?
,, inflammation of	Laryngitis, 67.
,, ulceration of	Phthisis? 73; 67.
Legs, inflammation of the	Phlegmonous? 133.
Leipopsychia	Syncope, 63.
Lepra	Psoriasis, 125.
Leprosy, black	125, 128.
Lethargus, vague	Lethargy. From what cause? 48, 51.
Lichen	123.
Lichenous rash	Lichen, 123.
Lienteria	Lientery, 10.
Ligaments, disease of, vague	105—112.
Lily	Thrush, 9.
Lithia	Stone, 97.
Lithotomy	Stone, operation for, 97.
Liver, disease of	To be used when the *nature* of the disease is not known, 88—91? 33; 35.
Liver, tuberculated	90. Cirrhosis.
Lock jaw	Trismus, 53. From what cause? 144.
Lock jaw from a wound	144; 53.
Loins, inflammation or disease of, vague	Phlegmon, 133? rheumatism, 106? nephritis, 92? arthritis, 105?
Looseness	Diarrhœa, 10.
Low fever	Typhus, 17.
Lues venerea	Syphilis, 21.
Lumbar abscess	33 *e*.
Lungs, disease of	To be used when the *nature* of the disease is unknown, 67—73.
Lupus	129.
Lymphatics, nflamed, diseased	Scrofula? 33.
Madness	Mania, 51.
Malformation	What species? 43.
Malignant disease	Cancer, 35.
Malignant pustule	23 *b*.
Malignant ulceration of the tongue	Cancer, 35.
Mania	51.
Marasmus	Atrophy? 38.
Marsh fever	15, Ague.
Matter in the veins	Pus in the veins, 65. After an operation? or after delivery? 104.
Measles	3.
Medullary sarcoma of the uterus, thigh, &c., &c.	Cancer, encephaloid, 35.
Medullary tumour	Cancer, encephaloid, 35.
Melæna	28 *d*.
Melancholia	Melancholy, Monomania, 51.
Melanoma	Melanosis, 36.
Melanosis	36.
Membranes, disease of, bad	Which membranes?
Meningitis	45.
Menorrhagia	28 *g*.
Mentagra	122.

Mercurial erythema	22 *c*. Class 4.
Mesenteric disease	Tabes mesenterica, 33 *f*.
Metastasis, bad	Of what disease? To what part?
Metastasis to the brain, vague	Of rheumatism, 20? gout, 34?
Metritis	Hysteritis, 102? after delivery, 104?
Miliaria	2.
Milk fever	104.
Milt, disease of	Spleen, 87,* disease of
Milt, inflammation of	Splenitis, 87.*
Miscarriage	104.
Mismenstruation	Paramenia, 103.
Mollities ossium	110.
Monomania	51 *c*.
Morbilli	Measles, 3.
Morbosity, bad	
Morbus articulorum, &c.	Disease of joints, &c., &c., 105—112
Morbus cœruleus	Cyanosis, 43.
Morbus cutaneous, vague	Skin disease, 113—34.
Mortification	39.
Mortification, effect of a dislocated knee; from a scald	And other cases of the like kind. Class 4, and No. 39.
Mouth, disease of, vague	74, 75.
Mouth, gangrene of	39 *d*.
Mumps	6.
Muscles, disease of	What disease?
Myclitis	45 *d*.
Nævus	After an operation for its removal? 145.
Nasal polypus	37 *c*.
Natural causes, bad Natural death Natural decay	The adjective "natural," explains nothing. The real cause of death should be inquired into.
Navel, disease of	What disease?
Navel, inflammation of	Phlegmon, 133? erythema, 22 *c*?
Navel string, vague	Not tied? 145; 28.
Necrosis	112.
Nephritis	92.
Nerves, disease of	What disease? neuralgia, 55?
Nervous affection	What affection? monomania? 51.
Nervous debility, vague	51?
Nervous decline, bad	
Nervous fever	17.
Nettle fever	Urticaria, 114.
Nettle rash	Urticaria, 114.
Neuralgia	Tic douloureux, 55.
Noli me tangere	Lupus, 129.
Noma	39 *d*.
Nutmeg liver	Cirrhosis, 90.
Obstipatio	Constipation; costiveness, 82.
Obstruction of the bile Obstruction in the biliary duct	Gall-stone, 89.
Obstruction in the bladder, vague	Stone? stricture? disease of the prostate? 97—100.
Obstruction in the bowels	82.
Obstruction in the brain, unintelligible	
Obstruction of the glands, vague	Scrofula? 33.
Obstruction of the mesentery	Tabes mesenterica? 33 *f*.
Œdema	A partial dropsy, 30. From what cause?
Œdema glottidis	Laryngitis? 67; 30.
Œsophagitis	78.
Œsophagus, inflammation of	Œsophagitis, 78. From swallowing an acrid poison, 137?
Œsophagus, stricture of	Cancer? 35.

Old age	41.
Open heart	Cyanosis? 43.
Operation	Of what kind? and for what disease? 145.
Ophthalmia	56.
Ophthalmia purulenta	Purulent opthalmia, 56.
Organic disease, bad	Of what part?
Ossification, vague	Of the heart valves—or arteries? 59, 39, 64 *b*.
Ossification of the arteries	64 *b*.
Ossification in the throat	Of what membranes?
Ossification of the valves of the heart	59.
Osteo-sarcoma	35.
Otitis	57; 56.
Ovarian disease	Cancer? 35, 30 *h*.
Ovarian dropsy	30 *h*; 35?
Ovaries, disease of	Cancer? 35; 30 *h*.
Over-exertion	Of what kind? causing what disease?
Overflow of blood, vague	Apoplexy? 47.
Overflow of blood on the brain	Apoplexy? 47.
Overflow of the gall, vague	Jaundice? 88—91.
Pain in the chest, vague ,, side, vague	Pleurisy, 70? pneumonitis, 71? pericarditis, 58? rheumatism, 20?
Painters' colic	Lead colic, 82 *c*.
Palsy	Paralysis, 48.
Pancreas, disease of	87.
Paralysis	48.
Paralysis, the effect of white lead	82 *c*.
Paralysis of the bladder	From what cause?
,, ,, œsophagus	From what cause?
Paralysis and *fever*, vague	Typhus? 48, 17.
Paralytic fit	Paralysis, 48.
Paramenia	103.
Paraphimosis	21 *a*.
Paraplegia	48.
Paronychia	Whitlow, 134.
Parotitis	Mumps? 6; 75 *c*.
Paroxysm, bad	Of what disease?
Partus	Childbirth, 104.
Pellagra	Note after 131.
Pelvis, inflammation of contents of	From childbirth, 104? after lithotomy, 97?
Pemphigus	117.
Penis, ulceration of	Syphilis, 12 *a*?
Pericarditis	58 *b*.
Pericardium, disease of, vague	58.
,, dropsy of	Hydropericardium, 30 *e*.
,, inflammation of	Pericarditis, 58 *b*.
Perinæum, erysipelas in	After lithotomy, 97?
Periosteum, inflammation of	Periostitis, 107.
Peripneumonia	71.
Peripneumonia notha	Bronchitis, asthenic, 69.
Peritoneum, disease of	Tuberculous? 81 *b*.
,, dropsy of	Ascites, 30 *f*.
,, inflammation of	Peritonitis, 81.
Peritonitis	81 *a*.
Pertussis	Hooping cough, 7.
Pestis	19.
Petechia, vague	Typhus, 17? purpura, 14?
Phagedænic ulceration	39; 35.
Phlebitis	65.
Phlebitis, crural	104.
Phlebitis, uterine	104.
Phlegmasia dolens	Phlebitis, crural, 104.
Phlegmon	133.

Phlegmonoid erysipelas in perinæum	After an operation? 22.
Phrenitis	45.
Phthisis	33 *g*; 73.
Piles	28 *c*.
Plague	Pestis, 19.
Planet-stroke, vague	Apoplexy, 47? paralysis, 48? mania?
Plastic inflammation, vague	Of what part?
Pleura, inflammation of	Pleurisy, 70 *a*.
Pleurodynia	Pain in side.
Pleurisy	Pleuritis, 70 *a*.
Pleurisy fever	70 *a*.
Pleuritis	Pleurisy, 70 *a*.
Plica polonica	A disease of the hair and scalp.
Pneumogastric irritation, vague	74—91.
Pneumonia	Pneumonitis, 71.
	Pneumonia occurs with cephalitis, dropsy, hooping-cough, influenza, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, and other diseases.
Pneumothorax	70 *c*.
Podagra	Gout, 34.
Poison	Of what kind? 137.
Poisonous substances causing disease of brain, &c.	137.
Polydipsia	Immoderate thirst, 86.
Polypus	Of what part? 37 *c*.
Polypus narium	37 *c*.
,, uteri	37 *c*, 103.
Pompholyx	117.
Porrigo	26.
Pox, vague	Syphilis, 21? small-pox, 1?
Premature birth	42 *a*.
Pressure of the brain, vague	From violence? 144.
Procidentia utori	104.
Prolapsus recti	Giving rise to what other disease? 80—85.
,, uteri	104.
Prostate gland, disease of	99.
Pseudomorphica	Malformation, 43.
Pseudosyphilis	Syphilis, 21.
Psoas abscess	33 *e*.
Psoriasis	125.
Puerperal convulsions	104.
Puerperal fever	Metria, 104.
Puerperal mania	104.
Pulmonary disease, vague	67—73.
Purging	Diarrhœa, 10.
Purple fever, vague	Purpura? 14 *b*.
Purple pox, vague	Purpura? 14 *b*.
Purples	Purpura, 14 *b*.
Purpura	14 *b*.
Purpura hæmorrhagica	Purpura, 14 *b*.
Purulent opthalmia	56.
Putrid fever	17.
Putrid sore throat	4 *c*.
Putting on damp clothes, vague	What disease did it cause? Class 4.
Pylorus, disease of	Small end of stomach. Cancer? 33, 79.
,, inflammation of	79.
Pyrosis	86 *b*.
Quinsy	76.
Rachitis	Rickets, 33 *h*.
Ramolissement of the brain	See 45 *b* and 48.
Rash, vague	Roseola? 113.
Rash fever, vague	Roseola? 113.

Rectum, disease of, stricture of	Cancer? 33.
Rectum, inflammation of	From what cause? 80, 84.
Red canker	Cancrum? 39 *d*.
Red gum	Lichen strophulus, 123.
Red mouth	Red gum? 123.
Remittent fever	16.
Renal disease, vague	92—100.
Renal dropsy	95.
Retention of placenta	104.
Retention of urine	From what cause? 93—100.
Rheumatic fever	20.
Rheumatic gout	34, 20.
Rheumatism, chronic	106.
Rheumatism in the heart	20, 58 *c*.
Rickets	33 *h*.
Rim of the belly, inflammation of	Diaphragmitis, 70 *a*.
Ringworm	(Of the scalp.) Porrigo scutulata, 26. The vulgar designation of *herpes circinnatus*.
Rising of the heart, bad	Disease of the heart? 58—66.
Rising of the lights, bad	Hysteria? 52 *b*.
Rosalia	Scarlatina, 4.
Rose rash	Roseola, 113.
Roseola	113.
Rupia	Measles, 3.
Rupture	118.
	Hernia, 83, congenital? femoral, inguinal or umbilical? "*Rupture*" is an objectionable term, as it is used in two or three senses. It may be replaced by "hernia" when applied to protrusion of the intestine, or any other viscera; by "bursting" when applied to the giving way of the vessels, the heart, &c.; by "laceration" when parts are torn asunder by a blow or mechanical injury.
Rupture of aorta	Aneurism? 61.
,, an artery	Aneurism? 61. Violence? 144.
,, the bladder	From violence; of what kind? 144.
,, a *blood-vessel* of the *heart*, vague; or lungs, vague.	A coronary artery? 28.
,, the brain, vague	Hernia cerebri; arising from what injury? 144.
,, the fallopian tube	In childbearing? 104.
,, the gall duct	By violence? or from a gallstone? 144, 89 *b*.
,, the heart, vague	Bursting of the auricle or ventricle; from what cause? 61.
,, the liver, vague	From a blow? 144.
,, the navel	Umbilical hernia? 83.
,, the ovary	From what cause? childbirth, 104?
,, serous cyst in the lungs	
,, the urethra	How caused?
,, the uterus or womb	In childbirth? 104.
Salivation	For what disease? syphilis? Class 4.
Sarcoma	35.
Scabies	27.
Scald	138.
Scald head	Porrigo, 26.
Scarlatina	4.
Scarlet fever	Scarlatina, 4.
Sciatica	55, 106.
Scirrhous disease of liver	35.
Scirrhous tumour on the bladder	35.
Scirrhus	35.
Scleroma	37 *c*.

Scorbutus	Scurvy, 14.
Scrofula	33.
Scrofulous inflammation of the joints	33.
Scrotum, disease of	Cancer? 35.
,, inflammation of	From what cause? 133, 30 *g*.
Scurvy	14.
Sea-sickness	Class 4.
Seizure, vague	Paralysis? 48. Apoplexy? 47.
Senectus, senilitas	Old age, 41.
Sheath, inflammation in the, bad	Of a tendon?
Shingles	Herpes zoster, 116.
Shivering fit, vague	Ague? 15.
Shoulder, disease of	Scrofulous? 33. "*Joint*" should be added in cases of this kind.
,, inflammation of	Arthritis, shoulder, 105.
Sibbens	Yaws, 131.
Sickness, bad	What kind of sickness?
Side, inflammation of, or in, vague	Pleurisy, 70.
Side, pain in, vague	From what cause? 70, 55.
Skin, disease of	Only to be used when the nature of the disease is unknown, 113—134.
Sloughing, vague	Of what part? from an accident? syphilitic sore? ulcer? 39, 32.
Sloughing from a blister	39.
Sloughing of nates	From what cause? no other disease? 39. Where persons are confined to one position, the parts on which they lie mortify or slough. The primary disease should be registered as well as the sloughing.
Sloughing of the vagina and labia after measles	3, 39.
Small-pox	1.
Soda	Heart-burn; dyspepsia, 86.
Softening of the bones	Mollities ossium, 110.
Softening of the spinal marrow	45 *c*, 48.
Soot sore	Chimney-sweepers' cancer? 35.
Span of the back, bad	144?
Spasmodic asthma	72.
Spasmodic inflammation, vague	Of what part?
Spasmodic stricture	100.
Spasms	54. Affecting what muscles?
Spasms of the glottis	68.
,, ,, heart	53 *c*, 62, 63.
,, ,, muscles	53, 54.
,, ,, stomach	53, 54.
,, ,, throat	Hysteria? epilepsy? 52.
Sphacelus	39.
Spina bifida	43.
Spinal marrow, disease of	To be used when the nature of the disease is not ascertained, 45 *c*, 48.
Spinal marrow, inflammation of	Myelitis, 45 *c*.
Spinal marrow, softening of	48.
Spine, disease of	Scrofulous? 33, 110.
Spine, inflammation of	From injury, 144.
Spitting of blood, vague	Hæmoptysis. Phthisis? of which it is generally a symptom, 73, 33, 28.
Spleen, disease of	After ague? 15.
Splenitis	Spleen, inflammation of, 87*.
Spontaneous combustion	Catacausis, 40.
Spotted fever	Typhus, 17.
St. Anthony's fire	Erysipelas, 22.
St. Vitus's dance	Chorea, 50.

Stagnation, bad	
Starvation	136.
Starved blood, vague	From what cause? 29 *a*.
Stomach, bile on the, vague	86.
Stomach, disease of the	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown, 86.
„ hour-glass contraction of the, bad	Can scarcely be the cause of death.
„ impastment of	74—91.
„ inflammation of	Gastritis, chronic? or acute? 79.
Stone	97.
Stone colic	97 *a*, 82.
Stoppage, vague	Of what part? of the bowels, urine, menses? 82, 93, 103.
„ of blood in the head, vague	Apoplexy? 47.
„ of the bowels	82.
„ of the bowels from swallowing plum-stones	82, and Class 4.
„ of the breast, bad	
„ of the secretion of urine	Ischuria, 93.
„ of the throat, vague	From what cause? 84.
„ of the urine	Stricture? 100.
Strangulated hernia	83.
Strangulation of the intestines	Hernia? 83.
Strangulation of the womb, vague	With prolapsus or introversio uteri? 104.
Strangury, vague	Stricture of the urethra? prostatic disease? 100, 99.
Stricture	Of what part? 100, 84.
Stricture of the cæcum, œsophagus, rectum	From cancer? 35.
Stricture of the urethra	100.
Stricture of the windpipe	From the pressure of tuberculated bronchial glands? 33.
Stroke, vague	Paralysis? apoplexy? 47, 48.
Struma	Scrofula, 33.
Strumous disease	Scrofula, 33.
Subluxatio	Of what joint, and from what cause? 144 *c*.
Substance in the side, bad	33?
Sudden collapse, vague	From what cause?
Sudden death, vague	To be used only when the death is sudden, and the cause of death unknown.
Suffocation during birth	Can only be applied properly when the child has breathed, 141 *c*.
Suffocation from blood, vague	28.
„ „ diseased trachea	Phthisis? 73.
„ „ general glandular enlargement, vague	Pressure of bronchial glands? tuberculous disease? 33.
„ „ want of proper attention	141 *c*.
Suffusion of the lungs, vague	141 *c*.
Sugar in the urine	Diabetes, 96.
Suicide, vague	How was the suicide committed? Class 4.
Suppression of urine	Ischuria renalis? 93, 106.
Suppurating sores of pubes and groin	Syphilis? 21.
Surfeit, vague	The disorder of the bowels produced by food, by drinking cold water in hot weather, &c.; this is an old term, and was formerly applied to cholera; it is now unintelligible in the two following expressions
Surfeit of the blood, bad	
Surfeit of cold, bad	
Suspended circulation, vague	From what cause?

Sweep's cancer	35.
Swelling	Tumour? 37.
Swelling of the glands	Scrofula, 33? cancer, 35?
,, in the limbs, vague	Dropsy? 33, 30.
,, of the lungs, bad	67—73, 52 *b*.
,, of the throat, vague	Quinsy? 76.
Swine-pox	1.
Syncope	Fainting, 63.
Synochus	17.
Synovitis	Inflammation of the lining membranes of joints; add of what joint, 105.
Syphilis	21.
Syphilitic lepra	21 *b*.
Tabes, vague	Atrophy? 38. Phthisis? 33, 73.
Tabes dorsalis	Wasting from sexual excesses.
Tabes mesenterica	33 *f*.
Tænia	44 *b*.
Tapeworm	Tænia, 44 *b*.
Teething	74.
Teething and diarrhœa	74, 10.
Temporary insanity, vague	Suicide? Class 4.
Tendons, disease of	105—112.
Testes, disease of	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown.
Testes, inflammation of	Orchitis, 101.
Tetanus	53.
Tetanus from anxiety and fatigue	53.
Thoracic inflammation	Pneumonia, 71? pericarditis, 58? pleurisy, 70?
Thrift, bad	
Throat, disease in the, vague	35?
,, gatherings in the	Quinsy? 76.
,, inflammation in the	
Throat fever, vague	Scarlatina? 4
Throcks	Thrush, 9.
Thrush	9.
Thymic asthma	68.
Thyroid gland, abscess of	Scrofula? 33.
Tic douloureux	Neuralgia, 55.
Tongue, disease of	Cancer? 35.
,, inflammation of	Glossitis, 75.
Tonsils, inflammation of	Quinsy, 76.
Tonsillitis	Quinsy, 76.
Tooth fever	Teething? 74.
Trachea, disease of	Tuberculous? 69, 73.
Trachea, inflammation of	Tracheitis, 69, 8.
Trachea, ulceration of	Tuberculous? 69, 32, 33.
Tracheitis	Croup? 8, 69.
Trismus	Lockjaw; a form of tetanus, 53.
Trismus nascentium	53.
Tubercles on brain	33.
Tubercular disease	33.
Tubercular meningitis	45.
,, peritonitis	81 *b*.
Tuberculated liver	88—91.
Tumefied liver, vague	Congestion of the liver? 88—91.
Tumor	Of what kind? In what part? 37.
,, in abdomen, brain, liver, lungs, neck, pelvis	What is the nature of the tumor? 37.
Turn of age, vague	Paramenia? 103.
Turn of life, vague	Paramenia, 103.
Twist in the bowels	82.
Tympanites	In what disease? 86.

Typhus	17.
Typhus icterodes	Yellow fever, 16 *b*.
Ulcer	Ulcers are of various kinds (simple, scrofulous, syphilitic, cancerous,) and their character should be stated, 32.
Ulcer of the air-tubes	32.
,, in the chest	Phthisis? 33 *g*, 73.
,, ,, ear or eye	32, 56, 57.
,, ,, head	Syphilitic? 32, 35, 21.
,, ,, kidneys	32, 92, 97.
,, ,, larynx	Phthisis? 73, 33 *g*.
,, on the liver	Cancer? 35.
,, ,, lungs	Phthisis? 33 *g*, 37.
,, in the mouth	Of what kind? 85, 21.
,, of the pleura	From phthisis? pneumothorax? 70.
,, in the throat, vague	Spyhilis? 21 *a*.
,, and perforation of the stomach	85.
,, of windpipe	Phthisis.
Ulcerated bladder	98, 32.
,, glands of throat, vague	Scrofula? 33.
,, sore throat	Diphtheria, 5.
,, throat, vague	Syphilis? 21; scarlatina? 4.
Ulceration, vague	Of what part? See Ulcer, 32.
,, of axillary glands	Cancer? scrofula? 35, 33.
,, of bone	Scrofulous? caries, 111, 32.
,, of the bowels	Typhus? dysentery? 17, 11, 85.
Ulceration of the bowels and peritonitis with fever	17, 81.
,, of fauces, vague	Syphilis? 21.
,, of the gullet	Cancer? 35.
,, ,, mouth	Cancrum oris, 39, 9.
,, ,, penis	Syphilis? 21 *a*.
,, ,, pubes of scrotum	Syphilis? 21.
,, ,, stomach	85.
,, ,, throat, vague	Syphilis? 21. Scarlatina? 4. Diphtheria? 5.
,, ,, tongue	Cancerous? 35.
,, ,, trachea	Phthisis? 33 *g*, 73.
,, ,, windpipe	
,, ,, womb	
Ulcus	Cancer? 35.
Ulcus ventriculi	See Ulcer, 32.
Urethral fistula	Ulceration of stomach, 85.
Urinary abscess	32 *c*, 106.
Urine, stoppage of	In what circumstances did the urine escape? 100, 144.
,, stoppage of secretion of	Stricture of urethra? 93, 100.
,, bloody	Ischuria, 93.
Urticaria	Hæmaturia, 28 *f*.
Uterine fever, vague	114.
Uterine hæmorrhage, vague	See 104.
,, phlebitis	Flooding, 104. Menorrhagia, 28 *g*.
Uterus, disease of	18, 104.
	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown.
Uterus, inflammation of	Hysteritis, 102.
Vaccination	1.
Vagina, disease of	Syphilis? 21.
Varicella	Chicken-pox, 1.
Variola	Small-pox, 1.
Vascular system, disease of, vague	58—66.
Veins, disease of, vague	
Veins, inflammation of	Phlebitis? 65.
Vermes	Worms, 44.

Vertigo	Note after 54.
Vesicular fever, vague	Miliaria? 2.
Violence, vague	Class 4, 144, 145.
,, causing erysipelas	
,, ,, lockjaw	
Visceral disease, vague	What viscera?
,, glands, disease of, vague	
,, ,, inflammation of, vague	
Visitation of God	See the remark at the end of the Nosology, *p.* 174.
Vomica	Phthisis? pneumonitis? 33 *g*, 71.
Vomiting or vomitus	From what cause?
Vomiting of blood	Hæmatemesis, 28 *c*.
Want of circulation of the blood, vague	
,, ,, in the brain, vague	
Want of clothing	136.
,, food	
,, milk	
,, necessaries of life	
Wasting	Atrophy? 38.
Water, vague	Dropsy? 30.
Water in the bowels, vague	Ascites? 30 *f*.
,, ,, brain	Hydrocephalus, 46, 30 *i*.
,, ,, head	
Water on the *heart*	Hydropericardium? 30 *c*.
Water on the spine	30 *i*, 43 *b*.
Water in the stomach, vague	Pyrosis? 86 *b*.
Waterbrash	Pyrosis? 86 *b*.
Water canker	Noma? 39 *d*.
Water complaint, vague	Dropsy? 30. Urinary disease? 92—100.
Water-pox	Small-pox, 1.
Watery gripes, vague	Dysentery? 11.
Weaning	Was there any specific disease? 136.
Weaning brash	Lichen? 123.
Wearing, bad	
Wen	33 *i*.
White flux, vague	Leucorrhœa? 103.
White mouth, vague	Thrush, 9.
White swelling	Note after 112.
Whitlow	134.
Wind dropsy	Tympanites? 86.
Wind rupture, bad	
Wind spasms	54, 86.
Windpipe, contraction of	From what cause? 69.
Windpipe, disease of	69.
,, inflammation of	Tracheitis, 69. Croup, 8?
Windy colic, vague	82?
Windy gravel, bad	Gravel and flatulence? 97.
Withered sores, bad	Ulcers? 32
Womb, disease of	What disease? cancer, 36.
,, inflammation of	Hysteritis, 102
,, polypus of	37 *c*.
,, rupture of	From what cause? childbirth, 104.
,, strangulation of, vague	With prolapsus or introversio uteri? 104.
Worms	44.
Worm fever	44, 86.
Wound causing lockjaw	144, 53.
Yaws	131.
Yellow fever	96 *b*.
Yellow gum	Lichen strophulus, 123.
Yellow jaundice	Jaundice, 89 *a*.
Yellowart	89.

Specimen of Medical Attendant's Certificate.

Certificate of Cause of Death.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE UNDERMENTIONED DEATH TOOK PLACE.

I hereby certify that I attended *John Smith, Printer*, aged *fifty-six years* last Birthday; that I last saw him on *July 31st*, 1853; that he died on *August 1st*, 1853, at *Bourke-street, Melbourne*; and that the cause of his death was

	Cause of Death.	Duration of Diseases.
(*a*) First	*Typhus*	20 *days*.
(*b*) Second	*Pneumonia*	3 *days*.

Signed—*Edward Jones*.
Profl. Title—*M.D.*
Address—*Collins-street East*.

Observations on the Registration of the Causes of Violent Death.

THE Registration Act has made it imperative to investigate and record the CAUSES of every person's death.* The object of the inquiry is, that the precise nature of these causes may be determined; that they may be carefully analyzed; and that means may hence be devised for guarding against their effects, and for throwing additional security around human life. To be of any use in improving the public health, preventing crime, and advancing medical science, the INQUIRY into *the causes of violent death* must be complete, and must include three classes of "particulars."

The questions to be proposed in reference to every case of death ascribable directly to external causes, are, (1.) Was the death caused by human agency? Did the person die by his own hands, or by the hands of other persons? or was his death accidental? (2.) What was the instrument, force, or thing by which death was caused? (3.) What was the nature of the fatal injury inflicted upon the body? The *time* that the person lived after the injury, and the *place* in which it was received, also demand attention.

1. *The first class of facts comprised under the "Cause of Death," has reference to persons.* It is the *legal* point of view.

The deaths caused by human agency are referred to several heads:—(1) Suicide, *felo de se*; (2) Murder, infanticide, fratricide, parricide;† (3) Manslaughter; (4) Excusable homicide; justifiable homicide; (5) Execution.

As well as the social and blood relationship of the person killed and the person who kills him, the circumstances in which the two parties are placed constitute important distinctions; he or they may be engaged at the time (*a*) in a chance fight, or pitched battle; in a duel, or in war; (*b*) in rebellion, incendiarism, smuggling, piracy, poaching, highway robbery, burglary, or in suppressing any of these crimes; a person may commit murder, and then kill himself; he may be a prisoner, or a deserter. (*c*) Persons sometimes die after surgical operations voluntarily submitted to for the relief of disease; (*d*) women are sometimes killed by injuries in childbearing, or by attempts to procure abortion.

Violent deaths may thus be caused indirectly as well as directly, unintentionally, intentionally, or negligently, when the "man-killer" did not intend to do any harm, or when he intended only to punish, or to inflict an injury of a kind not usually fatal; when he or the person killed was acting legally or illegally. A man may kill his adversary in self-defence (chance medley).‡ The motives which lead to the commission of murder and of suicide, are an important link in the chain of causes.§

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* 6 and 7 Gul. IV., c. 86, and Schedule B, for England; and 16 Vic., No. 20, sec. 14, &c., for Victoria.

† The latter forms of murder have not been recognised as distinct offences in English law; and the distinction has been abolished between murder and *petit treason*, or the murder of the master by a servant, the husband by the wife, the superior by an ecclesiastical person, 9, Geo. IV., c. 31. "To compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, of our Lady his Queen, or of their eldest son and heir," is *high treason*, 25 Edw. III. c. 2.

‡ "*Chance medley* is properly applied to such killing *as happens* in self-defence upon a sudden rencounter."—*Blackstone*, B. 4, c. xiv. "Chance medley is often erroneously applied to any manner of homicide by misadventure," as in the following verdict—"Chance medley by laudanum."

§ The presumed motives of the criminals are stated in the French criminal returns.

The condition of the person's intellect when death happens is also observed: he may be in a state of insanity, or of intoxication; in an epileptic fit, or asleep (sleep-walking).

Deaths by physical causes, or accidentally by men, are generally called "accidental," which by itself is not sufficiently explicit.

Few violent deaths can happen in which at least one or other of the circumstances in this class of facts should not be recorded. When no information can be obtained, it should be so stated.

2. *The second class of facts has reference to things; to the instruments employed where human agency is concerned; in other cases to the animals, machines, and ordinary mechanical forces or bodies of nature.* With reference to the *public health* it is the most important head of inquiry.

Death is caused by wounds, stoppage of breathing, burns, starvation, poison; and it is impossible to enumerate all the various ways in which, or the things by which, such fatal injuries are caused; but the following classed list of those which have been mentioned in the Returns, with some additions, may serve to fix attention on the many details which have to be attended to.

Weapons and Instruments employed by Men:—Sword, dagger, knife, razor, lancet, "fork thrown at," a club, bludgeon, "the fist,"—whip (flogging):—pistol, gun, cannon (burst, shot, ball).

Animals, domestic or wild:—Dog (bite of), (inflammation, lock-jaw after bite of), hydrophobia* (——— weeks after bite of ———); bite of a viper, rat, boar; bull, cow (tossed, dragged, gored by); bites, &c., of other animals.

Horse, Mule, Ass—thrown by, run away with, dashed against——by, run over by, kicked by,—in hunting, racing, &c.:—Waggon, cart, timber-carriage, stage-waggon, van, gig, phaeton, private carriage, coach, cab, omnibus, stage-coach,—(*the person* thrown off, run over by, run against and crushed by), (*the vehicle* upsetting, run away with and dashed against ——).

Railways—fall of embankments, cuttings, bridges, tunnels;—Railway Carriages—thrown off; run over by (while at work, on duty or not, on the line); run against and crushed by, "jammed between two carriages;" upsetting, running off the line; —steam-engine—boiler exploding, setting fire to carriages, scalding. The name and part of the railway should be invariably given.

Inclined plane ("fall off").

Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Barges, Boats, Ships:—Injuries in dockyards, "fall from docks,"—falling overboard,—from mast, "from ships' yards," "into the hold," "crushed between two vessels," "mast falling on," "entangled in machinery," "steam-boiler exploding, setting the ship on fire;" upsetting of pleasure-boats, barges, &c.;—shipwreck. The name of the ship, or steamer, should be stated; also the description of vessel—colliers, foreign traders, &c.

Dwelling Houses—fall off, fall from scaffolding in building, fall from the roof, fall of bricks, from windows, down stairs, over banisters, into cellar; "fall from bed-room window asleep;" fall of chimney; burnt by the house taking fire.

Works—iron, copper, brass, lead, dye, print, bleaching, glass, china, earthenware, (potteries).

Factories—Cotton, silk, woollen, flax, &c.

Mills—flour, paper, bark, saw, &c.

Machines—thrashing, &c., water-wheel, windmill sails, horse-gin, windlass, capstan, &c.

Steam Engine—(*a*) explosion of boiler, (*b*) the engine itself. Fly-wheel, beam, connecting rod, piston rod, governor ball, &c.

Gearing—shafts, wheels, pulleys, straps, &c.

Machinery in Iron, &c., works—machine straps, rollers, planing machines, lathes, drills, punches, rivetting, wire-drawing, pipe-drawing, &c., machines.

In *Print, Dye, and Bleaching works*—washing wheels, printing and calendering machines.

In *Cotton Factories*—beater, devil, carding-machine, roving, stretching, doubling, throstle frame, loom mule, dressing machine.

In *Silk Factories*—throwing, reeling, winding, doubling, spinning machine, loom, &c.

* The number of hours, days, or weeks intervening between the bite of the rabid animal and the appearance of hydrophobia, and between the first attack of disease and death, should be invariably recorded.

In *Woollen Factories*—combing, carding, teaseling, shearing, slubbing, roving, spinning, fulling machines.

In *Flax Factories*—heckling, roving, doubling, spinning, &c., machines.

Miscellaneous Machinery, or such as is used not in actual manufacturing, but in auxiliary processes, such as teagles, cranes, hoists, grindstones. Also mercury, lead, acids, alkalis, and other chemical agents, which are causes of death in manufactories, &c.

[The name of the work, or of the owner of the work, factory, or machine, should always be stated, as in the following instance:—"Laceration of the scalp by a carding machine in John Holt's factory—lived 9 days; erysipelas, 6 days."]

MINES and COAL-PITS—State the department the deceased was engaged in, under "rank or profession"—distinguishing the "viewer," "overman," "back-overman," "hewer," "putter," "trapper," "crane-boy," "rolley-driver," "rolley-way-man," "Davy lamp-keeper," "furnace-man," "stable-keeper," "wasteman," "shifter," "onsetter," "banksman," "brakesman," &c.

Falls—in "shaft," "stapple," "drift, or water-level," "waste," "rolley-way," "tram way," "goaf," "workings"—men falling through rope having been cut or broken when "riding away" (descending, &c.,) or breaking of "pit chain," or "slipping of knot,"—fall down "coal-pit shaft," or "stapple," &c.

Falls—of stone or coal; of roof of mine; of "coal-pit tub;" "corfe," "kibble," "prop," "pick," "hammer," &c.

Blows—when driving in dark or light, by "crane handle," "rolley," "tram," "blasting stone or coal," "hewing," "drawing a jud," blows of "capstan," of swingle-tree, of gin or winsey, pit machinery, stamp mills, or steam-engine, &c.

Explosion—State whether killed by the direct effect of fire, or from suffocation by the "after damp," "choke damp," or "styth"—either immediately after the accident, or at a later period in rendering assistance, &c. State where the explosion happened, in the "waste," "face of workings," or "goaf," &c.,—whether "Davy lamps," "raw lights," or "flint mills," were in use when the explosion happened—whether the mine had one shaft or more. In explosions fatal to many lives, note the diameter of the shaft and the acres of royalty; and whether the ventilation was conducted by a furnace or lamp, the method "simple," "scaling, or compound;" whether the mine was working in the "whole, or the broken." The name of the mine, and the owners' names should be always recorded.

Drowning—in mines—where was the water from? What caused the accident? Was the shaft to the rise or the dip of the coal field or "seam?" Did the seam keep a "water engine," and of what power was that engine?

QUARRIES:—"Roof of a quarry falling in," "stone falling in," "fell into a quarry."

FALL of heavy substances:—Fall of stones, of limestone, "a piece of marble," marl, sand; brick wall, "part of a new chapel," a theatre, a bridge, "an arch;" "a piece of timber," "wood," "a pile of deals," "a beam;" "a box of soap," "a bale of cotton," "a box of sugar," "a mallet; "a crane," "a rope," "a boat," "a piece of iron."

FALLS—from a ladder, scaffolding, "a rock," "a tree," a monument, a church tower, a steeple, an arch, a railway arch, a mill window, a wall, through a trap-door in the street,—in a malthouse; falls in running, skating, walking in *frosty weather*; "jumping from a building on fire;" falls in wrestling, jumping, running; falls into a pit, a saw-pit, a cave, a "stone delph," from a wall "on a hand-staff which ran into his body," "on the spikes of iron railings," from the quay on a boat; falls in an epileptic fit, in a state of intoxication, &c.

The breath is stopped in many forms of death, as in drowning, hanging, strangling, suffocation, choking, and inhaling mephitic gases. The general term which designates this mode of death is asphyxia or apnœa.

WATER:—DROWNING—(*a*) in bathing, skating, from falling out of boats, ships, &c.; jumping overboard; upsetting of boats, &c.; shipwreck, &c. (see Steamers, p. 175); (*b*) in the sea, a lake, river, canal, pit, pond, mill-dam, well, draw-well, clay-pit, cistern, a tub of water, "a tub of ale," &c.; "a child drowned in the uterine fluid of the mother;" "fell into a canal while drunk," "fell into a vat of lime water and ashes," "drowned herself in a tub," "suffocated in a ditch," "suffocated by falling into mud in a fit."

HANGING—with a cord, a pocket handkerchief, &c.,—on a tree, a bed-post, &c. State whether the body touched the ground.

STRANGLING—with a cord, a handkerchief, a handkerchief tightened by a stick, &c.; "by the head passing through the rails of a chair."

SUFFOCATING—overlaying by mother, brother, nurse, &c.; by stopping the mouth and the nostrils with the hand; smothered in a turn up bed, &c.; "smothered by a hut falling on her," "smothered by falling while drunk out of a loft into a cratch of hay;" "smothered by compression and trampling on in a crowd; suffocated by fixed air in the stomach produced by soda water."

FOOD: CHOKING—by meat, by a fish-bone, an oyster, a cherry-stone, a pea, a bean. Killed by a nail, a half-sovereign, a pin falling into the windpipe.

MEPHITIC GASES—irrespirable or poisonous: carbonic acid—fixed air—in mines, graves, wells, chambers, the vapour of charcoal, of brick-kilns, of fermenting liquors; in brewers' vats, &c.; nitrogen in wells, vaults, holds of ships; carburetted hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen, in mines, water-closets, sewers; "a sweep (age 9) suffocated in a flue."

LIGHTNING—struck by, or killed by the fall of other bodies struck by lightning. [It should be stated in all cases whether the person was found alive and conscious,—where he was struck,—whether under a tree or in a house, &c., and the nature of any visible injury on the body, and any circumstances which can explain the course the lightning took, or the death, should be briefly recorded.]

EXPLOSION—of gunpowder, of powder-mills, of fire-damp, of gas (for lighting) in mines, houses, &c.; in blasting, discharging fire-works, &c. [The cause of the explosion should be stated.]

FIRE—of houses, buildings; the clothes taking fire. [The way in which the fire originated and the article of dress, &c., that caught fire, should be stated.] "Clothes set on fire by another child;" "burnt herself in a fit of insanity."

HOT WATER—"Falling into a vessel of hot water;" kettle of boiling water, saucepan, vessel of hot water—falling on; steam from steam boiler; drinking boiling water out of a kettle; "drinking hot coffee;" "falling into a brewery of scalding ale-wort;" falling into new slaked lime."

POISON—Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), nitric acid (aquafortis), hydrochloric acid, oxalic acid, arsenic (oxide), corrosive sublimate, and the other compounds of mercury, verdigris, sulphate of copper (bluestone), sulphate of zinc, nitrate of silver,—lead (acetate, carbonate)—baryta (hydrochlorate, carbonate)—cantharides, opium (solid) laudanum, muriate or acetate of morphia, hydrocyanic (or prussic) acid [state the strength of this acid], oil of bitter almonds—belladonna (berries of deadly night-shade), hemlock, henbane, tobacco, monkshood, foxglove (digitalis), strychnia, nux vomica, coculus Indicus, fungi, alcohol.

[In all cases state the particular poison, and the dose when known; also the time elapsing between its administration and the person's death.]

MEDICINES—in over doses—taken or given; quack medicines.

SUBSTANCES swallowed, acting as irritants; "a piece of tin," "a pewter tea-spoon," "a piece of wood." "a pin swallowed causing ulcer of the stomach," "eating cucumbers," "eating blackberries," "convulsions from eating peas," "drinking cold water when heated."

DRINKING a large dose of spirits; INTOXICATION by spirits, wine, or ale; habitual intemperance; "apoplexy from drinking;" a book-keeper "hanged himself when delirious from drink;" "drunk, fell into the —●— canal and was drowned."

STARVATION—exposure to the inclemencies of the weather; lost in a snow-storm on ——; frozen to death; privation of warmth and food; "lost in a lane, and died from cold and starvation;" "fell into a pit and was starved by cold;" "disease of liver and want of necessaries;" want of the necessaries of life through—[here add the cause.]

3. *Physical injuries, causing death, constitute the third class of facts.* It is the *medical* point of view.

FRACTURE—simple, compound, comminuted, of the skull, spine, pelvis, thigh, leg, ankle, arm.

RUPTURE of liver, lungs, spleen, gall-bladder, stomach, intestines, bladder; concussion of brain, of spine; contusion of any part; wound (gun-shot wound, stab, cut, lacerating wound of any part); artery or vein divided, and loss of blood: burns, scalds, blisters; any diseases—inflammation of any part, ulceration, mortification, erysipelas, lock-jaw.

In childbearing women—rupture of uterus; other injuries in delivery.

In new-born children—crushed at birth; killed immediately after birth, by a blow; suffocated; strangled; umbilical cord untied, bled to death.

4. The PLACE in which every death occurs is to be registered: with regard to accidents not immediately fatal—after which the sufferers die in hospitals or at home—it is right in almost all cases to state *where the fatal injury was inflicted*, The railway, canal, river, mine, factory, building, steamer, coach, &c., should be distinguished by its proper name.
5. The TIME the person lived after a mechanical injury of any kind—or after burns or scalds—should be noted; the *time* he was submerged in drowning, or suspended in hanging; and the time he lived after taking poisons, should, for the many purposes of medical jurisprudence, be ascertained and recorded.
6. The *rank* and *profession* of the person should be particularly described in the column having that heading.

It often happens that a complication of causes conspires to produce death; for instance, a person "*falls*—on a knife;" the most common cases of drowning are "falling—into the water;" in houses on fire the victims are generally suffocated by the smoke before the body is burnt; two or three kinds of poison are sometimes taken together, or shortly after each other, and then other means of destruction are resorted to. Any cause in the first class may be combined with almost any cause in the second, and that again may cause any injury or disease in the third class; hence the combinations of the three classes of causes are innumerable. Thus, if we take *Suicide* in the first class, it will be found that suicide has been committed in every variety of circumstances, with almost all the things and in almost all the ways specified in the second class; while with the several instruments selected, wounds and injuries have been inflicted on all the important organs of the body. So of *murder*.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT EVERY RETURN OF A VIOLENT DEATH ANSWERS THE THREEFOLD INQUIRY INVOLVED UNDER "THE CAUSE OF DEATH;" *namely*—

(1) WAS THE DECEASED KILLED BY HIS OWN ACT OR BY THAT OF OTHER PERSONS, AND IN WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES?

(2) WHAT WERE THE MEANS, INSTRUMENTS, OR THINGS BY WHICH THE FATAL INJURY WAS PRODUCED?

(3) WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF THE MORTAL INJURY, AND WHAT TIME ELAPSED BEFORE DEATH?

OR HAS ON THE FACE OF IT AN EXPLANATION OF THE OMISSION.

AT THE SAME TIME THE STATEMENT SHOULD BE MADE AS CONCISE AS IT IS CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE: NO VAGUE OR UNNECESSARY WORD SHOULD BE INSERTED.

The following are examples of Returns of Violent Deaths, which leave little to be desired.

Accidentally run over by a cart, while trying to stop a runaway horse; fracture of his skull, ribs, &c.; lived 10 hours.

Accidental fall from a ladder, by which his skull was fractured; lived 2 days.

Murdered by —— in a duel, with a pistol ball; lungs perforated; lived 3 days.

Erysipelas from a wound in the leg, caused by the falling of a bar of iron, which struck him on the heel while at work—wound 9 days—the erysipelas 6 days before death.

[The statement in this and similar cases implies that the injury was *accidental*. The *word* "accidental" is superfluous, except where a person is killed directly, but accidentally, by human agency.]

Accidentally trod on by a dray horse; chest crushed; lived 5 minutes; (a child, age 2 years).

Accidentally drowned by falling from a schooner into the Thames. Under water 6 minutes.

Drowned by the *accidental* upsetting of a boat on the Thames; 3 days in the water.

Drowned by *accidentally* falling into the Regent's Canal, while stepping from one boat to another. Under water 1 hour.

Accidental, from two logs of timber having fallen upon him—ruptured bladder (5 days). *p. mort.*

Accidental fall; wrist cut by a flint; followed by inflammation: lived 9 days.

Suicide with a knife, after stealing ribaud in a linendraper's shop; insane (?) at the moment of suicide. Lived 1 hour.

Accidental, cut through the skull, and deeply into the brain, by a circular saw in a saw-mill; died in a few minutes.

Irritation and exhaustion consequent on a fracture of the arm, by a fall from a South-Western Railway carriage in motion; lived 5 weeks.

Poisoning with arsenic, and exposure to that substance during work in a candle manufactory. [The effects of the poison should have been stated.]

Exhaustion, following a burn of the arm, 19 days since; the shirt sleeve caught fire over a candle.

Erysipelas of the arm, following accidental application of sulphuric acid to the fingers; 3 days.

Temporary insanity—2½ oz. of laudanum, and strangulation with handkerchief.

Drowned by the *accidental* tilting and sinking of an overloaded boat, containing the deceased and others. Under water 3 hours.

Accidentally suffocated by inhaling the vapour of charcoal on board of *a ship*,—exposed to the vapour 5 hours. [The name or description of ship should have been inserted.]

Suicide by arsenic; probably 20 grains in one dose; lived 20 hours.

Accidentally burnt by her clothes taking fire. [The particular articles of dress, gown, apron, cap, &c., which took fire, should be specified.]

Strangled with a cord, by the mother; wilful murder. [The mere term "Wilful Murder" is not sufficient. It is most important to specify the manner in which, and when known, the person by whom the murder was committed.]

A blow on the head by a fall from an omnibus. [In this case the injury which was the effect of the blow could not be ascertained.]

Blows by John Downey; manslaughter. [Whether in a prize fight or not should have been stated.]

Leg crushed by machinery in Samuel Smith's silk factory: lived — weeks; abscess 3 weeks.

Eye struck by a shuttle in Samuel Brown's woollen factory; lived — weeks; meningitis, 3 days.

Fracture of the skull, caused accidentally by a brick falling on him whilst descending a coal-pit shaft.

Accidental and instant death, by being knocked down a coal-pit shaft by the swing-tree of a gin.

Wound and fracture of the jaw-bone from his clothes getting entangled with the spindle of a grinding stone at —— iron works.

Fracture of the skull from his being seized with a fit, and falling out of a skip down a coal-shaft.

Overdose of Godfrey's Cordial, administered by mistake for syrup of rhubarb.

Poisoned by laudanum; no evidence to show whether by intention on the part of the mother.

Arsenic taken by herself through ill-treatment of her job mother.

Stroke of lightning in the Finchley-road; lived 14 hours; symptoms like the stupor of apoplexy: no morbid appearance found in any cavity of the body; but two slight burns were discoverable on the inner side of the fore-arm.

Accidental, from a compound fracture of the right thigh, occasioned by slipping into the moving machinery of a steam engine, when on board of a steam-boat.

Hæmorrhage into the abdomen from accidental rupture of the liver, by crushing between two waggons on a railway train, while there at work. [The name of the railway should be given.]

Found dead in bed, apparently suffocated; without marks of violence.

Imperfect Returns of the Causes of Violent Death.

"Accident."

"Accidental"—"accidental death;" "accidental by his own carelessness." [*Imperfect.*]

These cannot properly be called returns of the causes of death. They neither state the *nature* of the accident, nor the nature of the injury. Was the "accident" in a mine, a steamer, or a factory, or was it on a railway? Was it fracture, drowning, a burn, or poisoning, that caused the death? It is not necessary to mention other vague returns of the same kind, which leave the same questions unanswered.

"Wilful murder;" "manslaughter;" "justifiable homicide;" "felo de se;" "suicide." [*Imperfect.*]

All returns of this kind are imperfect. No mention is made of the means by which the "murder," for instance, was caused. Was it by strangling, a wound, a blow, drowning, shooting, or poisoning? In many cases other circumstances are required to be stated, in order to give a correct account of the "cause of death."

"Fracture of the skull;" "fracture of jawbone:" "a burn;" "rupture of diaphragm;" "suffocated." [*Imperfect.*]

Returns of this kind are imperfect. It is the exclusively medical view of the cases. The causes of the "fractures," &c., are not specified; nor the circumstances in which the injuries happened. Were they accidental deaths, suicides, or murders?

"Lock-jaw;" "erysipelas;" "mortification;" "delirium tremens."

Returns of this kind are "*imperfect*" when it is not stated whether they were or were not the results of external causes, or intemperance.

"Accidentally drowned;" "accidentally crushed;" "poisoned himself." [*Imperfect.*]

The place in which the person was drowned should have been stated. Was he precipitated into the water by the fall of a bridge, or the upsetting of a boat? Was he bathing, or skating, &c.? How was the body crushed, and by what? What was the nature of the poison, &c.?

"By a machine."

"Injuries from machinery;" "fell down a coal-pit;" "explosion in a coal-pit," [*Imperfect.*]

The particular kind of machinery, and the names of the coal-pits, or of their owners, should have been returned.

"Water in the chest and pericardium, accelerated by exposure to the severity of the weather." [*Imperfect.*]

In this return the cause and circumstances of exposure should have been stated. From destitution? Want of clothing, fire, or lodging? Did it occur in employment in the fields, on board ship, in a fishing boat, in travelling, or in what other situation?

"Hydrophobia." [*Imperfect.*]

Was the disease caused by the bite of a dog, cat, or what other animal? How many days or hours elapsed between the bite and the first symptoms of hydrophobia; and how many between the first symptoms and death?

Little can be ascertained respecting the causes of some deaths; but in cases like these the *name of water or place* in which the person is found should be stated; and it should be added, whether "with or without marks of injury."

In many cases the evidence is insufficient to decide positively whether the person committed suicide, fell into the water accidentally, or was murdered. In such case the *probable* cause may be returned in a qualified manner, together with the name of the river or other water; such as "drowned in the Regent's Canal, *probably* by accident."

"Found drowned." "Found dead." [*Imperfect.*]

So of other cases, the cause, in favour of which there is *a strong probability*, should be stated with the proper qualifications. In other cases it should be stated that the circumstances are "unknown."

Sudden Deaths.

INQUESTS are held in the cases of sudden as well as of violent deaths.* And it is stated by all the authorities in medical jurisprudence, that the causes of sudden deaths, often involved in great obscurity, can only be ascertained by an inspection of the principal organs. The body may have the same external appearance in death by apoplexy, syncope, aneurism, poison, or suffocation, and violence of other kinds; but if the death be distinctly traced to a disease by an inspection of the body, this at the same time determines "by what manner" the person "came to his end," and with the usual

* The court of the coroner is a court of record to inquire, when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent death, *by what manner he came to his end*, Blackstone, b. 4, c. 19, s. 11; 4 Inst. 271; 2 Hal. P. C. 53; 2 Hawk. P. C. 42. See the 6 and 7 Vict. c. 12, as to the power of coroners to hold Inquests where the *cause of death* arose out of their jurisdiction.

collateral evidence, leaves no more room for suspicion of innocence than hope for impunity of crime.

In the returns of the causes of death, it is sometimes found that *affections of the mind* are stated to have been attended by fatal results, but are reported in a vague and unsatisfactory manner, such as "passion," "anxiety," "fright," "grief," "broken heart," "excitment." The following are better examples of returns of this character:—"Shock occasioned by the sudden death of her brother, who expired three months before;" "trouble for the death of her son, who died six weeks before;" "extreme grief, caused by one of her children having been lost for two days;" "mental anxiety from pecuniary embarrassments;" "illness caused by a fright from thunder and lightning;" "fright from her clothes taking fire." The following as regards both cause *and effect*, are complete: "apoplexy, produced by excitment while fighting in a state of intoxication;" "excitement and passion causing rupture of the left ventricle of the heart."

Deaths of Lunatics and Prisoners.

In cases of insanity or lunacy, the fact and form of the malady should be invariably inserted in the "information;" thus,—mania, 1 year; phthisis, ½ year. The cause of death by disease in *prisoners* can be generally ascertained, and should be returned on the same principles as ordinary cases of death.

Government Assay Office.

This handsome substantial building is situated on the northern side of La Trobe-street west, near William-street, and will open for public business in the beginning of the year 1854.

The primary object of the establishment is to facilitate and confer security upon transactions in the precious metal, which constitute at present so large an element in the trade of this Colony. It will contain all the requirements for the smelting or refining of crude gold in any quantity that may be offered, and its conversion into bullion, *i.e.*, gold in bars, of which the precise value is ascertained and authenticated, for which operations a small charge, sufficient to cover the cost to the Government, will be made. It is probable that other objects of public utility in connexion with chemical investigations will eventually come within the scope of the establishment.

The following particulars on the subject of gold, with special reference to the trade in that metal, are supplied for popular information.

Pure or fine gold is distinguished by its rich yellow color, in connexion with a high degree of softness and malleability; it is heavier than any substance in nature except platina, gold being 19·4, and after hammering or pressure 19·6 heavier than water, whereas platina is 21·5.

An alloy of silver renders it pale and greenish, and a small proportion of that metal is sufficient to produce the effect in a remarkable degree, hence the paleness of gold found in California and New South Wales. Copper on the other hand deepens the color, and by an alloy of copper and silver together, a color approximating to that of pure gold may be retained; both these metals however confer a great degree of hardness, the absence of which, together with the weight, will readily distinguish the pure metal from the alloy. Such an alloy is scarcely affected by aqua fortis unless below 14 carats. An alloy of lead, even in minute proportion, say 1-2000th, causes gold to be brittle: it has repeatedly occurred that the accidental mixture of two or three shots in a parcel of gold dust has rendered it, when melted down and cast into an ingot, incapable of being stamped without cracking. Some other metals, as bismuth, antimony, &c., in a less degree produce a similar effect.

The crude gold of Victoria, though remarkably pure compared with the produce of other countries, contains more or less silver. This metal, together with a variable mixture of iron stone, quartz, clay, and other earthy matter, and in the case of the Ovens gold, tin ore, are the usual impurities of our crude gold.

In the operation of melting down, which is performed in crucibles or melting-pots of the best quality that can be procured, with the aid of fluxes, such as borax, soda, nitre, &c., all the earthy impurities, and in part also, the *base* metals are separated.

The ingot or bar of gold, which still retains the silver, resulting from this operation, will, of course, be less in actual weight than the crude gold before melting; but as the real waste of precious metal, when the process is skilfully conducted, is trifling and unimportant, the difference is referable to the separation of impurities only, and the improvement in quality and value is proportioned to the diminution in quantity.

In the process of assaying, accurately weighed samples, usually 12 grains each, are taken from different parts of the bar or ingot; these are submitted to two operations.

First—Cupellation or melting with lead, by which all the *base** metals are separated.

Secondly—Parting by nitric acid, by which the silver is removed, leaving nothing but pure gold. [The details of these operations are described in technical works on assaying.]

The weight of the pure gold remaining after these operations being accurately ascertained decides the fineness of the sample, but the correctness of the assay is confirmed by the results of two or more distinct assayers corresponding to within about 1-32nd of a carat, or 1-768th of the whole weight of the sample.

There are several ways in which the degree of fineness or purity of gold is expressed in commerce.

1st. Fine gold is said to be 24 carats fine, and every carat is divided into 32 parts. Thus gold combined with an equal quantity of alloy would be 12 carats fine. British standard gold, as used for coinage, is 22 carats fine, *i.e.*, it contains 22 parts of pure gold combined with 2 parts of alloy, which is either copper or copper and silver.

2ndly. The division of the carat into 32 parts is expressed by dividing each carat into 4 (carat) grains, and each grain into eighths, and then reporting any particular sample as B (better) or W (worse) than standard, by the number of carats, grains, and quarters which it may contain more or less than standard, or gold of 22 carats fine—thus, an alloy of 611 parts of gold with 127 parts of silver would be W 1 car. 3⅞ grs., and pure gold would be B 2 car. 0 grs.

3rdly. The decimal system of expression has recently been exclusively adopted at the Bank of England, and their assays are reported accordingly. Fine gold being taken as 1000·0, an alloy containing half gold and half copper would be 500·0, and standard gold will of course be 916·6, &c., or 22-24ths of 1000·0.

The London price of standard gold is fixed by law at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; fine gold is consequently worth £4 4s. 11·45d. per ounce.

French coin contains one tenth of alloy.

Nuggets, especially those of large size, often contain in their interior a large unknown quantity of earthy matter, and their value cannot be ascertained until after they have been melted down and assayed; but a very rough approximation may be obtained on the following principle:—Supposing, for example, the specific gravity of gold of the quality contained in the nugget to be estimated as 19·0, and the earthy ingredient to consist of quartz and clay of which the specific gravity is 2·4; the specific gravity of the nugget itself, ascertained by experiment to be 10·7, and its actual weight 21·4 ounces. Then by the arithmetical rule of alligation

$$19-10{\cdot}7 = 8{\cdot}3 \times 2{\cdot}4 = 19{\cdot}92$$
$$19-2{\cdot}4 = 16{\cdot}6 \times 10{\cdot}7 = 177{\cdot}62$$

Then as 177·62 : 21·4 :: 19·92 : 2·4 the weight of quartz, &c.

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* Gold, silver, platina, and some other rare metals, have been distinguished as *noble*, and copper, iron, and other metals, as *base*. In this instance, the term *noble* is synonymous with fireproof.

Emmigration Department.

The business of the Immigration department may be subdivided, for the sake of distinctness, into four branches, which are as follows:—

1. The importation and distribution of Government Immigrants.
2. The protection of passengers inwards and outwards by sea.
3. The collection and expenditure of the Passengers' Rate.
4. The management of the Government Asylums for Houseless Immigrants.

1. Government Immigration is maintained by funds appropriated under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which provides that half the proceeds of the sales of land shall be expended in the introduction of labor. The system was commenced in this Colony in the year 1838, when the *Hope* and the *John Barry* brought the first shipments of immigrants. The total numbers introduced at the expense of Government up to the 2nd March, 1851, were 27,217; the whole population of the Colony being at that date 77,345. At the present time the population of the Colony is estimated at about 225,000 souls, and 59,512 have arrived as Government immigrants. These figures, however, do not shew the relative proportions of assisted and unassisted immigrants of which the population is composed, as a considerable number of Government immigrants have died or have left the Colony. During the first years of the Colony the immigrants were imported entirely to Melbourne; but at present the department has offshoots at Geelong and at Portland, to which ports about half the entire assisted immigration is directed. Belfast is supplied by re-shipments from Portland of all those immigrants who prefer to change their place of destination.

The present Regulations for the selection of emigrants in the United Kingdom are as follows:—

Qualification of Emigrants.

(1.) The emigrants must be of those callings which, from time to time, are most in demand in the Colony. They must be sober, industrious, of general good moral character, *and must have been in the habit of working for wages*,—of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the adults must in all respects be capable of labor, and going out to work for wages, at the occupation stated in their application forms. The candidates who will receive a preference are respectable young women, trained to domestic or farm service, and families in which there is a preponderance of females.

(2.) The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 18, will in no case be allowed.

(3.) Single women under 18 cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives. Single women over 35 years of age are ineligible. Single women with illegitimate children can in no case be taken.

(4.) Single men cannot be taken unless they are sons in eligible families containing at least a corresponding number of daughters.

(5.) Families *in which there are more than two children under seven, or than three under ten years of age*, or in which the *sons outnumber the daughters*, widowers and widows with young children; persons who intend to *resort to the Gold Fields*, to buy land, or to invest capital in trade; or who are in the habitual receipt of parish relief; or who have not been vaccinated, or have not had the small-pox, cannot be accepted.

It will be observed that these Regulations give a marked preference to female emigrants: this is intended with a view to counteract as much as possible the disproportion existing between the numbers of the sexes. The unassisted immigrants who arrived in the Colony by sea, during 1852, were as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
67,110	12,077	79,187

During the same period the departures were as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
28,620	2,418	31,038

Leaving an excess of 28,831 males. However, it is to be observed that the per centage of females arriving is considerably greater than that of those departing. The working of the Commissioners' Regulations, now under consideration, will materially assist the natural tendency towards an equalization of the sexes.

After the emigrants have been selected and received into the Depôt at Birkenhead, at Plymouth, at Southampton, or at Deptford, as the case may be, they are placed on board ships chartered by the Commissioners, and are put under the charge of a surgeon superintendent, assisted by a matron and sub-matrons, a schoolmaster and a religious instructor, and are governed by Regulations which the experience of several years points out to be the most efficacious. On arrival in the Colony they are individually inspected by the Immigration Board, and are removed to the Depôts on shore, where a public hiring is held, and where, such is the demand for labor, they are usually disposed of within three days. In the office in Melbourne a register is kept of all agreements made at the Depôts, and the friends of any immigrant can at any time obtain his address on making application.

Persons resident in the Colony may secure passages in Government ships for others residing in the United Kingdom, on payment, under certain Rules, of the undermentioned sums:—

	Male.	Female.
For each person between 1 and 14.....	£ 4	£2
Between 14 and 45	8	4
Between 45 and 60	12	6

These Regulations offer great facilities for the re-union of families, and accordingly the number of nominations made under them during the eleven months ending November 30th, 1853, has been 498, and it is anticipated, should the present system be continued, that this number will be exceeded during the corresponding period of 1854.

2. The duty of protecting the passengers arriving and departing is imposed upon the Emigration Officers by the Imperial Passengers' Act, 1852, and by the Act of Council, 16 Vic., No. 17. Until these Acts were brought fairly into operation great abuses existed, and it has been found necessary to enforce the law with considerable stringency. The Imperial Passengers' Act came into force on the 1st October, 1852; the Colonial Act partially on the 1st December, 1852, but not entirely until the 1st October, 1853. The number of prosecutions instituted under these Acts to the present date is 63; the amount levied by way of fine, £3825; and the amount awarded as compensation to suffering passengers, £669 7s. The adoption of these measures has had to a considerable extent the effect intended, and great improvements are discernible in the means provided for the health, safety, and comfort of passengers. Emigration Officers are stationed at each of the ports of the Colony, and all ships carrying passengers, except mail ships departing, are inspected by these Officers, who lend every assistance in the redress of grievances.

In the office in Melbourne a general record of all persons arriving in, and departing from, the Colony, is preserved; and information is given to any person applying by letter or otherwise. It is estimated that upwards of three thousand applications of this nature, from all parts of the world, have been answered during the present year.

3. The "Passenger Rate" is a charge of five shillings for every statute adult arriving in the Colony, and is levied upon the masters of the vessels under the Act of Council, 16 Vic., No. 17. This Act did not come fully into operation until the 1st October, 1853, but the Australian Colonies had been brought within its provisions from the 1st January, and £9049 10s. had been collected up to the 1st December of that year. The Passenger Rate is devoted to the maintenance and relief of sick and destitute immigrants, and to the re-payment to charitable institutions of the cost of their maintenance. No person is entitled to receive benefit from it except those upon whom the Rate has been paid. It is thus a kind of compulsory insurance, and it is hoped that it will prevent the necessity of levying, at a future period, a poor rate. The following are the Regulations under which the fund is at present administered:—

(1.) The whole of the revenue collected under the Act 16 Vic., No. 17, is to be paid into the Colonial Treasury to the credit of a separate fund to be called the "Immigrants' Rate Fund."

(2.) These payments into the Treasury are to be made in accordance with the Government Regulations of 1st January, 1852, relative to public accounts.

(3.) Expenses chargeable upon the Immigrants' Rate Fund are to be defrayed by means of Imprests to the Immigration Agent, under the Regulations respecting Imprests

of 1st February, 1853; and such Imprests must be adjusted strictly in accordance with those Regulations.

(4.) The expenditure to be borne by the Immigrants' Rate Fund is that for each of the following services, viz.:—

(1.) Sanitary Station; Primary Charge.
(2.) Services under the Act creating the fund; first charge after the Primary.
(3.) Expense of Quarantine, exclusive of the Health Officer's Establishment at the Heads, voted by the Legislative Council.

4. The Government Asylums for Houseless Immigrants are at Prince's Bridge and at Batman's Hill, and consist of sleeping accommodation for 460 persons.

The following are the Regulations under which the Houseless Immigrants' Asylums are conducted:—

Rules.

I. Candidates to be received by the Superintendent, and to be furnished by him with a ticket, signed by the Immigration Agent, the back or counterpart of which will be retained as a record by the Superintendent.

II. In case of emergency, the Superintendent to have power to admit Candidates on his own responsibility, reporting each case specially to the Immigration Agent.

III. Rent to be charged at the rate of 1s. per night, or 3s. for each family; payment to be made to the Superintendent daily in advance, and the Superintendent to lodge all monies received by him in the Bank of Australasia each day by twelve o'clock.

IV. The rejection of an offer of employment, accompanied with accommodation, shall render any occupant of the Home ineligible to remain, unless in cases where the accommodation offered can be proved to have been tendered by persons of disreputable character.

V. A general luggage or store room to be provided, to be open at reasonable hours fixed by the Superintendent; and no more than a certain small portion of luggage to be admitted within the sleeping places.

VI. Any disobedience to orders given by the Superintendent according to his instructions, or infraction of the rules, or disorderly conduct, shall entail immediate expulsion from the Institution and the forfeiture of the rent paid in advance.

VII. No lights or fires allowed after nine o'clock p.m. Doors to be open at six a.m. and closed at nine p.m., after which no one will be permitted to pass in or out.

VIII. No spirits or intoxicating liquors to be brought into the Asylum upon any pretence whatever.

IX. Constables, Matrons, and Sub-Matrons to be appointed from among the most eligible of the occupants, with a reasonable allowance, to carry out these regulations in the different wards.

X. Large boiler and cooking apparatus to be provided by the Government for each ward.

XI. No provisions to be furnished by the Government to the occupants of the Asylum.

XII. Breakfast hours from six to nine a.m.; dinner hours from twelve to two; tea from five to eight.

XIII. Married couples to bring with them a certificate of marriage, or some satisfactory document or proof of their having arrived in the Colony as a married couple.

XIV. A thorough Registry Office to be kept, as in the Immigration department, shewing the number of persons of each class or trade in the Institution, and all applications for servants. The Registry to be free from charge, and every facility to be afforded to employers of labour, and the occupants of the Home, in order to expedite the relieving the Institution of its inmates, and to afford shelter to new comers.

XV. No person to be allowed to go into any ward except that allotted to him.

XVI. Every person must subscribe a general authority for the Immigration Agent, to dispose of, for the benefit of the Asylum, any goods which he may leave there for more than seven days after his departure, and to conform to and abide by the rules.

XVII. No person to be allowed to occupy berths or rooms in the Institution for a longer period than ten days, upon any pretence whatever.

XVIII. No family will be received without having paid the sum of two shillings and sixpence towards the expense of wood and water. Single persons to pay one shilling per week.

BYE LAWS.

I. The floors to be thoroughly scrubbed twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, before twelve, and swept every morning before eight a.m. The families and persons occupying the several wards to scrub and sweep the kitchen, privies, &c., belonging to their wards, in rotation, at the same hours as the rooms.

II. Slops to be thrown into the central drain only, and rubbish into a place to be pointed out.

III. Every person to observe strict cleanliness, and to air his bedding daily.

IV. No person will be allowed to wash on the premises any article belonging to persons not inmates of the Asylum.

V. Each family will be required to cook for the ward in rotation, the provisions of each to be properly marked by wood or tin tallies.

VI. Each person will be required to provide his own bedding and utensils.

VII. This Institution is intended solely for the benefit of those persons who have recently arrived in the Colony.

EDWARD GRIMES,
Immigration Agent.

Immigration Office,
Melbourne, 15th December, 1853.

Family Colonization Loan Society.

THIS Society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, in 1850, with the object of carrying out a wholesome system of emigration to the Australian Colonies, and for promoting the re-union of separated members of Families. The London Committee consisted in the first instance of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.; W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.; John Tidd Pratt, Esq.; F. G. P. Neison, Esq.; Wyndham Harding, Esq., F.R.S.; Captain Chisholm being Honorary Secretary.

The first ship, the *Slains Castle*, was despatched to Port Phillip and Adelaide, under the auspices of the Society, in October, 1850, with 156 adults and 77 children. In due course the ships *Blundell*, *Athenian*, *Mariner*, *Scindian*, *Nepaul*, &c., were sent out with a full complement of emigrants, to whom considerable loans were granted; of these loans upwards of £900 have been already refunded, and the Society have every reasonable hope that the greatest portion of the money lent will in due course be paid back. Independent of this direct emigration, the Society, and the exertions of Mrs. Chisholm in the rural districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, have been instrumental in giving a stimulus to emigration at a time when little desire was evinced by the people of Great Britain to come out to these Colonies.

In consequence of the Society having no funds to appoint an Agent in Australia to co-operate with it at home, Captain Chisholm undertook to proceed to that country in March, 1851, at his own expense, in order to organize Committees and to carry out the "Re-union of Families," while Mrs. Chisholm remained in England to watch its working there. Captain Chisholm arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, in July, 1851, and in a few days formed a Committee of highly influential gentlemen in that Colony, of which the Lord Bishop of Adelaide and the Catholic Bishop were members.

Having made the necessary arrangements at Adelaide, Captain Chisholm came over to Melbourne in October, and he was at this place equally successful in forming a Committee of some of the principal gentlemen of Victoria.

In August, 1852, the Branch Committee of Victoria of this Society applied to Government for the temporary use of a piece of land, and a grant of a certain sum of money for the formation of an Immigrant's Home, which boon was cheerfully conceded to them; this was the first *Home* of this Society mooted and opened in this Colony.

Since the period of Captain Chisholm's arrival in Victoria he has remitted to England, for the "Re-union of Families," upwards of £17,000, and has had entered upon his books the following degree and number of relatives—213 Parents, 470 Brothers and Sisters, 66 Wives, with 146 Children; 120 Children, left behind by their parents; 145 Nephews and Nieces; and 41 Friends—in all 1201. By *Friends* will be understood to be young girls sent for by the diggers to be their future wives. About 5 per cent. of the sum mentioned has been remitted home for the support of aged and destitute relatives. Captain Chisholm relates that, in carrying out this "Re-union of Families," he has met with some touching and interesting facts. About twenty of the Orphan Girls sent out by Government have been enabled by their savings to send for their relatives; one girl sent home of her wages £100 for this purpose. A boy, only nine years old, who was lucky in picking up some gold at the diggings, sent lately home for his orphan brother, age 12; another orphan girl sent £10 to her younger brother, in the Union, for his use, and means shortly to send money for his emigration.

Government Printing Office.

This establishment was formed for the purpose of enabling the Government to print the whole of the numerous documents required for the various branches of the public service.

The building which was subsequently converted into a Printing Office, upon a suggestion and plan which emanated from the Government Printer, adjoins the Government Offices, in William-street, and was originally erected for the Ball given by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday, May 24, 1853. It is subdivided into ten compartments, as follow:—

1. *The Composing and Pressroom.*—This room is lighted by twelve large skylights in the roof, and fourteen side windows. The western end is occupied by twenty-eight Compositors' "frames," three large iron "imposing surfaces," "case-racks," "bulks," and all the various articles in use by the Compositors. In the eastern end are the hand Printing Presses, nine in number, viz.:—

   One Double Crown Columbian,
   Three Super Royal ditto
   One Demy ditto
   One Foolscap ditto
   One Super Royal Albion,
   One Foolscap ditto
   One Proof-press.

2. *The Accountant's Office.*—Is situated in the centre of the western end of the building, and is occupied by that officer and a Clerk. The Accountant receives all monies on behalf of the establishment, keeps the various books, issues the numerous forms requisitioned for, disposes of the different Acts of Council, the *Government Gazette*, Council Papers, &c., and carries on the general correspondence of the Office, aided by the Clerk.
3. *The Reader's Closet.*—Is a small apartment adjoining the Government Printer's Office.
4. *The Government Printer's Office.*—Is conveniently situated in the centre of the building, and of easy access from any part of the establishment.

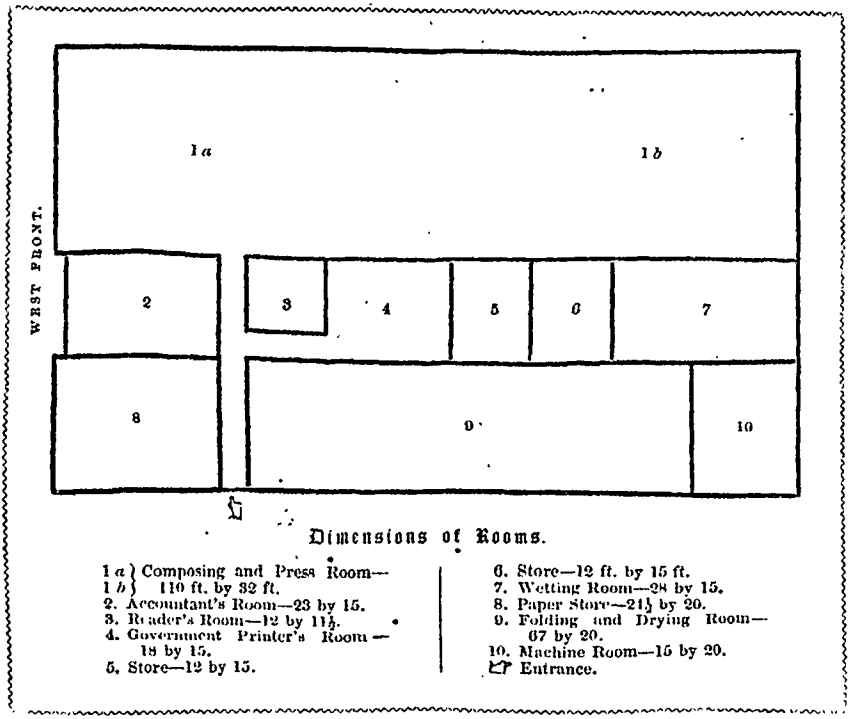
5 and 6.—Are two small rooms used for the storage of materials, &c.

7. *The Wetting Room.*—In this compartment the operation of wetting the paper, previous to its being printed, is carried on. It is supplied with water by means of two very large zinc tanks which are filled by the rain that escapes from the roof of the building. The Pressmen also wash and rinse their "formes" in this room. The floor is of Yorkshire stone.

8. *The Paper Store.*—This room is used for the storage of paper, and is estimated as being sufficiently large to contain from 6,000 to 7,000 reams.
9. *The Folding and Drying Room.*—This room is appropriated to drying, folding, and stitching the printed sheets of paper. It is furnished with folding-tables along each side and down the centre throughout the entire length. Above the side folding-tables are fitted up rows of shelves, on which are kept, until required for issue, the various "stock forms," &c. There is also in this room a powerful hydraulic press, for the purpose of pressing the sheets previously printed and dried.
10. *The Machine Room.*—In this room is one of Napier's Perfecting Printing Machines, which prints both sides of a sheet of paper before it leaves the machine. It is capable of throwing off from 1000 to 1200 copies per hour. The machine is driven by a fly-wheel, worked by two men, and is also adapted for being worked by steam power.

On the south side of the building, separated by a pathway, is the residence of the Government Printer.

The following diagram shews pretty accurately the positions of the several rooms.



Dimensions of Rooms.

1 *a* } Composing and Press Room—
1 *b* } 110 ft. by 32 ft.
2. Accountant's Room—23 by 15.
3. Reader's Room—12 by 11½.
4. Government Printer's Room—18 by 15.
5. Store—12 by 15.
6. Store—12 ft. by 15 ft.
7. Wetting Room—28 by 15.
8. Paper Store—21½ by 20.
9. Folding and Drying Room—67 by 20.
10. Machine Room—15 by 20.
☞ Entrance.

The amount of work in the Printing Department has increased rapidly since the month of November, 1851,—in which year the Office commenced its operations. At that period the number of hands employed was about half-a-dozen; the number of presses only two. It can be easily imagined that this force was utterly inadequate to perform the work required by the Government, and hence arose the many complaints made by Members of the Legislative Council, of the tardiness in printing the voluminous documents required by the House. The Printing Office then formed a portion of the Audit Office, but from the cramped and confined nature of that building, it soon became unfit for what was required. In February, 1853, the Office was removed to more extensive premises

(running from Lonsdale-street to Little Bourke-street, being those at present occupied as the offices of the Central Road Board), but these also were soon found to be inadequate to meet the increasing requirements of the service.

Immediately after the Ball already alluded to, the Government Printer made application to the Government to allow the building to remain, and to appropriate the entire of it to the Printing Department; the application was acceded to, and the Colonial Architect instructed to make the necessary alterations. The Compositors and Pressmen commenced working in the new building on the 14th July, 1853.

The greatest number of hands employed in the establishment at one time has been fifty-five; the quantity of work issued in one week amounted to 478 foolscap folio pages (including tabular work), from which 110,710 copies were printed. The number of reams of paper used in the Office during the year 1853, amounted to about 4,000.

NOTE.—The Colony of Victoria is by no means so well adapted for "fine printing" as the Mother Country, or even the neighbouring Colony of Van Diemen's Land; the changeableness of the climate acting upon the composition rollers so as to frequently melt them from the stocks. There is a well sunk in the floor of the wetting-room, and lined with lead, in which the rollers are kept cool, and it is only by being able to replace a soft roller with a fresh one from the well that the pressmen succeed in proceeding steadily and continuously with their work. With respect to the feeding rollers of the machine, it has been found necessary to substitute wooden ones with strips of leather bound round them, in the place of composition,—a plan which now works well.

The immense clouds of dust which so frequently envelope the City are also found a great impediment in the way of fine printing. The dust acts injuriously upon the type, and soon wears down the thin strokes. I believe that a fount of type will last full one-third longer in England than in Victoria; and woodcuts I have found to wear considerably quicker than even type. Another drawback is the quickness with which the paper dries, making it almost impossible to produce what is termed "register." By printing nearly the whole of the present work at the hand-press, and in half-sheets, it was not necessary for the pressman to uncover more than a small portion of his wetted paper at one time, so that by "perfecting" frequently, he was enabled to pass off his paper quickly and before it had time to dry.—J. FERRES.

The Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum.

THE Asylum is beautifully situated on one of the bends of the Yarra. It is bounded on the east, south, and west by that river; and on the north by the Government Reserve, which terminates in the Merri Creek. The soil is of a sandy loam, interspersed with boulder stones of various sizes, and is in general well covered with vegetation.

The original buildings are of stone—the blue stone of the Colony. They are strong, substantial, lofty and spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and possessed of an agreeable temperature, forming three sides of an oblong square. The Superintendent's house is at the northern extremity. Two long wings, one on the east, the other on the west side, contain the day rooms and dormitories of the patients, and the apartments of the attendants. Each wing is intersected by a stone wall, having a door of communication; the eastern one is occupied by males, the western one by females. Behind these wings are two extensive yards, one for the harmless, the other for the dangerous patients. An open fence, extending across the upper part, separates the Attendants and Visitors from the Lunatics, and allows of easy supervision.

Numerous additions and improvements have been made in the establishment during the past year, and others of importance are now in progress.

The buildings added lately are of wood, and consist of fifty-four cells, cabins or dormitories, to which are appropriated three additional yards for males and one for females.

It has been supposed by some who have had access to these yards, that, being so much exposed to the action of the sun, their temperature must be far above that of the rising grounds in the immediate vicinity; and that, therefore, the site has been injudiciously selected. This is a mistake, for after experiments carefully made with the thermometer, in the yards and the highest eminences on the spot which objectors would have preferred, it has been proved that the lower ground has the lowest temperature by several degrees. It is not the first time that it has been noticed among the contrarieties

which exist between England and Australia, that the valleys of the latter are cooler than its mountains; the experiments made at the Asylum tend to confirm the statement.

Besides the buildings for the reception of patients, there is a wooden house, containing an office or room for the steward, and a store, where food and clothing are dispensed. At the end of this building stands a small iron house, used as a dispensary and surgery.

On the opposite, the west side, stands an old aboriginal hut, ruinous, blackened, and inconvenient; it is divided into a kitchen, laundry, and cook's apartment. This is intended to be pulled down and a proper kitchen substituted. The laundry has been abandoned, and removed to a new brick building, containing a wash-house, laundry, and baths, on the same principle as that of the Free Baths and Wash-house, Glasshouse-yard, London.

There is also a new wooden house, lately removed from its former site and divided so as to be used as an infirmary, and when not required for that purpose, for lodging harmless lunatics.

As a temporary expedient, three tents have lately been erected, wherein are accommodated from twelve to fourteen patients, who can be trusted, and an attendant.

The staff consists of the Surgeon Superintendent, Steward and Matron, eight Male and four Female Attendants, a Carter, a Cook, and two laundresses.

In the year 1848 (October) the Asylum was first opened for the reception of lunatics, and to October, 1852, the number of admissions amounted only to 136. Since that time, up to the 1st January, 1854, they have exceeded those of the whole of the preceding years, being 158.

The patients are of the class, or very little above it, to be met with in the Asylums in England for paupers; and there cannot be a doubt that the Yarra Bend Asylum is greatly superior for such patients to any lunatic establishment of the Mother Country that has come under the notice of the writer, for the situation is cheerful, delightful, dry, healthy, and well adapted for allowing air, exercise, and amusement to those confined.

The Asylum has been represented as gloomy, prison-like, unhealthy, and insecure. The expressed opinions recorded in the Visitors' Book, and opinions not recorded, contradict these assertions as completely as the thermometer does the one already referred to.

Again, the Asylum has been described as being fitter for a Penal Establishment than a Lunatic Establishment, and that its immediate vicinity to the river renders it dangerous to lunatics attempting to escape; but hitherto no bodily injury has been sustained, no life lost in such a manner, lunatics generally selecting some particular mode of injuring or destroying themselves when they intend to do so; and it is well known that owing to this very propensity suicide has been frequently prevented. But assuming it to be the case, that it does facilitate the escape of lunatics, would it not offer far greater facilities to criminals in the full possession of their faculties, and adepts in deception and villainy? Certainly it would; and seeing that the attendants in criminal depôts, the military ones, are armed, it is feared long before the end of *five* years there would not only be many bodily injuries inflicted but likewise a tolerably long list of killed and wounded.

Those who do contrive to escape from the Asylum are the harmless ones, who can be indulged with a little more freedom of action without danger, and they have been, with few exceptions, retaken.

As has been said already, the Asylum is admirably adapted for the reception of pauper patients, and were the additions made to it which have been proposed and approved of, it could be rendered an establishment unequalled for utility. One of these proposals is to construct a corridor 120 feet long with 40 cells, capable of being divided into two day rooms, in which the patients could be sheltered in wet weather or during the prevalence of hot winds, to take exercise and amuse themselves. It has also been proposed that an additional building be erected outside of the paddock in which the Asylum stands, capable of containing forty patients of a superior class, who could afford to pay a remunerating price for their maintenance; it being greatly against the interests of the Institution, that the pauper, whether criminal or not, is placed on the same footing and fare with the individuals of more refined taste, feeling, and behaviour. Imagine the case of any one out of health who has led an active life, and mixed with the best of society, suddenly, from whatever cause, becoming temporarily deranged, being shut up in a gaol and compelled to associate and sleep with criminals of the very worst description until he is removed to the Asylum, where, although good discipline is observed, and comparative quietude secured, he still finds his companions such as he had

never before mixed with. Under such circumstances, Is it not likely that he will become worse than had he been properly treated at first? Assuredly it is; the proof is too often seen, and is much complained of when the patients begin to recover their reason. Until a change take place in this respect the medical treatment of lunatics must remain imperfect and unsatisfactory.

The patients rise in the summer at 6 a.m., in the winter half an hour later; are dressed and washed, breakfast at 8 o'clock, dine at 1 o'clock, and take tea at 6 p.m. (5 p.m. in winter). After breakfast, as many as will render assistance are employed in the wards or out of doors, and those who are unable or unwilling to bestir themselves, are either confined to their cells or sent into the airing yards, whence, when the weather permits, they are taken out to walk, properly attended, in the afternoon, or earlier when the day is dry and not too warm. They are visited repeatedly during the day by the Medical Superintendent, and regularly in the morning and evening. The usual dietary scale is, on Sunday and Thursday, 1lb meat (baked), 1lb vegetables, and ½lb bread; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 1lb meat (boiled), 1lb vegetables, 1 oz. rice; Tuesday, 1lb meat, 6 ozs. flour, ½ oz. suet, made into a pie; Friday, 12 ozs. flour, 2 ozs. suet, made into a pudding. Breakfast and supper are the same—1lb bread, 1½ ozs. sugar, and ¼ oz. tea; 1 gill milk for the two meals; subject however to such alterations as their medical treatment requires.*

It is to be lamented that a vast number of the male lunatics, and many of the female, have lived intemperately, and several attribute their attack to having been drugged, or, as they term it, "hocussed." Be this as it may, it is a fact, that the latter patients are generally exceedingly dirty in their habits, and pass their urine and fæces involuntarily.

In this Asylum, as in others, there are divinities, kings, queens, emperors, prophets, poets, millionaires, and speculators, puffed up with pride, and strutting about with the greatest self importance. Patients of this kind are very difficult to manage, and their cases, if curable at all, are generally very tedious. There are also several religious enthusiasts or fanatics, who are very troublesome, and usually for a great length of time continue their delusions. But it is needless to dwell at much length on such patients, for similar ones present themselves in every lunatic establishment.

The treatment adopted in this Asylum, so far as it is practicable, is the soothing system, endeavouring to restore the health of those who are labouring under physical disorder or disease.

Among the improvements proposed and approved of are—a garden for growing vegetables, and a dairy for supplying milk and butter, both of which objects will it is anticipated add to the comfort of the patients, and reduce the expenses of the institution.

It is also intended, and a plan has been entertained, to secure a sufficient supply of water, the want of which element has been greatly felt during the hot weather, for as well as being necessary medically, it is desirable, when practicable, that the external walls and the airing grounds be frequently sprinkled with fresh water. The laying on of water might easily be effected, so as to distribute it over every part of the institution. A road and bridge are much wanted; access to the Asylum being in wet weather impossible without considerable danger. Better drainage and sewerage are also greatly needed.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to create room for patients, there is no doubt that the time is fast approaching when the Asylum will be full of incurables; it is therefore imperatively necessary to provide some accommodation in time, to meet the increasing demand, and there is ample room yet for doing so on the grounds adjoining the present establishment.

There is still another point worthy of being attended to, and that is, patients when restored to reason, who are friendless and without resources, ought to be admitted to a House of Refuge for a short period, in order that they may be kept at work and paid, and thus be freed from the anxiety resulting from their unfortunate condition. The being friendless, and the uncertainty of procuring a livelihood, are often the causes of insanity recurring.

It will be seen from this statement, that the following imperfections urgently require to be remedied:—

The want of proper day accommodation.

* Prayers are read every Sunday to the male and female patients, separately, during which time they behave with great propriety.

The want of sufficient night accommodation.
" accommodation for paying patients.
" a dairy.
" a sufficient supply of water.
" a road and bridge over the Merri Creek.
" better drainage and sewerage.
" a House of Refuge for newly discharged destitute patients.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Surgeon Superintendent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HEAT OF HIGH AND LOW GROUND AT THE YARRA BEND ASYLUM.

Highest Point of Ground in Asylum Paddock.

Dec. 20th. From 20 minutes past 12 o'clock till 25 minutes to 1 o'clock.
Thermometer ranged from 96° to 99°.

Jan. 9th. From 3 o'clock till ¼ past 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 78° to 82°.

Jan. 11th. From ¼ to 11 o'clock till 11 o'clock a.m.
Thermometer ranged from 108° to 111°.
" From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 103° to 105°.

Jan. 12th. From 12 o'clock till ¼ past 12 o'clock.
Thermometer ranged from 76° to 82°.
" From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 84° to 87°.

Jan. 13th. From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 93° to 98°.

Jan. 14th. From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p m.
Thermometer ranged from 85° to 89°.

Jan. 15th. From 3 till ¼ past 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 90° to 94°.

Lowest Point of Ground in Females' Airing Yards.

Dec. 20th. From 20 minutes past 12 o'clock till 25 minutes to 1 o'clock.
Thermometer ranged from 93° to 96°.

Jan. 9th. From 3 o'clock till ¼ past 3 p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 76° to 80°.

Jan. 11th. From ¼ to 11 till 11 o'clock a.m.
Thermometer ranged from 102° to 104°.
" From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 100° to 102°.

Jan. 12th. From 12 o'clock till ¼ past 12.
Thermometer ranged from 79° to 76°.
" From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 80° to 81°.

Jan. 13th. From ¼ to 3 till till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 93° to 92°.

Jan. 14th. From ¼ to 3 till 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 82° to 87°.

Jan. 15th. From 3 till ¼ past 3 o'clock p.m.
Thermometer ranged from 82° to 88°.

CHARLES BYFORD, Steward.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Attendant.

Statistics of Victoria.

I HAVE been enabled, thanks to the kind countenance of Lieutenant Governor La Trobe, to collect a large mass of materials for a Statistical History of this Colony. In the following pages will be found a classified selection from these, which, it is hoped, will prove interesting and instructive. At a future period, I hope to attempt the development of a Complete Statistical System, so as to throw true and full light on the path of the Legislature, in its endeavors to promote the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the people of Victoria.—W. H. A.

POPULATION.—1841.

SEX and AGE of the POPULATION in the District of PORT PHILLIP, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF EACH AGE.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.									
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
County of Bourke	242	384	304	387	3355	187	23	276	336	342	327	1485	67	5	4882	2838	7720
,, Grant	13	24	22	45	445	47	2	16	22	16	27	105	6	...	598	192	790
,, Normanby	8	20	11	8	408	45	2	10	16	8	12	47	1	1	502	95	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port	18	30	37	68	972	58	7	20	27	16	15	95	8	...	1190	181	1371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay	24	21	21	53	865	105	13	18	24	13	3	96	4	...	1102	158	1260
TOTAL	305	479	395	561	6045	442	47	340	425	395	384	1828	86	6	8274	3464	11738
Melbourne	152	219	193	206	1829	60	17	176	205	225	212	947	36	2	2676	1803	4479
Geelong	10	21	15	25	222	10	1	15	17	9	23	85	1	...	304	150	454

POPULATION.—1846.

SEX and AGE of the POPULATION in the District of PORT PHILLIP, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	NUMBER OF EACH AGE.													TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.								
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
COUNTIES.																
County of Bourke	1006	1512	962	538	4843	484	95	1005	1490	917	680	3512	256	31	9440	7891	17331
„ Grant	201	314	153	135	1377	142	17	215	285	152	148	680	46	5	2339	1531	3870
„ Normanby	108	174	98	61	935	71	8	109	174	91	45	369	23	1	1455	812	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	1315	2000	1213	734	7155	697	120	1329	1949	1160	873	4561	325	37	13234	10234	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... ... — Gipps' Land	36	62	32	36	390	52	4	32	49	24	19	107	8	1	612	240	852
— Murray	77	92	40	31	810	82	10	49	90	32	30	205	9	1	1142	416	1558
— Portland Bay	125	150	80	72	2117	122	11	129	160	50	27	418	13	2	2677	799	3476
— Western Port	138	216	135	116	1726	169	19	150	217	86	52	463	38	...	2519	1006	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	376	520	287	255	5043	425	44	360	516	192	128	1193	68	4	6950	2461	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	1691	2520	1500	989	12198	1122	164	1689	2465	1352	1001	5754	393	41	20184	12695	32879

POPULATION, 1846—*continued.*

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.																	
MELBOURNE.																		
Bourke Ward	Bourke	116	180	116	36	487	36	5	96	183	112	91	420	19	8	976	929	1905
Gipps' Ward	,, ...	193	303	191	81	869	82	19	208	322	160	134	719	52	7	1738	1602	3340
La Trobe Ward ...	,, ...	171	249	183	126	758	58	13	199	252	190	147	656	46	4	1558	1494	3052
Lonsdale Ward ...	,, ...	133	216	127	58	845	61	12	152	196	130	108	551	35	3	1482	1175	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne ...		613	948	617	331	2959	237	49	655	953	592	480	2346	152	22	5754	5200	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant	10	18	6	...	43	2	...	10	16	6	5	30	4	...	79	71	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby ...	15	21	8	5	89	10	3	17	23	5	7	63	3	...	151	118	269
Brighton (*p*)...	Bourke	49	68	28	9	106	10	2	34	31	38	16	111	7	...	272	237	509
Brunswick (*p*)	,, ...	11	12	10	5	38	8	1	9	14	9	9	31	6	1	85	79	164
Geelong, North	Grant	47	64	35	40	380	24	4	45	62	45	43	180	9	4	594	388	982
Geelong, South	,, ...	17	31	20	7	101	11	1	32	38	19	18	85	7	1	188	200	388
Irish Town (*p*)	,, ...	14	14	4	2	34	3	...	8	15	4	7	29	1	...	71	64	135
New Town (*p*)	,, ...	25	28	6	5	59	3	1	18	26	14	11	57	3	...	127	129	256
Portland	Normanby ...	27	41	26	8	163	12	1	27	53	35	13	100	4	...	278	232	510
Richmond (*p*)	Bourke	29	33	20	8	82	11	2	26	48	30	14	93	5	1	185	217	402
Williams Town	,, ...	17	28	14	8	93	11	1	20	38	9	11	70	2	...	172	150	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District		261	358	177	97	1188	105	16	246	364	214	154	849	51	7	2202	1885	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		874	1306	794	428	4147	342	65	901	1317	806	634	3195	203	29	7956	7085	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

POPULATION.—1851.

SEX and AGE of the POPULATION on the 2nd March, 1851, in each of the POLICE DISTRICTS comprised within the COLONY OF VICTORIA, and also in each WARD of the CITY OF MELBOURNE and TOWN OF GEELONG.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	NUMBER OF EACH AGE.														TOTAL.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.									
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
POLICE DISTRICTS.																	
Melbourne	1151	1794	1461	953	6164	740	111	1162	1718	1475	1534	4340	469	71	12374	10769	23143
Bourke	1192	1495	1188	777	5104	817	108	1178	1443	1073	756	2834	348	35	10681	7667	18348
Grant	571	1076	832	490	3685	607	72	546	1019	788	605	2180	291	22	7333	5451	12784
Portland	92	166	144	71	874	101	11	94	185	123	93	357	26	5	1459	883	2342
Belfast	177	292	241	131	1289	206	29	154	295	245	166	555	58	8	2365	1481	3846
Kilmore	95	158	107	74	796	139	18	77	122	92	58	248	74	6	1387	677	2064
Alberton	32	89	53	31	307	52	10	42	69	49	23	133	12	2	574	330	904
Flooding Creek	30	56	45	31	374	80	17	30	52	32	20	90	28	...	633	252	885
Mount Macedon	67	117	88	131	1275	180	32	80	137	79	63	254	38	1	1890	652	2542
Chepstow	43	66	59	65	791	106	14	38	68	56	40	173	5	3	1144	383	1527
Grange	44	78	64	52	791	100	12	58	93	46	26	194	20	1	1141	438	1579
Colac	61	131	95	78	668	84	11	55	107	89	47	223	23	1	1128	545	1673
Benalla	118	225	155	150	1240	192	26	97	191	137	84	405	33	7	2106	954	3060
Horsham	54	85	79	125	999	155	25	58	103	67	54	203	10	2	1522	497	2019
Pearson's Station	18	46	25	13	309	36	18	16	31	23	7	84	...	3	465	164	629
Total Population of the Colony of Victoria...	3745	5874	4636	3172	24666	3595	514	3685	5633	4574	3576	12273	1435	167	46202	31143	77345

POPULATION, 1851—*continued.*

CITY OF MELBOURNE.																	
Bourke Ward ... ... County Bourke	198	301	237	144	1014	167	18	185	293	256	277	681	82	15	2079	1789	3868
Gipps' Ward ... ... ,, ,,	324	569	423	214	1796	191	35	351	489	417	390	1282	131	21	3552	3081	6633
La Trobe Ward ... ... ,, ,,	253	351	311	259	1315	157	21	222	347	317	387	940	118	14	2667	2345	5012
Lonsdale Ward ... ... ,, ,,	183	281	228	206	1319	117	16	220	271	233	274	763	61	9	2350	1831	4181
Fitz Roy Ward ... ... ,, ,,	193	292	262	130	720	108	21	184	318	252	206	674	77	12	1726	1723	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne ...	1151	1794	1461	953	6164	740	111	1162	1718	1475	1534	4340	469	71	12374	10769	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.																	
Bellerine Ward ... ... County Grant..	75	138	113	96	588	52	11	77	116	119	130	362	33	3	1073	840	1913
Barwon Ward ... ... ,, ,,	76	133	99	53	402	63	11	68	135	104	85	271	41	6	837	710	1547
Kardinia Ward ... ... ,, ,,	107	208	136	74	547	98	10	92	173	157	125	437	56	4	1180	1044	2224
Villamanta Ward ... ... ,, ,,	141	223	194	92	606	140	5	124	242	174	115	463	87	1	1401	1206	2607
Total Population of the Town of Geelong ...	399	702	542	315	2143	353	37	361	666	554	455	1533	217	14	4491	3800	8291

NOTE.—The Census of 1851 having been taken, for convenience, under "Police Districts," the results were published as above; but the limits of these being constantly subject to change with the increase of population, a table was formed, shewing the distribution of the inhabitants over the Counties of the Colony. This table will be found on the next page.

Whatever arrangements may be made for the future in taking the Census, or collecting Agricultural or other Statistics, it is highly important that those making the returns should, in all cases where their districts extend from one County to another, distinguish the numbers found in each. Permanent uniformity of boundary, so essential for purposes of comparison, will thus be secured.—See *ante*, page 112.—W. H. A.

POPULATION.—1851.

COUNTIES.

RETURN shewing the POPULATION of the COUNTIES comprised within the limits of each DISTRICT, and the residue of POPULATION of such DISTRICTS.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.																	Total Population of the Counties.	Residue or Total Population of District (as the case may be).	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Bourke.	Grant.	Normanby.	Follett.	Dundas.	Villiers.	Ripon.	Hampden.	Heytesbury.	Polwarth.	Grenville.	Talbot.	Dalhousie.	Anglesey.	Evelyn.	Mornington.			
Melbourne	23143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23143
Bourke	16819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	885	...	...	18348
Grant	...	12784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12784
Portland	...	...	2125	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2342
Belfast	...	...	...	...	...	3545	...	242	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3846
Kilmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1549	321	...	...	...	194	2064
Alberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	904
Flooding Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	885
Mount Macedon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1163	1379	...	...	...	...	...	2542
Chepstow	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	547	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1527
Grange	...	...	...	...	911	442	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1579
Colac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	284	1199	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1673
Benalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	446	...	...	...	2497	3060
Horsham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2019	2019
Pearson's Station	...	...	...	74	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629
Total Population in the Colony of Victoria	39962	12784	2125	291	1466	3987	814	971	343	1199	400	1163	3045	767	644	885	70846	6499	77345

POPULATION.

Comparison of Population in Port Phillip (now Victoria).

	1841.		1846.		1851.	
	Population.	Ratio per cent.	Population.	Ratio per cent.	Population.	Ratio per cent.
Males.						
Under 2 years	305	3·686	1691	8·378	3745	8·106
2 years and under 7 years	479	5·789	2520	12·485	5874	12·714
7 „ „ 14 „	395	4·774	1500	7·432	4636	10·034
14 „ „ 21 „	561	6·780	989	4·900	3172	6·865
21 „ „ 45 „	6045	73·060	12198	60·434	24666	53·387
45 „ „ 60 „	442	5·342	1122	5·559	3595	7·781
60 „ and upwards	47	0·568	164	0·812	514	1·113
	8274		20184		46202	
Females.						
Under 2 years	340	9·815	1689	13·304	3685	11·832
2 years and under 7 years	425	12·269	2465	19·417	5633	18·088
7 „ „ 14 „	395	11·403	1352	10·650	4374	14·045
14 „ „ 21 „	384	11·086	1001	7·885	3576	11·482
21 „ „ 45 „	1828	52·771	5754	45·325	12273	39·409
45 „ „ 60 „	86	2·483	393	3·096	1435	4·608
60 „ and upwards	6	0·173	41	0·323	167	0·536
	3464		12695		31143	
Total Males	8274	70·489	20184	61·389	46202	59·735
„ Females	3464	29·511	12695	38·611	31143	40·265
	11738	100·00	32879	100·00	77345	100·00

In 1841, there were for every 100 females, 239 males.
„ 1846, „ „ „ 159 „
„ 1851, „ „ „ 148 „

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Assistant Registrar of Victoria.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1841.

Social Condition of the Population in the District of Port Phillip, according to the Census taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

County or District.	Social Condition.				Totals.		
	Males.		Females.				
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
County of Bourke	1311	3571	1266	1572	4882	2838	7720
,, Grant	120	478	107	85	598	192	790
,, Normanby	57	445	56	39	502	95	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port ...	107	1083	98	83	1190	181	1371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay	90	1012	92	66	1102	158	1260
Total	1685	6589	1619	1845	8274	3464	11738
Melbourne	809	1867	783	1020	2676	1803	4479
Geelong	87	217	83	67	304	150	454

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

SOCIAL CONDITION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.		SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
		MALES.		FEMALES.				
		Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
COUNTIES.								
County of Bourke...		3226	6214	3382	4509	9440	7891	17331
,, Grant		722	1617	697	834	2339	1531	3870
,, Normanby		373	1082	367	445	1455	812	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...		4321	8913	4446	5788	13234	10234	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location	Gipps' Land	107	505	114	126	612	240	852
	Murray ...	224	918	219	197	1142	416	1558
	Portland Bay	405	2272	404	395	2677	799	3476
	Western Port	507	2012	473	533	2519	1006	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...		1243	5707	1210	1251	6950	2461	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District		5564	14620	5656	7039	20184	12695	32879
TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.							
MELBOURNE.								
Bourke Ward...	Bourke ...	353	623	391	538	976	929	1905
Gipps' Ward ...	,, ...	677	1061	686	916	1738	1602	3340
La Trobe Ward	,, ...	564	994	626	868	1558	1494	3052
Lonsdale Ward	,, ...	475	1007	499	676	1482	1175	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne		2069	3685	2202	2998	5754	5200	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant ...	29	50	33	38	79	71	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby	51	100	55	63	151	118	269
Brighton (*p*) ...	Bourke ...	100	172	102	135	272	237	509
Brunswick (*p*) ...	,, ...	35	50	36	43	85	79	164
Geelong, North ...	Grant ...	192	402	171	217	594	388	982
Geelong, South ...	,, ...	77	111	85	115	188	200	388
Irish Town (*p*) ...	,, ...	33	38	35	29	71	64	135
New Town (*p*) ...	,, ...	57	70	58	71	127	129	256
Portland	Normanby	101	177	99	133	278	232	510
Richmond (*p*) ...	Bourke ...	76	109	82	135	185	217	402
Williams Town ...	,, ...	65	107	73	77	172	150	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District ...		816	1386	829	1056	2202	1885	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		2885	5071	3031	4054	7956	7085	15041

NOTE. The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

SOCIAL CONDITION of the POPULATION on the 2nd March, 1851, in each of the POLICE DISTRICTS comprised within the COLONY OF VICTORIA, and also in each WARD of the CITY OF MELBOURNE and TOWN OF GEELONG.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
	MALES.		FEMALES.				
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
POLICE DISTRICTS.							
Melbourne	4026	8348	4174	6595	12347	10769	23143
Bourke	2983	7698	2911	4756	10681	7667	18348
Grant	2274	5059	2290	3161	7333	5451	12784
Portland	356	1103	354	529	1459	883	2342
Belfast	595	1770	598	883	2365	1481	3846
Kilmore	320	1067	324	353	1387	677	2064
Alberton	141	430	139	191	574	330	904
Flooding Creek	121	512	104	148	633	252	885
Mount Macedon	294	1596	286	366	1890	652	2542
Chepstow	209	935	184	199	1144	383	1527
Grange	203	938	198	240	1141	438	1579
Colac	251	877	231	314	1128	545	1673
Benalla	435	1671	409	515	2106	924	3030
Horsham	237	1285	231	266	1522	497	2019
Pearson's Station	81	384	65	99	465	164	629
Total Population of the Colony of Victoria	12529	33673	12498	18645	46202	31143	77345
CITY OF MELBOURNE.							
Bourke Ward ... County Bourke	664	1415	673	1116	2079	1789	3868
Gipps' Ward ... „ „	1250	2302	1288	1793	3552	3081	6633
La Trobe Ward.. „ „	807	1860	855	1490	2667	2345	5012
Lonsdale Ward... „ „	670	1680	684	1147	2350	1831	4181
Fitz Roy Ward... „ „	635	1091	674	1049	1726	1723	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne	4026	8348	4174	6595	12374	10769	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.							
Bellerine Ward ... County Grant	347	726	354	486	1073	840	1913
Barwon Ward ... „ „	283	554	297	413	837	710	1547
Kardinia Ward ... „ „	433	747	446	598	1180	1044	2224
Villamanta Ward.. „ „	501	900	498	708	1401	1203	2607
Total Population of the Town of Geelong	1564	2927	1595	2205	4491	3800	8291

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1841.

CIVIL CONDITION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Ticket-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignment.	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignments.	Males.	Females.	General Totals
County of Bourke	4310	333	61	98	80	2775	58	2	1	2	4882	2838	7720
„ Grant	494	61	1	36	6	163	29	...	...	...	598	192	790
„ Normanby	292	191	...	12	7	89	5	...	...	1	502	95	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port ...	649	363	50	5	123	168	13	...	...	...	1190	181	1371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay ...	977	86	12	4	23	157	1	...	...	...	1102	158	1260
TOTAL	6722	1034	124	155	239	3352	106	2	1	3	8274	3464	11738
Melbourne	2473	118	11	64	10	1789	14	...	...	...	2676	1803	4479
Geelong	220	58	...	20	6	121	29	...	...	...	304	150	454

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

CIVIL CONDITION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignment.	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignment.	Males.	Females.	General Totals
COUNTIES.													
County of Bourke	8895	483	47	14	1	7823	65	3	...	...	9440	7891	17331
,, Grant	2150	181	7	1	...	1495	36	...	...	...	2339	1531	3870
,, Normanby	1329	114	11	1	...	805	6	1	...	...	1455	812	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	12374	778	65	16	1	10123	107	4	...	...	13234	10234	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... ... (Gipps' Land ...	392	190	21	...	9	204	36	...	...	...	612	240	852
(Murray ...	783	288	67	...	4	398	18	...	...	...	1142	416	1558
(Portland Bay ...	2011	636	29	1	...	779	20	...	...	...	2677	799	3476
(Western Port ...	1993	471	48	1	6	984	21	1	...	...	2519	1006	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	5179	1585	165	2	19	2365	95	1	...	...	6950	2461	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	17553	2363	230	18	20	12488	202	5	...	...	20184	12695	32879

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, 1846—*continued.*

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.												
MELBOURNE: Bourke Ward	Bourke	960	14	2	...	...	927	2	...	...	...	976	929	1905
Gipps' Ward	,,	1627	97	9	5	...	1590	12	...	...	...	1738	1602	3340
La Trobe Ward	,,	1524	31	3	...	...	1489	4	1	...	...	1558	1494	3052
Lonsdale Ward	,,	1400	76	4	2	...	1155	20	...	...	...	1482	1175	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne		5511	218	18	7	...	5161	38	1	...	...	5754	5200	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant	78	1	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	79	71	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby	145	3	3	...	...	117	...	1	...	...	151	118	269
Brighton (*p*)	Bourke	269	...	3	...	...	236	...	1	...	...	272	237	509
Brunswick (*p*)	,,	80	5	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	85	79	164
Geelong, North	Grant	571	22	1	...	...	376	12	...	...	...	594	388	982
Geelong, South	,,	183	4	...	1	...	196	4	...	...	...	188	200	388
Irish Town (*p*)	,,	71	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	71	64	135
New Town (*p*)	,,	127	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	127	129	256
Portland	Normanby	269	7	2	...	...	231	1	...	...	...	278	232	510
Richmond (*p*)	Bourke	177	8	...	...	...	214	3	...	...	...	185	217	402
Williams Town	,,	159	9	3	1	...	149	1	...	...	...	172	150	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District		2129	59	12	2	...	1862	21	2	...	...	2202	1885	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		7640	277	30	9	...	7023	59	3	...	...	7956	7085	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

CIVIL CONDITION of the POPULATION in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	CIVIL CONDITION.									TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.						
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.				
	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignment.	Born in the Colony or arrived free.	Other free persons.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government employment.	In private assignment.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
POLICE DISTRICTS.													
Melbourne	12192	174	8	...	...	10680	88	1	...	...	12374	10769	23143
Bourke	10244	353	4	78	2	7623	44	...	...	...	10681	7667	18348
Grant	7048	272	12	1	...	5428	23	...	...	...	7333	5451	12784
Portland	1318	141	...	...	...	877	6	...	...	...	1459	883	2342
Belfast	2268	95	2	...	...	1475	4	2	...	...	2365	1481	3846
Kilmore	1257	128	2	...	...	664	13	...	...	...	1387	677	2064
Alberton	439	135	...	...	...	307	23	...	...	...	574	330	904
Flooding Creek	478	142	13	...	...	234	18	...	...	...	633	252	885
Mount Macedon	1502	386	2	...	...	641	11	...	...	...	1890	652	2542
Chepstow	1126	18	...	...	...	373	10	...	...	...	1144	383	1527
Grange	999	142	...	...	...	429	9	...	...	...	1141	438	1579
Colac	1015	111	2	...	...	527	18	...	...	...	1128	545	1673
Benalla	1526	575	5	...	...	908	46	...	...	...	2106	954	3060
Horsham	1287	230	5	...	...	491	6	...	...	...	1522	497	2019
Pearsons' Station	307	151	7	...	...	127	37	...	...	...	465	164	629
Total Population in the Colony of Victoria	43006	3053	62	79	2	30784	356	3	...	...	46202	31143	77345

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, 1851—*continued.*

CITY OF MELBOURNE.													
Bourke Ward	County Bourke	1920	156	3	...	...	1715	73	1	...	...	2079	1789	3868
Gipps' Ward	,, ,,	3541	8	3	...	...	3074	7	...	...	...	3552	3081	6633
La Trobe Ward	,, ,,	2657	8	2	...	...	2337	8	...	...	...	2667	2345	5012
Lonsdale Ward	,, ,,	2348	2	...	...	...	1831	...	...	...	...	2350	1831	4181
Fitz Roy Ward	,, ,,	1726	...	...	...	...	1723	...	...	...	...	1726	1723	3449
Total Population in the City of Melbourne		12192	174	8	...	...	10680	88	1	...	...	12374	10769	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.														
Bellerine Ward	County Grant	1028	44	1	...	...	834	6	...	...	...	1073	840	1913
Barwon Ward	,, ,,	779	58	...	...	...	708	2	...	...	...	837	710	1547
Kardinia Ward	,, ,,	1172	7	...	1	...	1041	3	...	...	...	1180	1044	2224
Villamanta Ward	,, ,,	1395	6	...	...	...	1203	3	...	...	...	1401	1206	2607
Total Population in the Town of Geelong		4374	115	1	1	...	3786	14	...	...	...	4491	3800	8291

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

EDUCATION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.		
	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.			Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.					
	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Males.	Females.	General Total.
COUNTIES.															
County of Bourke	2326	600	1092	558	544	4320	2321	724	1047	580	791	2428	9440	7891	17331
,, Grant	505	118	180	238	181	1167	461	155	184	150	137	444	2339	1531	3870
,, Normanby	253	99	89	120	110	784	249	80	90	52	104	237	1455	812	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern or Port Phillip District ...	3084	817	1361	916	785	6271	3031	959	1321	782	1032	3109	13234	10234	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... — Gipps' Land	103	28	33	59	66	321	80	19	25	19	19	78	612	240	852
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... — Murray	170	36	34	173	132	597	135	35	31	42	44	120	1142	416	1558
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... — Portland Bay.	280	67	80	351	322	1577	266	58	42	66	91	276	2677	799	3476
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... — Western Port	366	104	135	298	179	1437	351	67	87	79	88	334	2519	1006	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	921	235	282	881	699	3932	832	179	185	206	242	817	6950	2461	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	4005	1052	1643	1797	1484	10203	3863	1138	1506	988	1274	3926	20184	12695	32879

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION, 1846—*continued.*

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.															
MELBOURNE:																
Bourke Ward	Bourke	273	68	107	33	66	429	255	94	133	48	126	273	976	929	1905
Gipps' Ward	,, ...	449	111	208	107	99	764	479	142	203	137	162	479	1738	1602	3340
La Trobe Ward	,, ...	384	83	262	62	31	736	407	142	239	79	106	521	1558	1494	3052
Lonsdale Ward	,, ...	297	72	195	59	51	808	320	87	179	76	105	408	1482	1175	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne ...		1403	334	772	261	247	2737	1461	465	754	340	499	1681	5754	5200	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant	21	12	1	8	4	33	25	7	5	8	8	18	79	71	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby ...	34	8	7	7	6	89	36	8	8	6	15	45	151	118	269
Brighton (*p*)	Bourke	97	32	25	12	27	79	69	21	29	24	27	67	272	237	509
Brunswick (*p*)	,, ...	20	9	9	3	2	42	17	10	14	2	8	28	85	79	164
Geelong, North	Grant	100	20	66	23	10	375	88	44	63	15	25	153	594	388	982
Geelong, South	,, ...	49	4	22	10	12	91	65	21	21	21	19	59	188	200	388
Irish Town (*p*)	,, ...	26	5	3	12	11	14	23	5	6	16	8	6	71	64	135
New Town (*p*)	,, ...	46	11	7	8	6	49	38	14	17	10	17	33	127	129	256
Portland	Normanby ...	49	20	33	5	17	154	68	25	35	7	31	66	278	232	510
Richmond (*p*)	Bourke	57	13	20	17	10	68	71	15	32	13	29	57	185	217	402
Williams Town	,, ...	40	7	20	12	26	67	53	10	15	14	14	44	172	150	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District		539	141	213	117	131	1061	553	180	245	136	201	570	2202	1885	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern or Port Phillip District		1942	475	985	378	378	3798	2014	645	999	476	700	2251	7956	7085	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.
In the Census taken on 2d March, 1841, the education of the population is not shewn.

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

EDUCATION of the POPULATION in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, according to the CENSUS taken on 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.		
	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.			Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.					
	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
POLICE DISTRICTS.															
Melbourne	2504	883	1980	338	403	6266	2177	1174	2181	357	571	4009	12374	10769	23143
Bourke	2532	866	1271	695	610	4707	2424	853	1145	468	580	2197	10681	7667	18348
Grant	1447	561	961	523	429	3407	1392	604	961	379	446	1669	7333	5451	12784
Portland	240	112	158	129	68	752	257	112	122	46	83	263	1459	883	2342
Belfast	460	140	268	221	183	1093	429	138	284	95	92	413	2365	1481	3846
Kilmore	301	64	127	102	112	681	137	89	129	51	67	204	1387	677	2064
Alberton	107	46	51	72	50	248	104	32	50	25	27	92	574	330	904
Flooding Creek	103	25	49	75	56	325	72	29	30	22	25	74	633	252	885
Mount Macedon	207	76	126	155	247	1079	218	40	78	40	47	229	1890	652	2542
Chepstow	97	36	96	109	44	762	115	28	62	23	26	129	1144	383	1527
Grange	150	55	46	174	110	606	160	38	23	30	33	154	1141	438	1579
Colac	189	81	114	98	85	561	148	85	74	26	54	158	1128	545	1673
Benalla	358	123	160	233	157	1075	289	104	112	67	92	230	2106	954	3060
Horsham	171	103	99	165	144	840	163	50	62	33	47	142	1522	497	2019
Pearson's Station	49	12	23	46	79	256	49	20	27	6	11	51	465	164	629
Total Population of the Colony of Victoria ...	8915	3183	5529	3140	2777	22658	8434	3396	5340	1668	2201	10104	46202	31143	77345

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION, 1851—*continued.*

CITY OF MELBOURNE.																
Bourke Ward	County Bourke	444	137	303	60	65	1070	433	194	374	75	79	634	2079	1789	3868
Gipps' Ward	,, ,,	752	279	498	126	125	1772	745	324	557	133	178	1144	3552	3081	6633
La Trobe Ward	,, ,,	500	184	496	44	62	1381	457	224	583	60	97	924	2667	2345	5012
Lonsdale Ward	,, ,,	395	129	371	57	76	1322	421	214	355	49	108	684	2350	1831	4181
Fitz Roy Ward	,, ,,	413	154	312	51	75	721	424	218	312	40	109	623	1726	1723	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne ...		2504	883	1980	338	403	6266	2477	1174	2181	357	571	4009	12374	10769	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.																
Bellerine Ward	County Grant	168	73	181	34	36	581	152	87	205	32	43	321	1073	840	1913
Barwon Ward	,, ,,	174	84	104	35	43	397	189	92	109	42	82	196	837	710	1547
Kardinia Ward	,, ,,	255	116	159	73	68	569	219	149	178	70	195	323	1180	1044	2224
Villamanta Ward	,, ,,	307	101	244	94	55	600	317	98	240	105	68	378	1401	1206	2607
Total Population of the Town of Geelong ...		904	374	688	236	202	2087	877	426	732	249	298	1218	4491	3800	8291

RELIGION OF THE POPULATION.—1841.

RELIGION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	RELIGION.							GENERAL TOTALS.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahometans and Pagans.	
County of Bourke	3902	1169	523	259	1811	51	5	7720
„ Grant	427	195	36	29	101	1	1	790
„ Normanby	457	49	11	14	64	...	2	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port ...	708	311	73	15	262	2	...	1371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay ...	696	320	7	29	203	3	2	1260
TOTAL	6190	2044	650	346	2441	57	10	11738
Melbourne	2114	589	361	124	1257	34	...	4479
Geelong	212	140	21	16	64	...	1	454

RELIGION OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

RELIGION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.		RELIGION.								GENERAL TOTALS.
		Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahometans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
COUNTIES.										
County of Bourke		7237	2812	1133	904	5076	92	18	59	17331
„ Grant		1874	642	284	38	1010	11	3	8	3870
„ Normanby		1253	423	68	23	490	3	2	5	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...		10361	3877	1485	965	6576	106	23	72	23168
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location	Gipps' Land..	445	154	11	32	202	1	1	6	852
	Murray ...	776	258	11	30	476	2	...	5	1558
	Portland Bay	1655	882	26	66	815	6	1	25	3476
	Western Port	1681	685	64	76	1006	2	2	9	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...		4557	1979	112	204	2499	11	4	45	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...		14921	5856	1597	1169	9075	117	27	117	32879
TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	**COUNTY.**									
MELBOURNE. Bourke Ward ...	Bourke ...	817	299	76	99	610	1	...	3	1905
MELBOURNE. Gipps' Ward ...	„ ...	1290	489	244	219	1075	8	7	8	3340
MELBOURNE. La Trobe Ward ..	„ ...	1178	439	322	211	860	17	3	22	3052
MELBOURNE. Lonsdale Ward ...	„ ...	1153	389	142	128	780	55	...	10	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne...		4438	1616	784	657	3325	81	10	43	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant ...	73	23	19	6	29	...	...	...	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby	186	38	...	4	41	...	...	...	269
Brighton (*p*)	Bourke ...	215	36	80	44	104	...	...	...	509
Brunswick (*p*)	„ ...	73	28	37	...	25	1	...	...	164
Geelong, North ...	Grant ...	446	175	128	12	204	11	...	6	982
Geelong, South ...	„ ...	182	57	28	2	119	...	...	...	388
Irish Town (*p*) ...	„ ...	50	8	2	...	75	...	...	...	135
New Town (*p*) ...	„ ...	147	33	14	1	61	...	...	...	256
Portland	Normanby	269	96	30	10	101	3	...	1	510
Richmond (*p*) ...	Bourke ...	175	44	40	25	118	...	....	...	402
Williams Town ...	„ ...	167	25	40	8	82	...	...	...	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District ...		2013	563	418	112	959	15	...	7	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		6451	2179	1202	769	4284	96	10	50	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

RELIGION OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

RELIGION of the POPULATION in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	RELIGION.								GENERAL TOTALS.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahometans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
POLICE DISTRICTS.									
Melbourne	10945	2955	1630	1560	5631	223	16	183	23143
Bourke	9065	2619	1229	1238	4105	7	16	69	18348
Grant	6072	1601	1404	837	2732	33	21	81	12784
Portland	1177	431	133	59	517	1	2	22	2342
Belfast	1818	757	192	62	1005	3	2	7	3846
Kilmore	730	291	73	55	914	...	1	...	2064
Alberton	505	156	2	21	219	...	...	1	904
Flooding Creek	458	196	16	8	194	2	3	8	885
Mount Macedon	1201	522	154	132	513	2	15	...	2542
Chepstow	715	440	9	35	246	...	81	1	1527
Grange	800	389	30	17	293	11	13	26	1579
Colac	938	284	52	116	246	13	3	21	1673
Benalla	1549	451	42	106	905	2	4	1	3060
Horsham	1106	371	20	44	388	67	21	2	2019
Pearson's Station	351	142	2	23	106	...	3	2	629
Total Population of the Colony of Victoria	37433	11608	4988	4313	18014	364	201	424	77345
CITY OF MELBOURNE.									
Bourke Ward ... County Bourke	1862	526	146	197	1020	33	2	82	3868
Gipps' Ward ... ,, ,,	2818	695	395	397	2288	14	2	24	6633
La Trobe Ward.. ,, ,,	2314	745	395	339	1066	108	8	37	5012
Lonsdale Ward .. ,, ,,	2133	592	270	211	914	56	3	2	4181
Fitz Roy Ward .. ,, ,,	1818	397	424	416	343	12	1	38	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne	10945	2955	1630	1560	5631	223	16	183	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.									
Bellerine Ward ... County Grant	913	279	182	161	347	14	2	15	1913
Barwon Ward ... ,, ,,	680	242	173	146	302	...	1	3	1547
Kardinia Ward ... ,, ,,	938	172	374	218	501	8	...	13	2224
Villamanta Ward.. ,, ,,	1283	341	364	171	415	8	1	21	2607
Total Population of the Town of Geelong	3814	1037	1093	696	1565	30	4	52	8291

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION.—1841.

OCCUPATION of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	OCCUPATION.							GENERAL TOTALS.
	Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional persons.	Shopkeepers, and other Retail Dealers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	*Shepherds and others in the care of Sheep.	Gardeners, Stockmen, and persons employed in Agriculture.	Domestic Servants.	All other persons not included in the foregoing classes.	
County of Bourke	391	251	822	384	795	667	4410	7720
,, Grant	36	8	84	264	45	68	285	790
,, Normanby	7	2	28	195	46	51	268	597
Commissioners' Districts. Western Port	39	2	60	327	496	109	338	1371
Commissioners' Districts. Portland Bay	2	4	25	544	105	176	404	1260
TOTAL	475	267	1019	1714	1487	1071	5705	11738
Melbourne	131	234	647	114	90	454	2809	4479
Geelong	18	8	64	52	30	47	235	454

* Owing to a typographical error in the arrangement of the form of Return furnished to the Collectors, the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture cannot be relied on as perfectly correct.

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

Occupation of the Population of the District of Port Phillip (now the Colony of Victoria), according to the Census taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

County, District, Town, or Village.	Occupation.																General Totals.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	Grazing.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical Profession.	Legal Profession.	Medical Profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-People, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other Occupations.	Residue of Population.	
			Shepherds and persons in the management of Sheep.	Stockmen and persons in the management of Horses and Cattle.				Male.	Female.								
COUNTIES.																	
County of Bourke	874	983	288	348	97	622	1411	406	764	8	48	32	192	104	941	10213	17331
„ Grant	150	171	360	57	28	383	260	193	199	4	1	9	35	...	121	1899	3870
„ Normanby	83	198	257	102	2	183	171	44	83	2	1	10	18	3	39	1071	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	1107	1352	905	507	127	1188	1842	643	1046	14	50	51	245	107	1101	13183	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... ... — Gipps' Land	20	9	149	132	...	64	48	25	16	...	...	2	5	...	14	368	852
— Murray	32	78	397	188	...	164	36	31	91	...	...	3	6	...	7	525	1558
— Portland Bay	56	42	2109	136	...	72	105	34	185	...	...	4	...	...	16	717	3476
— Western Port	22	155	980	233	3	429	79	68	136	2	...	2	2	...	8	1407	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	130	284	3635	689	3	729	268	158	427	2	...	11	13	...	45	3017	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	1237	1636	4540	1196	130	1917	2110	801	1473	16	50	62	258	107	1146	16200	32879

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION, 1846—*continued.*

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.																	
MELBOURNE.																		
Bourke Ward	Bourke	115	3	13	33	6	83	149	62	112	1	10	8	29	...	78	1203	1905
Gipps' Ward	,, ...	164	7	9	22	10	194	357	50	104	3	8	5	46	88	192	2081	3340
La Trobe Ward ...	,, ...	204	9	29	19	6	66	359	76	149	2	7	9	60	...	166	1891	3052
Lonsdale Ward ...	,, ...	283	4	18	27	1	75	321	111	129	1	13	8	17	16	189	1414	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne ...		766	23	69	101	23	418	1186	299	494	7	38	30	152	104	625	6619	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant	4	...	...	1	...	24	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	98	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby ...	24	1	2	5	1	19	46	8	14	...	...	2	2	...	3	142	269
Brighton (*p*)	Bourke	9	36	...	1	7	28	25	3	21	...	1	1	3	...	11	363	509
Brunswick (*p*)	,, ...	4	19	...	3	3	9	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	110	164
Geelong, *North*	Grant	107	...	37	4	...	85	127	46	53	4	1	4	21	...	44	449	982
Geelong, *South*	,, ...	24	...	1	3	4	39	26	11	15	...	...	4	6	...	24	231	388
Irish Town (*p*)	,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	96	135
New Town (*p*)	,, ...	6	...	3	3	5	39	5	2	10	...	...	...	3	...	10	170	256
Portland	Normanby ...	40	...	7	5	...	28	56	14	21	2	1	3	11	3	24	295	510
Richmond (*p*)	Bourke	16	6	...	6	5	19	17	8	23	...	5	...	4	...	18	275	402
Williams Town	,, ...	16	1	...	6	...	19	12	6	9	...	...	...	7	...	62	184	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District		251	63	51	37	25	338	339	101	169	6	8	14	57	3	212	2413	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		1017	86	120	138	48	756	1525	400	663	13	46	44	209	107	837	9032	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*.) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

Occupation of the Population in the Colony of Victoria, according to the Census taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	OCCUPATION.																GENERAL TOTALS.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	Grazing.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical Profession.	Legal Profession.	Medical Profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other Occupations.	Residue of Population.	
			Shepherds and persons in the management of Sheep.	Stockmen and persons in the management of Horses and Cattle.				male.	Female.								
POLICE DISTRICTS.																	
Melbourne	2639	149	44	24	41	1316	1563	379	1139	41	62	67	296	132	1136	14115	23143
Bourke	641	2168	469	132	198	966	883	265	658	9	16	19	106	4	1457	10857	18348
Grant	882	826	517	75	78	1098	768	169	534	13	20	28	54	7	356	7359	12784
Portland	99	35	226	50	10	279	187	43	99	4	3	4	26	...	105	1172	2342
Belfast	220	358	103	84	7	493	42	128	123	6	2	8	18	1	166	2087	3846
Kilmore	55	240	446	44	1	61	68	50	55	3	...	4	4	...	41	992	2064
Alberton	59	55	73	83	1	46	39	26	34	2	...	3	12	...	14	457	904
Flooding Creek	50	2	255	102	...	47	10	29	23	2	...	1	9	...	7	348	885
Mount Macedon	64	18	498	75	3	735	3	49	105	3	...	6	318	1	84	580	2542
Chepstow	55	19	707	3	12	24	101	70	80	1	...	1	6	...	38	410	1527
Grange	18	1	631	77	2	95	101	45	54	...	...	2	13	...	10	530	1579
Colac	47	65	171	114	8	225	69	31	57	2	1	2	60	...	79	742	1673
Benalla	156	17	837	295	3	271	24	39	101	2	...	3	6	1	29	1276	3060
Horsham	24	...	918	19	5	283	32	69	109	1	...	2	16	...	5	536	2019
Pearson's Station	11	...	244	3	...	87	25	20	27	...	1	1	3	...	3	204	629
Total Population in the Colony of Victoria ...	5020	3953	6139	1180	369	6026	3415	1412	3198	89	105	151	947	146	3530	41665	77345

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION, 1851—*continued.*

CITY OF MELBOURNE.																		
Bourke Ward	County Bourke	358	19	19	7	3	220	268	69	196	7	13	8	52	...	241	2388	3868
Gipps' Ward	,, ,,	524	23	16	5	8	397	690	49	191	17	9	18	44	132	273	4237	6633
La Trobe Ward	,, ,,	857	55	1	5	15	160	122	140	363	9	8	15	77	...	248	2937	5012
Lonsdale Ward	,, ,,	597	38	4	5	8	343	266	93	263	1	17	16	80	...	260	2190	4181
Fitz Roy Ward	,, ,,	303	14	4	2	7	196	217	28	126	7	15	10	43	...	114	2363	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne ...		2639	149	44	24	41	1316	1563	379	1139	41	62	67	296	132	1136	14115	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.																		
Bellerine Ward	County Grant..	362	4	15	1	...	133	135	39	110	...	5	11	15	...	79	1004	1913
Barwon Ward	,, ,,	110	34	17	7	11	147	113	119	53	4	3	2	5	7	65	950	1547
Kardinia Ward	,, ,,	147	41	9	18	19	228	176	19	104	1	7	3	17	...	41	1394	2224
Villamanta Ward	,, ,,	208	27	7	11	16	198	238	28	106	5	4	7	15	...	54	1683	2607
Total Population in the Town of Geelong ...		827	106	48	37	46	706	662	105	373	10	19	23	52	7	239	5031	8291

COUNTRY WHERE BORN OF THE POPULATION.—1846.

COUNTRY WHERE BORN of the POPULATION in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.													TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.								
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
COUNTIES.																	
County of Bourke	2264	3140	37	2375	1128	379	117	2227	1743	23	2596	883	359	60	9440	7891	17331
" Grant	451	900	4	580	255	114	35	445	336	2	523	137	80	8	2339	1531	3870
" Normanby	248	568	3	307	193	104	32	259	168	3	222	84	74	2	1455	812	2267
Total Population within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	2963	4608	44	3262	1576	597	184	2931	2247	28	3341	1104	513	70	13234	10234	23468
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location ... ... — Gipps' Land	115	244	3	113	90	41	6	71	58	...	47	31	33	...	612	240	852
— Murray	201	431	5	326	148	23	8	150	60	4	136	57	9	...	1142	416	1558
— Portland Bay	231	1154	11	653	523	87	18	241	138	...	253	138	25	4	2677	799	3476
— Western Port	345	970	20	683	420	52	29	335	190	6	312	138	23	2	2519	1006	3525
Total Population beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	892	2799	39	1775	1181	208	61	797	446	10	748	364	90	6	6950	2461	9411
Total Population of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	3855	7407	83	5037	2757	800	245	3728	2693	38	4089	1468	603	76	20184	12695	32879

COUNTRY WHERE BORN OF THE POPULATION, 1846—*continued.*

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	COUNTY.																	
MELBOURNE.																		
Bourke Ward	Bourke	263	282	1	262	96	56	16	252	173	...	336	91	67	10	976	929	1905
Gipps' Ward	,, ...	446	563	5	465	179	62	18	444	386	6	513	173	66	14	1738	1602	3340
La Trobe Ward ...	,, ...	378	491	1	391	196	79	19	412	315	2	503	150	69	13	1558	1494	3052
Lonsdale Ward ...	,, ...	309	545	12	378	161	58	19	291	274	3	413	118	64	12	1482	1175	2657
Total Population of the Town of Melbourne ...		1396	1881	19	1499	632	255	72	1399	1178	11	1765	532	266	49	5754	5200	10954
Ashby (*p*)	Grant	20	23	...	20	7	9	...	21	17	...	26	2	5	...	79	71	150
Belfast (*p*)	Normanby ...	32	64	1	27	11	12	4	40	34	...	29	6	8	1	151	118	269
Brighton (*p*)...	Bourke	90	129	3	26	16	6	2	61	93	3	60	15	4	1	272	237	509
Brunswick (*p*)	,, ...	21	28	...	19	15	2	...	19	13	...	26	20	1	...	85	79	164
Geelong, North	Grant	104	244	...	123	85	25	13	95	90	...	120	46	34	3	594	388	982
Geelong, South	,, ...	39	65	...	58	9	16	1	59	36	...	83	8	14	...	188	200	388
Irish Town (*p*)	,, ...	22	18	...	27	1	3	...	22	9	...	29	2	2	...	71	64	135
New Town (*p*)	,, ...	45	42	...	25	8	7	...	36	34	...	46	9	3	1	127	129	256
Portland	Normanby ...	53	109	...	41	34	33	8	71	50	1	55	22	32	1	278	232	510
Richmond (*p*)	Bourke	58	53	2	44	15	13	...	73	44	1	73	15	10	1	185	217	402
Williams Town	,, ...	46	74	2	19	19	5	7	57	32	...	47	10	3	1	172	150	322
Total Population in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District		530	849	8	429	220	131	35	554	452	5	594	155	116	9	2202	1885	4087
Total Urban Population in the Southern, or Port Phillip District		1926	2730	27	1928	852	386	107	1953	1630	16	2359	687	382	58	7956	7085	15041

NOTE.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.
The Country where Born is not shewn in the Census taken in 1841.

COUNTRY WHERE BORN OF THE POPULATION.—1851.

COUNTRY WHERE BORN of the POPULATION in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.													TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.								
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	Males.	Females.	General Totals.
POLICE DISTRICTS.																
Melbourne	2986	5364	66	2045	1147	509	257	3001	3581	38	2539	914	533	163	12374	10769	23143
Bourke	2812	4390	64	1643	1127	357	288	2766	2285	29	1490	689	281	127	10681	7667	18348
Grant	1553	3267	29	1185	675	476	148	1478	1804	24	1170	444	464	67	7333	5451	12784
Portland	348	576	9	233	146	111	36	322	172	6	218	68	84	13	1459	883	2342
Belfast	703	891	16	429	284	12	30	659	291	2	332	158	18	21	2365	1481	3846
Kilmore	283	466	8	372	180	43	35	242	99	3	228	84	15	6	1387	677	2064
Alberton	195	248	1	68	55	4	8	169	69	1	57	32	1	1	574	330	904
Flooding Creek	112	274	3	81	99	54	10	88	58	5	29	39	33	0	633	252	885
Mount Macedon	252	919	5	362	297	13	42	253	157	1	163	72	5	1	1890	652	2542
Chepstow	121	490	12	160	241	31	89	121	76	1	75	89	11	10	1144	383	1527
Grange	135	524	2	179	225	51	25	139	85	12	96	73	28	5	1141	438	1579
Colac	190	513	6	165	137	85	32	170	169	2	99	60	41	4	1128	545	1673
Benalla	521	842	15	444	218	44	22	412	167	4	241	102	19	9	2106	954	3060
Horsham	169	761	6	285	216	48	37	159	116	3	129	62	27	1	1522	497	2019
Pearsons' Station	72	212	4	63	87	15	12	39	42	0	38	33	12	0	465	164	629
Total Population of the Colony of Victoria ...	10452	19737	246	7714	5134	1853	1066	10018	9171	131	6904	2919	1572	428	46202	31143	77345

COUNTRY WHERE BORN OF THE POPULATION, 1851—*continued.*

CITY OF MELBOURNE.																		
Bourke Ward	County Bourke	539	816	10	371	227	98	18	561	499	7	459	151	93	19	2079	1789	3868
Gipps' Ward	,, ,,	869	1442	13	736	269	160	63	865	951	4	819	224	180	38	3552	3081	6633
La Trobe Ward	,, ,,	651	1118	18	415	275	99	91	619	758	15	564	233	100	56	2667	2345	5012
Lonsdale Ward	,, ,,	506	1038	20	356	269	91	70	532	529	7	450	182	94	37	2350	1831	4181
Fitz Roy Ward	,, ,,	421	950	5	167	107	61	15	424	844	5	247	124	66	13	1726	1723	3449
Total Population of the City of Melbourne ...		2986	5364	66	2045	1147	509	257	3001	3581	38	2539	914	533	163	12374	10769	23143
TOWN OF GEELONG.																		
Bellerine Ward	County Grant	211	496	4	154	103	87	18	177	299	3	199	56	101	5	1073	840	1913
Barwon Ward	,, ,,	181	334	8	126	90	68	30	190	205	5	132	79	77	22	837	710	1547
Kardinia Ward	,, ,,	252	574	3	167	70	101	13	245	411	4	215	67	93	9	1180	1044	2224
Villamanta Ward	,, ,,	314	661	3	158	136	115	14	280	441	3	231	110	123	18	1401	1206	2607
Total Population in the Town of Geelong ...		958	2065	18	605	399	371	75	892	1356	15	777	312	394	54	4491	3800	8291

HOUSES.—1841.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of HOUSES in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	HOUSES.						
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Total.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
County of Bourke	433	701	1134	844	290	1129	5
„ Grant	10	94	104	104	...	104	...
„ Normanby	...	42	42	42	...	42	...
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port ...	6	104	110	92	18	110	...
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay ...	1	99	100	77	23	80	20
TOTAL	450	1040	1490	1159	331	1465	25
Melbourne	394	375	769	533	236	767	2
Geelong	10	60	70	70	...	70	...

HOUSES.—1846.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of HOUSES in the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP (now the COLONY OF VICTORIA), according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1846.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	HOUSES.								
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTALS.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
COUNTIES.									
County of Bourke	1575	1867	2835	71	3442	3024	418	3323	119
„ Grant	195	399	365	5	594	498	96	594	...
„ Normanby	32	317	242	...	349	287	62	343	6
Total number of Houses within the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	1802	2583	3442	76	4385	3809	576	4260	125
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location.. Gipps' Land ...	5	116	15	...	121	113	8	121	...
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location.. Murray.. ...	...	137	39	...	137	126	11	136	1
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location.. Portland Bay ...	12	222	90	...	234	218	16	234	...
Commissioners' Districts beyond the limits of location.. Western Port...	16	305	119	...	321	281	40	319	2
Total number of Houses beyond the limits of location of the Southern, or Port Phillip District	33	780	263	...	813	738	75	810	3
Total number of Houses in the Southern, or Port Phillip District ...	1835	3363	3705	76	5198	4547	651	5070	128
TOWNS AND VILLAGES. / COUNTY.									
MELBOURNE. Bourke Ward ... Bourke ...	233	178	404	6	411	400	11	395	16
MELBOURNE. Gipps' Ward ... „ ...	469	271	730	9	740	579	161	722	18
MELBOURNE. La Trobe Ward ... „ ...	398	232	576	30	630	585	45	616	14
MELBOURNE. Lonsdale Ward ... „ ...	276	277	513	19	553	533	20	550	23
Total number of Houses in the Town of Melbourne	1376	958	2223	64	2334	2097	237	2263	71
Ashby (*p*) ... ... Grant ..	8	25	24	...	33	28	5	33	...
Belfast (*p*) ... ... Normanby	4	46	46	...	50	33	17	50	...
Brighton (*p*) ... ... Bourke ...	18	87	35	2	105	93	12	105	...
Brunswick (*p*) ... ... „ ...	16	24	36	...	40	38	2	40	...
Geelong, North ... ... Grant ...	92	79	161	4	171	146	25	171	...
Geelong, South ... ... „ ...	55	31	83	...	86	59	27	86	...
Irish Town (*p*) ... ... „ ...	7	26	8	...	33	30	3	33	...
New Town (*p*) ... ... „ ...	18	37	34	...	55	31	24	55	...
Portland ... ... Normanby	21	86	107	...	107	100	7	104	5
Richmond (*p*) ... ... Bourke ...	35	49	77	...	84	75	9	84	...
Williams Town ... ... „ ...	10	116	124	...	126	116	10	80	46
Total number of Houses in Country Towns in the Port Phillip District ...	284	606	738	6	890	749	141	841	49
Total number of Houses in Towns in the Southern, or Port Phillip District	1660	1564	2961	70	3224	2846	378	3104	120

NOTE 1.—The difference between the sum of slated and shingled houses and the total number of houses in any District, &c., is made up of houses covered with bark or thatch; and in like manner, the difference (if any) between the total number of houses and the sum of houses constructed of brick or stone and of wood, is made up of houses formed entirely of bark.

NOTE 2.—The mark (*p*) attached to the name of any Town or Village, indicates that it is situated on private property.

HOUSES.—1851.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of HOUSES in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, according to the CENSUS taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT, CITY, OR TOWN.	HOUSES.								
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTALS.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
POLICE DISTRICTS.									
Melbourne	3055	1018	3978	95	4073	3982	91	4062	11
Bourke	611	2006	2608	9	2617	2518	99	2609	8
Grant	967	1160	1718	26	2044	1752	292	2041	3
Portland	42	294	320	...	335	293	42	315	20
Belfast	44	497	541	...	541	483	58	541	...
Kilmore	33	210	189	...	242	229	13	242	...
Alberton	11	128	50	...	141	128	13	141	...
Flooding Creek	...	55	8	...	56	46	10	56	...
Mount Macedon	20	124	137	...	144	102	42	137	7
Chepstow	10	76	86	...	86	86	...	86	...
Grange	14	59	62	...	75	64	11	75	...
Colac	27	129	86	1	156	154	2	155	1
Benalla	24	252	101	...	276	257	19	259	17
Horsham	2	109	17	1	112	106	6	110	2
Pearson's Station	4	11	11	...	37	37	...	37	...
Total Number of Houses in the Colony of Victoria ..	4864	6128	9912	132	10935	10237	698	10866	69
CITY OF MELBOURNE.									
Bourke Ward...County Bourke	492	166	649	9	658	658	...	658	...
Gipps' Ward ... ,, ,,	1035	194	1223	6	1229	1218	11	1229	...
La Trobe Ward ,, ,,	691	137	786	42	828	828	...	826	2
Lonsdale Ward ,, ,,	412	268	659	21	680	678	2	672	8
Fitzroy Ward.. ,, ,,	425	253	661	17	678	600	78	677	1
Total Number of Houses in the City of Melbourne ..	3055	1018	3978	95	4073	3982	91	4062	11
TOWN OF GEELONG.									
Bellerine Ward...County Grant	241	107	337	11	348	316	32	348	...
Barwon Ward ... ,, ,,	148	145	255	2	295	255	40	295	...
Kardinia Ward .. ,, ,,	216	216	371	5	438	358	80	438	...
Villamanta Ward ,, ,,	306	206	498	4	512	443	69	512	...
Total Number of Houses in the Town of Geelong ..	911	674	1461	22	1593	1372	221	1593	...

NOTE.—The difference between the number of slated and shingled houses and the total number of houses in any District, is made up of houses covered with bark or thatch; and in like manner, the difference between the total number of houses and the number of houses constructed of brick or stone and of wood, is made up of houses formed of bark.

POPULATION.

INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Years ending the 31st December, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853 (not including Aborigines, who are estimated at about 2500).

	Population on the 31st December, 1850.				Population on the 31st December, 1851.				Population on the 31st December, 1852.				Population on the 31st Dec., 1853.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	6479	4281	10760	..	11057	3776	15433	..	74872	10702	94064	..	66032	26280	92312	
,, Births	1350	1323	2673	..	1671	1478	3049	..	1868	1888	3756	..	..	..	5000*	
Total Increase	7829	5604	...	13433	13228	5254	..	18482	76740	21080	..	98420	..	..	..	97312
Decrease by Deaths	453	327	780	..	651	514	1165	..	1236	869	2105	..	..	..	5000*	
Departures	2300	1004	3304	...	2854	852	3706	..	28029	2418	31038	..	36632	5911	42443	
Total Decrease	2753	1331	..	4084	3505	1366	..	4871	29850	3287	..	33143	..	..	..	47443
Net Increase	5076	4273	..	9349	9723	3888	..	13611	46884	18303	..	65277	..	..	..	49869
Population on 31st December, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 ..	36631	23759	..	60390	41707	28032	..	69739	51429	31921	..	83350	98313	50314	..	148627
Population on 31st December, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853 ..	41707	28032	..	69739	51430	31920	..	83350	98313	50314	..	148627	..	..	..	198496

* All the returns of births and deaths for 1853 have not yet been received, but as far as hitherto observed the numbers appear to be almost equal, and 5000 of each is believed to be a fair estimate.

NOTE.—A table of increase and decrease of the population, similar to the above, has been carried on from year to year in the "Blue Book," annually sent to the Secretary of State. It represents the amount of the population according to returns made to Government by the Immigration Agent of the arrivals and departures, and also the baptisms and burials as certified by Clergymen of all denominations. It is unquestionable, however, that many persons have arrived by sea and land who have not been officially enumerated, and numbers have been born and buried without baptism or funeral service. According to the Census, in March, 1851, there were 77345 inhabitants in the Colony, and up to the end of December of that year the net increase by immigration was returned as 10930, making the Population on the 31st December, 1851, equal to 88275, or 4925 more than given above in the column for that year. Now, if nearly 5000 escaped observation prior to the discovery of the gold fields, there is reason to believe that since that period the unrecognized addition to the strength of the population has been much more considerable. The number of 198496 stated above to be the population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1853, must therefore be considered as much below the actual population at that date. How far it is from the truth, is of course mere matter of conjecture; the question can be set at rest by an accurate Census only. The highest estimate I have ever seen is 250000. The truth is probably between the lowest and the highest, or somewhere about 225000 to 230000.—W. H. A.

ABORIGINES.

RETURN, shewing the NUMBER of ABORIGINAL NATIVES who have DIED in the YARRA and WESTERN PORT DISTRICTS, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st December, 1849.

	YARRA TRIBE.		WESTERN PORT TRIBE.		OTHER TRIBES WANDERING THROUGH.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From 1st April, 1839, to 1st March, 1840 ...	4	1	4	3	2	1	10	5	15	1 murdered.
„ 1st March, 1840, to 1st March, 1841...	1	0	1	1	4	0	6	1	7	2 murdered, 1 shot himself, 2 shot by authorities, 1 died in gaol.
„ 1st March, 1841, to 1st March, 1842...	6	3	1	2	5	2	12	7	19	2 murdered, 2 died of grief, 1 after leg amputated, and 2 were executed.
„ 1st March, 1842, to 1st March, 1843...	4	2	1	1	2	0	7	3	10	1 executed.
„ 1st March, 1843, to 1st March, 1844...	2	5	3	3	2	2	7	10	17	1 died by violence.
„ 1st March, 1844, to 1st March, 1845...	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	8	13	1 murdered, 1 died from wounds.
„ 1st March, 1845, to 1st June, 1846	5	3	0	1	3	1	8	5	13	
„ 1st June, 1846, to 1st June, 1847	1	4	2	0	5	0	8	4	12	2 executed.
„ 1st June, 1847, to 1st June, 1848	0	4	7	3	2	1	9	8	17	
„ 1st June, 1848, to 1st June, 1849	2	2	3	1	3	2	8	5	13	1 murdered.
„ 1st June, to 31st December, 1849	4	7	2	0	4	5	10	12	22	
	30	32	25	19	35	17	90	68	158	

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines.

ABORIGINES.

RETURN, shewing the NUMBER of ABORIGINAL NATIVES BORN in the YARRA and WESTERN PORT DISTRICTS, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st December, 1849.

	YARRA TRIBE.		WESTERN PORT TRIBE.		OTHER TRIBES WANDERING THROUGH.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From 1st April, 1839, to 1st March, 1840 ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	It will be apparent from this Return, taken carefully from my Journal and Reports, that there has been no comparison of births in proportion to deaths. The Almighty only knows the cause.
,, 1st March, 1840, to 1st March, 1841...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
,, 1st March, 1841, to 1st March, 1842...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
,, 1st March, 1842, to 1st March, 1843...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
,, 1st March, 1843, to 1st March, 1844...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,, 1st March, 1844, to 1st March, 1845...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	It would be as well to remark here, that of these innocents scarce any of them lived over the first or second months.
,, 1st March, 1845, to 1st June, 1846 ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	
,, 1st June, 1846, to 1st June, 1847	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
,, 1st June, 1847, to 1st June, 1848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	My firm belief is, that they are made away with, as scarce ever a death occurred while I was with the encampment; but parents, with a few others, would ramble, and invariably return, after a week or two, childless.
,, 1st June, 1848, to 1st June, 1849	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	
,, 1st June, to 31st December, 1849	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	4	
	6	6	0	1	2	5	8	12	20	

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines.

ABORIGINES.

RETURN, shewing the NUMBER of ABORIGINAL NATIVES of the MELBOURNE or PORT PHILLIP TRIBES, including the WAWOORONG or YARRA TRIBE, and the BOONOORONG or WESTERN PORT TRIBE, from the commencement of the Colony, in 1836, to the 31st December, 1851.

YEAR.	YARRA TRIBE.		WESTERN PORT TRIBE.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1836	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	
1837	...	...	...	...	....	...	300	The exact number in these two tribes cannot be ascertained for the three first years; but an old man, still living, who was appointed by Sir Richard Bourke to take charge of rations for the Aborigines, has furnished me with this account to the best of his remembrance.
1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	
1839	74	50	49	34	123	84	207	In 1839 I took a careful census of these two tribes, and have annually ever since taken their numbers.
1840	70	48	43	29	113	77	190	
1841	63	45	40	27	103	72	175	
1842	58	40	36	24	94	64	158	
1843	56	37	34	23	90	60	150	
1844	54	33	31	22	85	55	140	
1845	49	31	30	19	79	50	129	Their decrease is astonishing; the more so, as these two tribes have ever been on friendly terms with the settlers; and—I must give credit to the Europeans—they have not diminished through ill usage.
1846	43	27	28	16	71	43	114	
1847	38	26	27	14	65	40	105	
1848	34	23	23	12	57	35	92	
1849	32	20	22	11	54	31	85	
1850	31	18	20	10	51	28	79	Their dissipated habits have, I may say, been their executioners.
1851	30	17	19	10	49	27	76	

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines.

ABORIGINES.

RETURN, shewing the NUMBER of ABORIGINAL CHILDREN under INSTRUCTION of the MELBOURNE or PORT PHILLIP TRIBES, from the Year 1836, to the 31st December, 1850.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
1836	Varying from 5 to 28	The first school established was by Sir Richard Bourke, in 1836, on the banks of the Yarra, where the Botanic Gardens now are; and broken up in 1839, under Mr. George Langhorne.
1837	,, 28 ,, 17	
1838	,, 17 ,, 3	
1839	,, 3 ,, 2	
1840	None	
1841	Varying from 11 to 23	The second school was at the Aboriginal Station, Merri Merri Warrén, near Dandenong, in 1841, and broken up in 1843.
1842	,, 23 ,, 15	
1843	,, 15 ,, 0	
1844	None	
1845	Varying from 1 ,, 3	The third school was by the banks of the Yarra, at the junction of the Merri Creek, established principally by the Baptists, open to all tribes, in December, 1845, and, after some degree of success, was totally deserted in 1850, except by two young children, who were deserted by their unnatural mother, but have since been taken care of by Government, and are now under training at the National School, Moonee Moonee Ponds. (31st December, 1853.)
1846	,, 18 ,, 32	
1847	,, 21 ,, 7	
1848	,, 8 ,, 3	
1849	,, 3 ,, 11	
1850	,, 3 ,, 2	

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1844.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1844,* inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	985	488	407	280	2160	
From other parts of New South Wales	335	29	103	21	488	
Total number Arriving	1320	517	510	301		2648
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony	612	173	53	47	885	
For other parts of New South Wales	329	118	48	43	538	
Total number Departing	941	291	101	90		1423
Total Increase	379	226	409	211		1225

* Prior to 1844 no records are available.—W. H. A.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1845.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1845, inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	1374	325	100	101	1900	
From other parts of New South Wales	1702	451	141	141	2435	
Total number Arriving	3076	776	241	242		4335
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony	562	160	46	48	816	
For other parts of New South Wales	436	162	51	54	703	
Total number Departing... ...	998	322	97	102		1519
Total Increase	2078	454	144	140		2816

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1846.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1846, inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	2205	511	167	143	3026	
From other parts of New South Wales	390	165	36	59	650	
Total number Arriving	2595	676	203	202		3676
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony	750	198	74	69	1091	
For other parts of New South Wales	451	149	44	40	684	
Total number Departing	1201	347	118	109		1775
Total Increase	1394	329	85	93		1901

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1847.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1847, inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	2773	292	605	259	3929	
From other parts of New South Wales	385	62	130	62	639	
Total number Arriving	3158	354	735	321		4568
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony	605	119	30	27	781	
For other parts of New South Wales	502	174	43	40	759	
Total number Departing... ...	1107	293	73	67		1540
Total Increase	2051	61	662	254		3028

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1848.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1848, inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	3471	2078	775	703	7027	
From other parts of New South Wales	665	302	131	110	1208	
Total number Arriving	4136	2380	906	813		8235
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony	569	154	30	32	785	
For other parts of New South Wales	615	181	50	38	884	
Total number Departing... ...	1184	335	80	70		1669
Total Increase	2952	2045	826	743		6566

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1849.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849, inclusive.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	4345	3894	1489	1363	11091	
From other parts of New South Wales	1414	649	255	209	2527	
Total number Arriving	5759	4543	1744	1572		13618
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the District of Port Phillip	675	271	83	79	1108	
For other parts of New South Wales	530	208	76	70	884	
Total number Departing... ...	1205	479	159	149		1992
Total Increase	4554	4064	1585	1423		11626

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—1850, 1851.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING AT, and DEPARTING FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA (then the DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), from the 1st January, 1850, to the 2nd March, 1851, when a CENSUS was taken.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
PERSONS ARRIVING.	Above 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 14 Years.		
From parts beyond the Seas	4822	3052	991	867	9732	
From other parts of New South Wales	587	301	79	61	1028	
Total number Arriving	5409	3353	1070	928		10760
PERSONS DEPARTING.						
From the Colony ("where to" not distinguished)	2300	1004	not distinguished			3304
Total Increase during the year 1850 ...	3109	2349	1070	928		7456
Persons Arriving in January, 1851	487	243	107	124	961	
Persons Arriving in February, 1851	367	103	63	47	580	
Total number Arriving	854	346	170	171		1541
Persons Departing in January, 1851	153	80	26	11	270	8997
Persons Departing in February, 1851	310	88	42	34	474	
Total number Departing... ...	463	168	68	45		744
Total Increase from the 1st January, 1850, to the 1st March, 1851, when the Census was taken	...	...	...	...	...	8253

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.—1851. 1852, 1853.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS who have arrived in the COLONY since the taking of the last CENSUS on the 2nd March, 1851, distinguishing MALES from FEMALES, also ADULTS from CHILDREN.

MONTH.	1851.*					1852.					1853.				
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January	...	...	...	...	...	280	327	125	97	829	468	749	315	350	1882
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	526	216	233	1349
March	115	112	40	41	308	353	322	102	100	877	226	548	142	160	1076
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	589	253	285	1476
May	122	93	23	18	256	92	73	25	40	230	431	1041	223	278	1973
June	...	...	...	...	...	218	202	92	73	585	121	170	66	84	441
July	175	132	33	28	368	607	556	308	254	1725	438	848	227	299	1812
August	155	116	39	37	347	193	166	130	85	574	171	409	64	78	722
September	135	103	25	35	298	680	757	397	299	2133	162	474	79	116	831
October	100	74	24	22	220	919	954	560	470	2903	262	774	89	153	1278
November	177	151	56	41	425	585	660	327	309	1881	363	836	136	180	1515
December	131	138	32	28	329	1080	1328	689	643	3740	44	133	17	24	223
Total above 14 Years ...	2029		...		...	10352		...		...	10511		...		...
Total under 14 ,, ...	...		522		...	....		5125		...	...		4067		...
TOTAL at all Ages ...	...		...		2551	...		...		15477	...		...		14578

* Census taken on the 2nd March of this year.

UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.—1851, 1852, 1853.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS who have arrived in the COLONY since the taking of the last CENSUS on the 2nd March, 1851, distinguishing MALES from FEMALES, also ADULTS from CHILDREN.

MONTH.	1851.*					1852.					1853.				
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January	...	...	...	...	...	5605	554	271	150	6580	4951	1298	743	575	7567
February	...	...	...	...	...	4587	630	299	199	5715	4089	900	490	312	6091
March	594	173	77	85	929	3789	525	186	118	4618	5648	1146	634	514	7942
April	392	104	41	36	573	3151	377	146	73	3747	7779	1866	874	713	11232
May	277	91	29	21	418	3687	303	119	61	4170	4731	856	452	330	6369
June	314	51	14	13	392	2429	301	86	53	2869	3545	452	183	133	4313
July	428	89	32	20	569	2407	447	194	155	3203	3757	910	498	370	5535
August	612	171	74	66	923	4323	708	368	234	5633	5860	1363	655	526	8404
September	456	175	82	78	791	8707	902	551	349	10509	4020	943	399	322	5684
October	1397	147	46	33	1623	10852	1497	698	579	13626	4416	997	458	359	6230
November	1851	264	73	67	2255	7593	1287	568	420	9868	3295	822	305	269	4691
December	2310	316	121	91	2868	5776	1541	718	614	8649	2109	724	298	245	3676
Total above 14 Years ...	10242		...		...	71978		...		...	67077		...		...
Total under 14 ,, ...	...		1099		...	...		7209		...	...		10657		...
TOTAL at all Ages ...	...		...		11341	...		...		79187	...		...		77734

* Census taken on the 2nd March of this year.

NOTE.—Of the Unassisted Immigrants arriving before the separation of the Colony from New South Wales no records are available.—W. H. A.

PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE COLONY.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER OF PERSONS who have LEFT the COLONY by Sea since the taking of the last CENSUS on the 2nd March, 1851.

MONTH.	1851.*					1852.					1853.				
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL SOULS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January	...	...	...	...	...	675	88	28	25	816	4353	482	219	142	5196
February	...	...	...	...	...	786	78	24	22	910	3745	450	227	145	4567
March	239	70	18	16	343	1462	106	16	11	1595	3320	506	209	136	4171
April	243	90	37	27	397	1724	95	27	17	1863	2693	382	187	116	3378
May	168	62	18	10	258	1456	76	14	9	1555	2388	333	142	75	2938
June	519	110	39	34	702	2523	102	33	9	2667	2482	273	113	85	2953
July	318	59	19	20	416	1965	112	40	7	2124	3017	370	168	115	3670
August	17	12	...	...	29	1664	102	27	15	1808	2393	326	136	83	2938
September	3	...	...	...	3	2009	188	65	43	2305	1819	290	139	98	2346
October	15	11	5	6	37	2816	233	63	32	3144	2067	297	112	73	2549
November	93	35	3	12	143	4566	327	211	81	5185	2662	403	147	95	3307
December	561	49	8	16	634	6197	524	229	116	7066	3571	514	223	122	4430
Total above 14 Years ...	2674		...		...	29874		...		...	39136		...		...
Total under 14 ,, ...	...		288		...	...		1164		...	...		3307		...
Total at all Ages ...	...		...		2962	...		...		31038	...		...		42443

* Census taken on the 2nd March of this year.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.—1838 to 1851.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER, AGE, SEX, CONDITION, NATIVE COUNTRY, OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, and RELIGION of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS, or those who have been brought to the COLONY wholly, or in part, at the Public Expense, during the Years 1838 to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive.

| YEAR. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Births on the Voyage. | Number of Deaths on the Voyage. | IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED. | | |

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER, AGE, SEX, CONDITION, NATIVE COUNTRY, OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, and RELIGION of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS, or those who have been brought to the COLONY wholly, or in part, at the Public Expense, from the 1st July, 1851, to the 31st December, 1853, inclusive.

| YEAR. | IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED. | | |

MARRIAGES.—1844 to 1852.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF MARRIAGES recorded in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY during the Years 1844 to 1852, inclusive.

DENOMINATION.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Roman Catholic	146	126	109	115	109	155	230	218	341
Presbyterian	72	60	50	51	89	184	171	191	423
Wesleyan	7	19	19	12	23	33	31	59	101
Independent	5	10	11	15	19	33	35	39	91
Baptist	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...

N.B.—The above return was obtained from the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has custody of the Marriage Records of all denominations except those of the Church of England; and I have been reluctantly compelled to omit the latter, in consequence of the Registrar of the Diocese being unable to furnish me with the Church of England Marriages during the above years in time for the Press.—W. H. A.

BAPTISMS.—1844 to 1852.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF BAPTISMS recorded in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY during the Years 1844 to 1852, inclusive.

DENOMINATION.	1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholic	310	321	631	372	311	683	335	359	694	375	344	719	436	457	893	454	380	834	438	395	833	487	417	904	511	514	1025
Presbyterian	66	77	143	88	76	164	77	79	156	111	96	207	116	115	231	132	109	241	141	134	275	139	136	275	187	202	389
Wesleyan	43	42	85	73	64	137	68	61	129	62	57	119	60	50	110	106	87	193	89	87	176	107	124	231	151	152	303
Independent	10	8	18	5	6	11	13	13	26	7	5	12	5	13	18	18	21	39	26	20	46	35	29	64	32	31	63
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	31	60	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	26	3	9	12

N.B.—The above return was obtained from the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has custody of the Baptismal Records of all denominations except those of the Church of England; and I have been reluctantly compelled to omit the latter, in consequence of the Registrar of the Diocese being unable to furnish me with the Church of England Baptisms during the above years in time for the Press.—W. H. A.

DEATHS.—1844 to 1847.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF DEATHS recorded in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY, distinguishing MALES and FEMALES; also shewing the NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS, and ALL ABOVE FIVE YEARS OF AGE, during the Years 1844 to 1847, inclusive.

DENOMINATION.	1844.					1845.					1846.					1847.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.		Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.		Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.		Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Roman Catholic	31	23	24	11	89	16	57	41	16	130	41	42	27	16	126	36	31	28	14	109
Presbyterian	7	9	16	4	36	21	12	15	11	59	12	5	14	7	38	9	12	9	18	48
Wesleyan	2	1	4	6	13	4	7	2	3	16	7	9	1	1	18	5	8	8	4	25
Independent	1	1	3	3	8	4	4	2	3	13	...	1	2	2	5	4	...	...	3	7
Baptist	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

N.B.—The above return was obtained from the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has custody of the Death Records of all denominations except those of the Church of England; and I have been reluctantly compelled to omit the latter, in consequence of the Registrar of the Diocese being unable to furnish me with the Church of England Deaths during the above years in time for the Press.—W. H. A.

DEATHS.—1848 to 1852.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF DEATHS recorded in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY, distinguishing MALES and FEMALES; also shewing the NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS, and ALL ABOVE FIVE YEARS OF AGE, during the Years 1848 to 1852, inclusive.

DENOMINATION.	1848.					1849.					1850.					1851.					1852.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.		
	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	TOTAL.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	TOTAL.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	TOTAL.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	TOTAL.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	TOTAL.
Roman Catholic ...	48	16	49	42	155	54	33	56	56	199	50	21	21	18	110	63	83	51	41	238	107	153	100	82	442
Presbyterian ...	6	13	18	14	51	12	7	27	11	57	12	14	23	18	67	16	17	20	14	67	33	25	51	35	144
Wesleyan	6	2	7	2	17	15	15	11	12	53	11	9	13	7	40	29	33	19	15	96	41	54	31	32	158
Independent ...	4	2	2	2	10	3	1	5	1	10	3	2	3	6	14	5	11	8	5	29	11	13	12	11	47
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4

N.B.—The above return was obtained from the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has custody of the Death Records of all denominations except those of the Church of England; and I have been reluctantly compelled to omit the latter, in consequence of the Registrar of the Diocese being unable to furnish me with the Church of England Deaths during the above years in time for the Press.—W. H. A.

NATURALIZATION.—1851, 1852.

I.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who have procured CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION, shewing their OCCUPATION and AVERAGE AGES, from 1st July, 1851, to 1st July, 1852.

OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE AGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.
Architects	40 years	1
Bootmakers	33 ,,	1
Brickmakers	30 ,,	2
Carpenters	34 ,,	6
Cabinet Makers	26 ,,	3
Comb Makers	39 ,,	1
Coopers	30 ,,	1
Dentists	35 ,,	1
Daguerreotypists	30 ,,	1
Engravers	39 ,,	1
Farmers	37 ,,	45
Gardeners	23 ,,	1
Joiners	29 ,,	1
Laborers	34 ,,	1
Lithographers	30 ,,	1
Masons	26 ,,	2
Merchants	32 ,,	[illegible]
Mariners	32 ,,	[illegible]
Tailors	36 ,,	3
Tobacconists	38 ,,	1
		76

NATURALIZATION.—1851, 1852.

II.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who have procured CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION, shewing their NATIVE PLACE and AVERAGE AGES, from 1st July, 1851, to 1st July, 1852.

NATIVE PLACE.		AVERAGE AGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.
FRANCE		33 years	2
GERMANY	Brunswick	34 ,,	1
	Hanover	36 ,,	3
	Mecklenburgh Strelitz ...	27 ,,	2
	Prussia	36 ,,	55
	Prussian Silesia	31 ,,	5
	Saxony	30 ,,	6
SWITZERLAND		23 ,,	1
TYROL		52 ,,	1
			76

NATURALIZATION.—1852, 1853.

I.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who have procured CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION, shewing their OCCUPATION and AVERAGE AGES, from 1st July, 1852, to 1st July, 1853.

OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE AGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.
Accountants	25 years	2
Bakers	35 ,,	1
Blacksmiths	40 ,,	1
Brickmakers	32 ,,	1
Bricklayers	44 ,,	1
Cabinet Makers	36 ,,	7
Carpenters	35 ,,	10
Coopers	38 ,,	1
Engineers	27 ,,	1
Farmers...	32 ,,	23
Gardeners	34 ,,	2
Gold Brokers	35 ,,	1
Joiners	66 ,,	1
Laborers	41 ,,	6
Locksmiths	33 ,,	1
Mariners	31 ,,	5
Machine Builders	53 ,,	1
Machinists	29 ,,	2
Merchants	31 ,,	5
Millers	32 ,,	1
Musicians	36 ,,	1
Potters	34 ,,	1
Physicians	37 ,,	1
Sailmakers	24 ,,	1
Shoemakers	42 ,,	2
Tailors	37 ,,	1
Tanners	22 ,,	1
Turners	49 ,,	1
Upholsterers	33 ,,	1
Veterinary Surgeons	28 ,,	1
Vine Dressers	28 ,,	7
Wheelwrights	25 ,,	1
Watchmakers	36 ,,	1
Not named	31 ,,	3
		96

NATURALIZATION.—1852, 1853.

II.

NUMBER of FOREIGNERS who have procured CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION, shewing their NATIVE PLACE and AVERAGE AGES, from 1st July, 1852 to 1st July, 1853.

NATIVE PLACE.	AVERAGE AGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.
AUSTRIA	37 years	1
BELGIUM	30 ,,	1
DENMARK...	30 ,,	6
FRANCE	38 ,,	4
GERMANY — Hamburgh	34 ,,	6
GERMANY — Hanover	35 ,,	1
GERMANY — Hesse	34 ,,	1
GERMANY — Mecklenburgh Schwerin...	31 ,,	3
GERMANY — Mecklenburgh Strelitz ...	40 ,,	5
GERMANY — Prussia	34 ,,	40
GERMANY — Saxony	34 ,,	13
GERMANY — Wurtemburg	35 ,,	1
HOLLAND	35 ,,	1
ITALY	28 ,,	1
POLAND	36 ,,	1
PORTUGAL	33 ,,	2
RUSSIA	37 ,,	1
SWITZERLAND	29 ,,	6
UNITED STATES	30 ,,	2
		96

SCHOOLS.

DENOMINATIONAL.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Amount from Government.
			£ s. d.
1849	27	2596	1380 0 0
1850	54	3870	2316 0 0
1851	74	4999	3436 0 0
1852	89	6836	7247 15 0
1853*	132	10000	35000 0 0

* The numbers given for 1853 are an approximation only.

NATIONAL.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1850	7	151	134	285
1851	6	138	123	261
1852	9	292	241	533
1853	25	955	798	1753

N.B.—The sum of £35000 was placed at the disposal of the National Board, by the Government, for the year 1853.

PRIVATE.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1850	99	1285	1367	2652
1851	49	807	784	1691
1852	17	219	253	472

Note.—The above table shows a great decrease for the years 1851 and 1852, which may in a great measure be accounted for by the discovery of the gold fields. Complete returns for 1853 have not been received.—W. H. A.

SCHOOLS.

THE educational history of this Colony may be divided into two periods, viz. from the foundation of the Colony to the time of Separation in 1851, and from Separation to the present time.

During the first period, the schools of Port Phillip were conducted, of course, on the same principles as those of New South Wales, aid being given from the State to schools connected with recognized Churches, either by fixed stipends, or by payments in proportion to the amount of local contributions, or by payments of so much per head for each scholar educated in the schools.

In 1849, the present Denominational School Board came into operation within this Colony, and provided salaries for teachers at their own discretion.

The total amount expended on Denominational Schools from 1837 to 1st July, 1851, was £12835, while the amount expended on National Schools previous to Separation was £1768, or £14603 in all for above twelve years.

The National system was introduced in New South Wales in 1848, and a Board was formed, which in 1849 sent its Agent through the Port Phillip District. The result of his operations was, in the words of Mr. Childers' Report, July 31, 1851, "the formation of thirteen local committees for establishing National Schools. From the absence of any later inspection a few of these have failed in achieving their object; but in most cases schools have been or are being erected."

In the first Session of the Legislature of Victoria after Separation, a Bill on the subject of education was introduced, but as time did not admit of the settlement of the question, provision was made for the maintenance of both systems for 1852, to the amount of £7247 15s. for Denominational, and £3000 for National Schools; and a Board of National Education was incorporated, to which the balance of funds due to this Colony for National Schools, was also handed over. In 1852, the Legislature voted the sum of £50000 for elementary education for 1853; but no change of system was introduced, and this sum (subsequently increased by a Supplementary Estimate in 1853 to £70000) was divided equally between the two Boards. During that Session, however, a Select Committee was formed, which took evidence, and reported in favour of the abandonment of two separate systems of administration for elementary schools and the adoption of the main features of the plan of the Committee of Privy Council on Education in England, thus described in a recent publication:—"The only system established by Government with regard to education is a system of inspection and pecuniary aid. Schools founded and conducted upon the most opposite principles, are assisted by grants on the easy terms of admitting the visits of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and adopting such principles of management as shall secure their responsibility to the public without interfering with their independence."

A Bill founded on this Report is now before the Legislature, and £100000 has been appropriated for elementary schools for 1854.

LUNATICS.—1848, 1849.

RETURN of LUNATICS in the YARRA BEND LUNATIC ASYLUM for the Years 1848 and 1849.

MALES.

YEAR.	In the Asylum at the end of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.	AGE.						SOCIAL CONDITION.			RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.				CAUSE OF INSANITY.					FORM OF INSANITY.									RESULT.				
			20 and under 25 Years.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	45 and under 50.	65 and under 70.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Mechanics.	Shepherds.	Laborers.	Unknown.	Religion.	Mental Anxiety.	Accident.	Disappointment.	Unknown.	Acute Mania.	Dementia	Idiotic.	Melancholia Suicidal.	Religious Mania.	Ordinary Insanity.	Paralysis.	Moral Insanity.	Monomania.	Raving Madness.	Cured.	Absconded.	Improved.	Died.	Remaining.
1848*	...	12	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	8	1	7	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	9
1849	9	22	2	6	6	7	1	...	6	11	5	17	2	3	...	2	6	7	7	...	...	3	2	17	3	5	4	2	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	3	26

* The Asylum was opened in October, 1848.—See *ante*, page 189.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Surgeon Superintendent.

LUNATICS.—1848, 1849.

RETURN of LUNATICS in the YARRA BEND LUNATIC ASYLUM for the Years 1848 and 1849.

FEMALES.

YEAR.	In the Asylum at the end of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.	AGE.						SOCIAL CONDITION.			RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.			CAUSE OF INSANITY.							FORM OF INSANITY.									RESULT.				
			20 and under 25 Years.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Teachers.	Servants.	Unknown.	Intemperance	Fright.	Childbirth.	Religion.	Fever.	Grief.	Unknown.	Acute Mania.	Dementia.	Monomania.	Phthisis.	Incoherence.	Chronic Mania.	Melancholia.	Ordinary Insanity.	Moral Insanity.	Raving Madness.	Cured.	Absconded.	Improved.	Died.	Remaining.
1848*	...	13	2	4	4	3	...	...	10	3	...	5	...	6	2	1	5	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	11
1849	11	12	2	1	4	4	1	...	6	3	3	8	1	1	2	...	3	9	1	2	2	...	1	...	6	5	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	17

* The Asylum was opened in October, 1848.—See *ante*, page 189.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Surgeon Superintendent.

LUNATICS.—1850 to 1853.

RETURN of LUNATICS in the YARRA BEND LUNATIC ASYLUM during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

MALES.

YEAR.	In Asylum on 1st January.	Number admitted during the Year.	AGE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.												SOCIAL CONDITION.				OCCUPATION.							RELIGION.							
			Under 20 Years.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Merchants and Tradesmen.	Mechanics.	Shepherds and others employed in Agriculture.	Laborers and other occupations	Professional and other educated persons.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1850	26	10	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	2	6	2	10	1	2	1	1	...	5	10	3	1	...	1	3	...	2	10
1851	27	22	1	4	2	4	4	3	...	2	1	1	...	22	7	11	4	22	3	1	3	6	...	9	22	9	3	2	...	4	1	3	22
1852	35	9	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	9	2	5	2	9	1	...	5	...	2	1	9	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	9
1853	37	109	3	27	23	15	14	8	15	4	...	...	...	109	23	71	15	109	12	9	4	60	4	20	109	35	20	6	...	34	5	9	109

YEAR.	CAUSE OF LUNACY.												FORM OF INSANITY.											RESULT.				
	Religion.	Jealousy.	Intemperance.	Accident.	Insolation, or Sun-stroke.	Fever.	Disappointed hopes.	Exalted ideas.	Apoplexy.	Opium.	Syphilis.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Mania.	Sub-Acute Mania.	Chronic Mania.	Monomania.	Suicidal Mania.	Homicidal Mania.	Supposed Dementia.	Dementia.	Acute Dementia.	Delirium tremens.	Melancholia.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Cured.	Improved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining in Asylum.
1850	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	10	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	7	1	...	1	27
1851	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	2	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	9	22	9	...	1	4	35
1852	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	9	2	4	...	1	37
1853	3	2	37	7	8	5	7	1	1	2	4	32	109	27	25	24	7	...	...	3	15	4	...	4	...	109	29	1	8	15	98

NOTE.—Besides the above, there were two cases of common fever, sent as insane patients.—R.B.

ROBERT BOWIE, Surgeon Superintendent.

LUNATICS.—1850 to 1853.

RETURN of LUNATICS in the YARRA BEND LUNATIC ASYLUM during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

FEMALES.

YEAR.	In Asylum on 1st January.	Number admitted during the Year.	AGE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.											SOCIAL CONDITION.				OCCUPATION.					RELIGION.							CAUSE OF LUNACY.		
			Under 20 Years.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Unknown.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Total.	Dressmakers.	Teachers.	Servants.	Unknown.	Total.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Unknown.	Total.	Pregnancy.	Abortion.	Childbirth.
1850	17	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	...	5	1	1	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	1	2	5	...	...	1
1851	20	19	4	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	19	7	12	...	19	...	...	4	15	19	5	1	...	10	...	3	19	...	...	...
1852	24	26	1	5	4	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	26	18	5	3	26	1	...	5	20	26	11	5	2	6	1	1	26	...	...	...
1853	38	35	4	6	8	7	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	35	24	10	1	35	2	1	18	14	35	17	7	2	9	...	...	35	1	1	7

YEAR.	CAUSE OF LUNACY—*continued.*													FORM OF INSANITY.									RESULT.			
	Supposed Puerperal.	Intemperance.	Supposed Intemperance.	Religion.	Supposed hereditary.	Epilepsy.	Fright.	Supposed Melancholy.	Jealousy.	Grief.	Insolation, or Sun-stroke.	Fatigue.	Disappointed hopes.	Unknown.	Total.	Mania.	Suicidal Mania.	Puerperal Mania.	Chronic Mania.	Mania with Hysterics.	Dementia.	Melancholia Puerperal.	Melancholia.	Delirium tremens.	Moral Insanity.	Mania with Epilepsy.	Mental Imbecility.	Unknown.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remaining in Asylum.
1850	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	20
1851	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	12	19	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	7	19	11	1	3	24
1852	...	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	4	1	...	1	10	26	6	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	9	26	8	2	2	38
1853	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	5	1	1	2	9	35	4	1	11	7	1	1	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	35	15	2	4	52

ROBERT BOWIE, Surgeon Superintendent.

POSTAGE.—1837 to 1852.

NUMBER of LETTERS and [illegible] that passed through the various Post Offices in VICTORIA during the Years 1837 to 1852, inclusive, distinguishing SHIP from INLAND LETTERS.

During the Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number [illegible] through the Post Offices.		Number of NEWSPAPERS passed through the Post Offices.		TOTAL.		Income.	Expenditure.
		Ship.	Inland.	Ship.	Inland.	Letters.	Newspapers.		
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	1	5[illegible]	[illegible]9 *	327	1028 †	1050	1355	33 10 10	... ‡
1838	1	47[illegible]	[illegible]2 *	863	1932 †	7424	2795	230 2 2	... ‡
1839	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] *	3255	19545 †	16418	22800	532 11 6	52 13 1 ‡
1840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] †	[illegible]	70240	1123 6 3	1389 7 2
1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] †	[illegible]	120227	1551 10 10	1832 16 10
1842	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] †	[illegible]	147160	2080 10 11	2259 4 2
1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] †	[illegible]	155497	2302 0 5	2655 8 3
1844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] †	[illegible]	134124	2630 9 6	2714 1 6
1845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36003	114599	127168	150602	3386 2 11	4026 3 6
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	171327	[illegible]	204620	4022 19 6	3785 0 10
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37835	211813	177621	249651	5200 15 1	5106 3 10
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49187	260817	209748	310004	6254 3 10	5262 9 10
1849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	322768	6951 11 11	7542 18 4
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	381158	6629 1 6	10640 14 3
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	456741	7929 9 1	11483 7 5
1852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	972[illegible]	709837	12453 12 9	25312 0 8

‡ Colonial newspapers and ships passed by way of Sydney.

[illegible] not bearing postage was till then recorded in office

A. McCRAE,
Chief Postmaster.

[illegible]

Return [illegible] during the Years 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Implements	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	...	...	27 No.	200	120 No.	214	45 No.	623
Alkali (Soda)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	1099	263 casks	926	126 casks	897
Apparel and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	37356	1741 pks.	44058	2293 pks.	49500
Arms and Ammunition ... Guns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	89	15 cases	129	18 cases	141
Arms and Ammunition ... Gunpowder	7416 lbs.	429	26 cwt.	284	...	...	9340 lbs.	680	7050 lbs.	421	1030 lbs.	630
Arms and Ammunition ... Shot ...	9¾ tons	195	23 ,,	69	...	...	42 cwt.	98	8tns. 18cwt.	468	6 tons	301
Arrowroot and Sago	98½ cwt.	143	5½ ,,	60	...	...	840 lbs.	14	400 lbs.	59	101 casks	121
Bags and Sacks	6240	1059	156 bales	5357	...	...	728 bales	11918	524 bales	10191	610 bales	10763
Bark	1 ton.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 tons	15	3 tons	3
Bellows (Smiths', &c.)	...	...	4 No.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer, Ale, and Cider	562468 gls.	11048	96003 gals.	9310	...	...	60422 gals.	4431	113979 gls.	15165	178699 gls.	20423
Blacking	176 doz.	72	80 brls.	461	...	...	83 casks	212	89 casks	312	192 casks	468
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Woollens	40176 yds.	4649	40 bales	4431	...	...	208 bales	7768	259 bales	10436	403 bales	14942
Bran	10446 bush.	1221	5290 bush.	442	...	...	121 bush.	9	...	...	230 bush.	7
Bricks (fire and Bath)	62548	135	5000	94	...	...	...	...	3971	43	13100 No.	71
Brushware	60 doz.	168	15 casks	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter and Cheese	3293 cwt.	1016	45329 lbs.	1817	...	...	600 lbs.	15	2000 lbs.	92	3332 lbs.	283
Boats	4 No.	55	2 No.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Billiard Tables	...	...	1 ,,	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bottles (empty) ...	[illegible]	...	86 crates	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles	[illegible] lbs.	576	7062 lbs.	424	...	...	14000 lbs.	360	5360 lbs.	188	4015 lbs.	148
Candlewick	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 bags	422	...	...
Canvas	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 bales	1251	109 bales.	3156
Carpeting	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1 bale	20	28 ,,	871	3 ,,	36
Carriages, Carts, and Drays	[illegible]	2734	92 No.	1545	...	...	48 No.	911	63 No.	744	133 No.	1822
Cement	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	40 casks.	120	90 brls.	105	55 brls.	190
Coals and Coke	[illegible]	171	603 tons	1217	...	...	124 tons	132	75 tons	110	255 tons	333
Cocoa Nuts	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 No.	10
Coffee and Chocolate ...	[illegible]	1721	150 cwt.	340	...	...	157½ cwt.	211	28 tns. 15ct.	908	86tns. 3cwt.	2174
Colors (Painters') ...	[illegible]	982	272 ,,	367	...	...	122 pks.	133	83 casks	442	315 casks	1089
Confections and Preserves	[illegible]	369	65 cases	504	...	...	39 cases	288	147 pks.	317	42 pks.	56
Copper and Copper Ore ...	[illegible]	...	5¾ ,,	319	...	...	7 cwt.	21	...	...	70 tons	500
Cordage and Rope ...	[illegible]	99	16 tons	425	...	...	92tns. 4cwt.	3534	52tns. 8cwt.	1435	88tns. 4cwt.	2885
Corks and Bungs... ...	[illegible]	282	3090 grs.	340	...	...	83 cases	299	46 bales	189	151 bales	582
Cottons ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	601 pks.	17347	1007 pks.	38288	1315 pks.	44522
Curiosities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
Cutlery ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	280	13 pks.	688	22 pks.	991
Casks (empty)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	10	...	...	...	...
Chinaware and Earthenware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	3032	561 crates	5104	832 crates	7956
Drugs and Medicines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	3909	535 pks.	4233	679	3668
Eggs ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
Fish (Salt)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	200	654 brls.	654	825 pks.	868
Flax and Hemp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	280	4 cases	60	...	...
Flour and Bread	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	9116	950 tons	6957	947 tons	7924
Fruits { Dried	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	1330	1871 pks.	1354	950 pks.	1520
Fruits { Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	827	2046 ,,	754	2599 ,,	944
Furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	1028	689 ,,	1873	759 ,,	2287
Glass and Glassware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	1263	1579 boxes	3401	2174 boxes	6400
Glasses (Looking)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	40	7 cases	68	...	...
Grain { Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	4212	4165 bus.	534	5843 bus.	752
Grain { Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	150	649 ,,	118	672 ,,	138
Grain { Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	2864	10278 ,,	1228	14801 ,,	1787
Grain { Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	1104	26 tons	197	117tns. 6ct.	890
Grain { Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	15	266 bus.	71	...	...
Grain { Maize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	272	1211 ,,	353	473 bush,	84

[illegible]

[illegible] IMPORTED FOR THE YEARS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1846.		1847.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£				£		£		£
Glue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grindery	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 pks.	134	2 pks.	31
Grindstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	220 No.	47	200 No.	93	614 No.	166
Groceries	40 cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	34 pks.	40	...	...
Haberdashery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] cases	23972	344 „	12411	602 pks.	22473
Hardware and Ironmongery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] pks.	16034	2699 „	19236	3619 „	33270
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	23 cases	324	84 cases	2552	198 „	3912
Hay and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	69 tons	229	44 tons	184	41 tons	141
Hops ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] pks.	319	220 pockets	2154	429 pockets	3954
Hosiery and Gloves	11 cases	1204	150 pks.	1392	...	...	31 cases	880	36 cases	1743	59 cases	1375
Hair	2500 lbs.	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments { Musical	42 cases	1556	13 cases	551	...	...	6 No.	300	16 No.	665	14 No.	558
Instruments { Scientific	1 „	120	1 „	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and Steel	192 tons	2212	78 tons	1146	...	...	5711 cwt.	4757	386 ts 13 cwt	6131	669 ts 16 cwt	8720
Iron { Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 cwt.	90	46 cwt.	89	...	...
Iron { Anchors	...	...	15	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	...	...	5 cases	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isinglass	...	...	14 cwt.	210	...	...	...	...	12 pks.	87	...	...
Leather { Unmanufactured ...	30 bundles	447	20 bundles	298	...	...	60 cwt.	212	14 tons	1072	22 tns 18 cwt	1104
Leather { Boots and Shoes ...	25583 pairs	5457	120 cases	2148	...	...	196 cases	3363	152 trunks	2761	247 cases	5201
Lead	31715 cwt.	717	24 tons	760	...	...	14 ts 15 cwt 1 qr	427	22 tons	607	13 tns 15 cwt	288
Lime Juice	572 gals.	449	520 gals.	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime	...	...	1 ton	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linens	288 cases	1805	20 pks.	312	...	...	132 pks.	3013	109 pks.	3536	286 pks.	8006
Lucifer Matches	2 „	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 cases	316	53 boxes	476

Live Stock — Horses	261 No.	3267	77 No.	3170	...	...	691 No.	7106	628 No.	3652	587 No.	4822
Horned Cattle	25 „	930	65 „	540	...	...	48 „	122	29 „	469	22 „	63
Sheep	192 „	539	1230 „	1414	...	...	756 „	678	1215 „	1362	2239 „	764
Pigs	10 „	5	...	...	...	...	2 „	1	...	...	...	...
Lard	17 cwt.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	209 pks.	4457	73 pks.	702	...	...	11 tons	652	3 tons 7 cwt	114	13 tons	280
Mats and Rugs	63 cases	3	2 bales	15	...	...	...	...	40 bundles	53	...	...
Molasses	60 cwt.	63	10 tons	100	...	...	4 tons	40	6 cwt.	2	...	...
Mattrasses	1 case	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nails (Iron and Copper)	1048 cwt.	2087	240 cwt.	489	...	...	...	...	1970 casks	3567	2132 casks	3333
Nets	1200 lbs.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuts	16 cwt.	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 pks.	80
Oakum	3 cwt.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oars	38	4	180 No.	50	...	...	38 No.	26	40 pairs	30	...	...
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	181	516	6 tons	147	...	...	35344 lbs.	405	6000 lbs.	33	3644 lbs.	50
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	3 tuns	165	2 tuns	105	60 gals.	25
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] „	821	56 „	1143	3380 „	633
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] gals.	733	2914 gals.	758	1489 „	540
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] „	193	...	...	291 „	152
Oils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	19 gals.	58	...	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	563 „	123	...	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] gals.	40	...	...	...	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] pks.	5164	3201 pks.	4736	4621 pks.	9917
Oilm[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	10 rolls	108	64 rolls	515
Oilcl[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] lbs.	48	10ts 9cwt 2qrs	267	25209 lbs.	627
Pepp[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] cases	45	300 cases	466	12 cases	325
Perth[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] cases	279	491 pks.	550	693 pks.	837
Pipe[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pict[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] barrels	542	315 barrels	658	9 casks	11
Pitc[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	47 pks.	87	145 pks.	151
Plan[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] boxes	295	2 „	189	2 „	15
Plat[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] ½ tons	364	497 tons	879	105 tons	215
Pota[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] 08 lbs.	440	79 cwt.	233	189 cwt.	504
Ratt[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	120 bundles	2	12	1
Sadd[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] cases	3485	138 pks.	3228	365 pks.	8769

[illegible]

[illegible] LES IMPORTED FOR THE YEARS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1845.		1846.		1847.	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	914	...	...	[illegible] tons	3886	1756 tons	5366	969tns.15cwt.	3538
Saltpet[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
Shooks [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]74	256	108578 No.	430	14422 No.	708
Silks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]es	317	22 pks.	1682	40 pks.	3033
Skins { [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] No.	147	183 doz.	67	639 doz.	118
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] ,,	10	70 ,,	30	...	...
Slates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]0	113	190897 No.	1110	43600 No.	177
Soap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]tns. 2cwt.	1660	104304 lbs.	1662	14tns. 12ct.	756
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] gals.	4406	20982 gals.	6793	41694 gals.	14546
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible] ,,	3004	33784 ,,	7843	57983 ,,	11022
Spirits { Gin	[illegible]	2230	3262 ,,	789	...	...	3804 ,,	860	6777 ,,	2391	23860 ,,	5039
Whiskey ...	[illegible]	2696	1642 ,,	536	...	...	2677 ,,	355	3900 ,,	2105	3818 ,,	2437
Liqueurs ...	[illegible]	335	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	1	8 ,,	3	83 ,,	41
Perfumed, &c. ...	[illegible]	...	10½ gals.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starch and Blue	[illegible]	90	45 cwt.	105	...	...	129 pks.	216	252 boxes	286	...	...
Stationery and Books ...	[illegible]	3027	137 pks.	3091	...	...	328 cases	4748	341 pks.	4709	742 pks.	11500
Stone	[illegible]	567	59 tons	499	...	...	7 tons	30	390 tons	384	31 tons	153
Stoneware	[illegible]	460	6 pks.	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar { Refined	[illegible]	371	118 tons	4640	...	...	45 tons	979	23 tons	985	247 tons	6325
Raw	[illegible]	8441	819 ,,	13506	...	...	937½ ,,	13062	952 ,,	12114	1413tns.17ct.	21532
Sublimate	[illegible]	...	68 cwt.	2240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits of Tar	[illegible]	...	501 gals.	98	...	...	...	...	450 gals.	54	608 gals.	107
Tallow	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 cwt.	5
Tarpaulins and Tents ...	[illegible]	182	18 bales	170	...	...	...	...	6 bales	155	11 bales	265
Tea	[illegible]0 lbs.	9630	977 chests.	4616	...	...	78652 lbs.	3091	382504 lbs.	12007	319437 lbs.	11447

Timber	Deals and Battens ...	305678 ft.	5020	5880 No.	1192	...	...	7556 No.	1279	14892 No.	2723	20803 No.	1656
	Sawn, &c.	508 pks.	1917	76 pks.	496	...	...	322264 ft.	1041	...	...	...	...
	Paling	531928	2310	156000	1198	...	...	128630	519	392570 No.	1013	675742 No.	2155
	Laths	1259448	609	97000	65	...	...	254500	89	461750 ,,	131	1424800 ,,	451
	Shingles	1834140	2308	854000	414	...	...	2113185	719	1485000 ,,	360	2633600	870
	Felloes and Spokes ...	1 ton	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cart Wheels, &c. ...	14 No.	14	16 pairs	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All other	868311 ft.	4556	356000 ft.	2234	...	...	281005 ft.	659	992619 ft.	2000	2026951 ft.	5393
Tin and Tinware		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 boxes	1062	410 boxes	728
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff ...		56196 lbs.	2809	36135 lbs.	3018	...	...	181874 lbs.	6540	185749 lbs.	6986	258136 lbs.	7353
Toys and Turnery		1 case	15	9 cases	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turpentine and Varnish ...		1368 gals.	486	123 jars	367	...	...	...	...	1097 gals.	237	620 gals.	193
Twine and Thread		...	...	23 cases	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas and Parasols		...	...	4 ,,	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar		2566 gals.	270	40 brls.	64	...	...	...	...	8979 gals.	568	11575 gals.	920
Vitri[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	39 carboys	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wat[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	2 cases	128	42 No.	212	66 No.	270
Win[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	3[illegible]06 gals.	6828	65369 gals.	7367	63258 gals	9729
Woo[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 bundles	30
Woo[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whi[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sund[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	32 pks.	542	158 pks.	597	...	...
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	248293	...	315561	...	437696

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

IMPORTS, 1848 to 1852.

[illegible] of the Quantity [illegible] Articles Imported into the Colony of Victoria, during the Years 1848 to 1852, inclusive.

Description.	Quantity and Estimated Value of Articles Imported for the Years									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Agricultural Implements ...	[illegible]	94	87 pks.	818	414 pks.	1036	431 pks.	552	196 pks.	561
Alkali (Soda)	[illegible]	1262	306 ,,	1822	697 ,,	2987	955 ,,	3061	784 ,,	1827
Apparel and Slops ...	[illegible]	35759	1531 ,,	35254	1964 ,,	42086	3463 ,,	66063	8673 ,,	158317
Arms and Ammunition ... Guns ...	[illegible]	...	47 ,,	238	2 ,,	30	21 ,,	177	252 ,,	4819
Arms and Ammunition ... Gunpowder ...	[illegible]	438	528 ,,	1349	17865 lbs.	893	19472 lbs.	2193	12340 lbs.	1851
Arms and Ammunition ... Shot ...	[illegible]	112	48 ,,	210	262 pks.	536	177 pks.	697	277 pks.	1573
Arms and Ammunition ... Caps ...	[illegible]	...	...	...	1 ,,	20	...	...	2 ,,	12
Arrowroot and Sago ...	[illegible]	211	153 pks.	157	28000 lbs.	377	61416 lbs.	850	1746 ,,	2212
Bags and Sacks	[illegible] bales	12265	730 ,,	[illegible]	883 pks.	15485	885 pks.	12237	794 ,,	11501
Bark	4½ tons	5	16 ,,	2	8 tons	20	...	...	330 ,,	115
Bellows (Smiths', &c.)	2 pairs	10	10 ,,	27	92 pairs	238	71 pairs.	318	...	...
Beer, Ale, and Cider	[illegible] gals.	21959	8656 ,,	21982	381150 gals.	38115	641850 gals.	40612	826337 gals.	164937
Blacking	50 casks	103	300 ,,	416	425 pks.	1379	406 pks.	1201	...	...
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Woollens	277 bales	10815	656 ,,	15926	603 ,,	20646	777 ,,	28488	3442 pks.	98267
Bran	[illegible] bushels	16	1 ,,	4	2712 bushels	451	16078 bushels	662	263304 bush.	21675
Bricks (Fire and Bath)	[illegible] No.	26	27200	130	114438 No.	1487	81848 No.	712	1055531 No.	7369
Brushware	...	...	17 pks.	184	225 pks.	1172	150 pks.	2407	707 pks.	2368
Butter and Cheese	[illegible] lbs.	293	187 ,,	353	19800 lbs.	660	191386 lbs.	7422	1751680 lbs.	66870
Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 No.	205
Corn (Meal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 tons	493
Candles	2 cases	20	268 boxes	305	35000 lbs.	1611	80752 lbs.	1306	967680 lbs.	15902
Candlewick	13 bags	40	14 bales	76	24 bales	204	...	...	...	...
Canvas	35 bales	2279	245 ,,	1917	112 ,,	2723	228 pks.	4603	2114 pks.	23761

Carpeting	60 rolls	50	14 bales	616	40 bales	1596	63 pks.	2549	67 pks.	1457	
Carriages, Carts, and Drays ...	67 No.	866	48 pks.	927	91 pks.	1713	467	5430	5033	53404	
Cement	11 casks	40	14 tons	49	10 tons	275	92 tons	1480	740 pks.	1422	
Coals and Coke	31 tons	382	329 „	220	1138 „	1284	3727 „	2373	15695 tons	28948	
Cocoa Nuts	900 No.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19320 No.	146	
Coffee and Chocolate	25½ tons	544	90 tons	1584	920 cwt.	1850	4480 cwt.	10019	7785 cwt.	16005	
Colors (Painters')	661 casks	790	702 pks.	1649	1424 pks.	2322	2507 pks.	6007	770 pks.	2138	
Confections and Preserves ...	310 pks.	424	402 „	611	227 „	834	434 „	916	5576 „	8161	
Copper and Copper Ore	50½ tons	375	11 cases	88	45 cases	687	10 tons	738	14 tons	719	
Cordage and Rope	421 pks.	1088	638 pks.	1793	1810 pks.	4522	270 „	6951	370 „	9439	
Corks and Bungs	176 „	675	378 „	784	388 „	1060	14755 gross	1633	39117 gross	3436	
Cottons	527 „	19429	983 „	26606	1596 „	50924	2289 pks.	72448	5662 pks.	161498	
Curiosities	...	...	901 „	762	8 „	22	...	...	5 „	60	
Cutlery	...	...	10 „	132	48 „	1550	109 pks.	2967	133 „	2268	
Casks (Empty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3361 No,	1833	
Chinaware and Earthenware ...	864 pks.	4937	662 crates	5254	991 crates	9572	1325 pks.	13946	3229 pks.	25046	
Cradles (Gold)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434 No.	372	
Drugs and Medicines	608 pks.	4073	1136 pks.	7583	1567 pks.	10307	1976 pks.	11734	3708 pks.	29126	
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 „	699	
Fireworks	...	...	...	...	1 case	6	...	...	...	...	
Fish { Salt	765 pks.	602	1910 pks.	1272	2002 pks.	1810	1657 pks.	1238	4727 pks.	6365	
Fish { Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 „	167	
Flax and Hemp	...	...	4 pks.	31	17 pks.	45	12 pks.	136	1 „	21	
Flour and Bread	16502 cwt.	6572	730 tons	5292	14360 cwt.	5156	66300 cwt.	45264	462020 cwt.	422643	
Fruits { Dried	1015 pks.	1471	721 pks.	3547	279 tons	6155	186 tons	5332	810 tons	23208	
Fruits { Green	3512 „	1073	1254 „	869	7603 bushels	1362	11537 bushels	2106	24823 bushels	7049	
	1088 „	2130	671 „	3858	765 pks.	7534	1325 pks.	7711	13471 pks.	48321	
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 „	42	
Felt	...	...	2 pks.	84	...	...	2 pks.	84	...	...	
Furs	1017 pks.	3872	1672 „	6111	1903 pks.	7162	1993 pks.	8282	4919 pks.	22562	
Glass and Glassware	...	...	21 „	314	22 „	447	59 „	835	...	...	
Glasses (Looking)...	27544 bushels	5052	42830 bushels	5011	30492 bushels	3873	62896 bushels	15358	87570 bushs.	19142	
Grain { Wheat	584 „	8	30 pks.	44	...	...	5031 „	1076	33210 „	6726	
Grain { Barley	15535 „	1651	13955 bushels	1430	24261 bushels	2579	41268 „	8029	218577 „	65755	
Grain { Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	24962 „	3832	81182 „	17533	
Grain { Maize	251622 lbs.	646	173 tons	1352	277760 lbs.	1436	640640 lbs.	3041	969920 lbs.	5995	
Grain { Rice	1 barrel	2	128 pks.	84	85 pks.	85	20 pks.	25	3016 bushels	754	
Grain { Peas											

IM[illegible] 1852—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	Q[illegible]	ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR THE YEARS									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Grain—Malt	465 bushels	140	680 bushels	111	2607 bushels	485	5826 bushels	1288	2621 bushels	446
Glue	...	...	43 pks.	374	40 pks.	147	41 pks.	305	...	...
Grindery	12 pks.	131	7 ,,	85	49 ,,	675	35 ,,	603	229 pks.	634
Grindstones	286 No.	123	296 No.	47	547	194	1148 No.	552	427 No.	131
Gutta Percha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 pks.	110
Haberdashery	1329 pks.	27836	789 pks.	26365	2044 pks.	63350	2444 pks.	73943	6538 ,,	220123
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	6420 ,,	21969	12820 ,,	27394	11506 ,,	43908	20159 ,,	71356	36674 ,,	187170
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets... ...	168 ,,	2480	156 cases	2207	353 ,,	7028	324 ,,	5721	1063 ,,	17832
Hay and Straw	56¾ tons	162	97 tons	103	36 tons	85	222 tons	1053	2380 tons	18148
Hops	264 pockets	1260	246 pks.	1500	107 pockets	867	938 pks.	4241	497 pks.	3948
Hosiery and Gloves	541 pks.	9500	366 cases	8225	153 pks.	4494	74 ,,	2878	528 ,,	12603
Holloware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629 ,,	2092
Hair	...	...	8 bales	304	27 pks.	621	42 pks.	623	38 ,,	439
Instruments { Musical	28 pks.	1175	45 pks.	2061	98 ,,	3865	139 ,,	5681	1 ,,	70
Instruments { Scientific	...	...	15 ,,	43	10 ,,	225	69 ,,	469	36 ,,	628
Instruments { Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ,,	18	236 ,,	9721
Iron and Steel	872 tons	10308	1[illegible]66 tons & 1[illegible]80 bdls.	18174	2310 tons	23653	1293 tons	17938	1490 tons	18850
Iron { Galvanized	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 ,,	2514
Iron { Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	730
Iron { Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 No.	370
Jewellery	6 cases	300	16 c[illegible]ses	978	14 pks.	656	16 pks.	1165	149 pks.	15917
Leather { Unmanufactured ...	72 pks.	683	88 pk[illegible]s	708	72 ,,	845	47 ,,	1108	1312 ,,	6469
Leather { Boots and Shoes ...	805 ,,	6004	654 ,,	9734	804 ,,	14600	1107 ,,	18871	5580 ,,	103489
Lead	29 tons	662	70 to[illegible]s	1339	190 tons	3547	202 tons	4091	174 tons	3310
Lime Juice...	25 pks.	58	21 pi[illegible]s.	8	40 pks.	25	....	...	2760 gals.	208
Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18522 bush.	2219

Linens	144 pks.	4054	453 pks.	16689	453 pks.	12848	452 pks.	9544	381 pks.	11210
Lucifer Matches	57 cases	451	58 „	436	66 „	496	73 „	493	300 „	1768
Live Stock — Horses	250 No.	1534	113 No.	662	117 No.	623	486 No.	3013	3481 No.	31812
Live Stock — Horned Cattle ...	26 „	93	18 „	45	...	...	16 „	78	430 „	1664
Live Stock — Sheep	1352 „	1085	696 „	226	1374 No.	635	1301 „	611	824 „	829
Live Stock — Pigs	...	...	...	...	100 „	25	...	...	...	...
Machinery	505 pks.	1314	157 pks.	1445	480 pks.	1429	714 pks.	4888	981 pks.	13757
Marble	...	...	16 „	136	35 „	545	102 „	1144	42 „	186
Mats and Rugs	...	...	82 bundles	91	90 bundles	169	61 „	390	262 „	966
Millinery	3 cases	90	22 pks.	694	48 pks.	1105	62 „	1505	249 „	9815
Molasses	...	...	...	...	24 tons	72	28 tons	237	72 tons	1016
Millstones	24 No.	90	...	...	...	...	27 No.	412	...	...
Nails (Iron and Copper)	898 kegs	1546	2283 kegs	3498	6473 pks.	11736	10126 pks.	15488	10810 pks.	16019
Oakum	50 bags	81	35 bundles	9	79 bundles	108	199 cwt.	262	238 cwt.	130
Oars	5 No.	6	...	...	8 No.	2	237 No.	120	1959 No.	601
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley ...	129 barrels	138	56254 lbs. & 157 pks.	583	142560 lbs.	1188	108810 lbs.	917	369600 lbs.	3807
Oil — Sperm	125 tuns	3132	1176 gallons	286	1512 gals.	305	4788 gals.	786	11622 gals.	2219
Oil — Black	61 „	1235	87 tuns	1056	12096 „	2069	37044 „	2767	34685 „	4845
Oil — Linseed	626 gallons	188	1730 gallons	1190	3557 „	1067	33266 „	2268	5095 „	1234
Oil — Olive	...	...	185 pks.	178	978 „	489	578 „	304	1298 „	278
Oil — Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 „	30
Oil — Salad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 „	108
Oilmen's Stores	3615 pks.	5626	6330 pks.	11634	9298 pks.	16162	11836 pks.	25676	43057 pks.	84086
Onions	63 tons	150	11 tons	21	5 tons	35	27 tons	113	99 tons	2343
Oilcloth	11 cases	44	35 pks.	254	49 pks.	574	39 pks.	555	41 pks.	567
Pepper and Spices	36648 lbs.	350	258 „	359	157 „	817	20 tons	810	731 „	1365
Perfumery	4 cases	28	63 „	782	92 „	1007	191 pks.	1600	169 „	1580
Pipes (Tobacco)	151 boxes	179	518 „	438	1004 „	1187	763 „	775	1516 „	1274
Pictures and Paintings	...	...	48 „	434	34 „	634	33 „	588	137 „	2786
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	654 barrels	497	1577 casks	1309	1692 casks	1675	1291 casks	1695	1081 casks	1324
Plants and Seeds	231 pks.	164	...	...	155 pks.	295	316 pks.	668	246 pks.	686
Plate and Platedware	4 „	405	10 cases	735	13 cases	1020	26 „	1537	42 „	2432
Potatoes and Yams	777 tons	1905	1298 tons	2947	867 tons	2179	2509 tons	8892	3475 tons	25887
Provisions — Preserved Meat ...	4½ „	489	46 pks.	47	1786 lbs.	134	2484 lbs.	136	295 pks.	983
Provisions — Salt Meat	14 cwt.	80	387 „	373	19 tons	1100	49 tons	2475	1268 tons	51297
Papier Maché	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 pks.	250

IMPORTS, 1848 to 1852—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR THE YEARS									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Pollard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328 bushels	21
Rattans and Canes	...	...	64 bundles	7	1490 bundles	48	1699 pks.	61	1380 pks.	43
Ship Chandlery	...	...	13 pks.	260	24 pks.	508	53 „	575	55 „	312
Saddlery	244 pks.	5520	272 cases	6868	412 „	11924	499 „	16838	1756 „	28283
Salt	880½ tons	2203	1029 tons	2834	1875 tons	4808	1796 tons	6441	2402 tons	7644
Saltpetre	...	...	12 „	46	4 „	147	5 „	86	...	...
Shooks and Staves	227235 No.	876	4665 bundles	2369	3780 bundles	1583	a quantity	1878	61004 No.	629
Silks	31 cases	1030	10 pks.	713	43 pks.	2591	38 pks.	3443	157 pks.	12164
Skins — Neat Cattle	...	...	1 „	70	30	5	2 „	45	...	...
Skins — Kangaroo and Opossum	2852 No.	226	20 „	337	7800	467	190 „	405	...	...
Skins — Sheep	1 bale	5	124 „	228	960	22	6 „	29	...	...
Skins — Seal	...	...	...	...	480	120	...	...	...	...
Slates	19174 No.	158	209000 No.	1227	375000 No.	2373	482000 No.	3457	406000 No.	3008
Soap	232 boxes	250	25 boxes	51	45 boxes	186	12 tons	448	427 tons	10396
Spirits — Brandy	50345 gals.	15150	1932 pks.	17388	56147 gals.	16844	67418 gals.	23295	307574 gals.	148163
Spirits — Rum	52552 „	10649	1868 „	19569	160552 „	20069	107858 „	15084	418815 „	101339
Spirits — Gin	15767 „	4633	3131 „	5352	56100 „	8465	31168 „	4963	163551 „	48744
Spirits — Whisky	5529 „	1671	394 „	3223	23478 „	5280	14771 „	3692	63453 „	15931
Spirits — Liqueurs	53 „	27	39 „	46	1254 „	376	119 „	55	1709 „	2080
Spirits — Arrack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5850 „	550
Spirits — Perfumed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1164 „	859
Starch and Blue	...	...	385 boxes	620	653 boxes	1033	1136 pks.	1457	768 pks.	1116
Stationery and Books	551 pks.	9632	1139 „	12286	1339 „	20412	1695 „	26557	3534 „	52367
Stone	66 tons	51	130 tons	223	331 tons	517	548 tons	765	183 tons	597
Stoneware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477 pks.	676
Specie	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	355 boxes	404492
Sugar—Refined	992 cwt.	1238	80 tons	1029	2480 cwt.	3264	9380 cwt.	11394	9760 cwt.	13667

Sugar—Raw	1940 tons	21557	1379 tons	15822	59540 cwt.	38571	59000 cwt.	47509	147040 cwt.	133052
Specimens Natural History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pk.	15
Statuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 „	20
Tallow	...	...	...	...	420 cwt.	450	...	...	...	...
Tarpaulins and Tents	31 bales	120	1 pk.	35	1 pk.	60	25 pks.	474	420 pks.	4916
Tea	302840 lbs.	11340	765375 lbs.	17812	722824 lbs.	17268	864509 lbs.	34933	2157792 lbs.	118264
Timber — Deals and Battens ...	14270 No.	2805	20336 ps. & 1384000 No.	5991	56185 ft.	8660	2754791 ft.	16108	140872 No.	27322
Timber — Sawn, &c.	2362316 ft.	6981	1782 m.	3939	5268693 „	12549	3131480 „	10261	8061154 ft.	78167
Timber — Paling	767915 No.	2610	1418 „	4535	2996284 No.	9253	1999519 No.	6594	2684401 No.	20993
Timber — Laths	1320000 „	427	2833 „	1004	3893260 „	1343	3777900 „	1225	1133447 „	1127
Timber — Shingles	4199000 „	1429	3724 „	1818	6586023 „	2794	5554700 „	1958	3527650 „	4230
Timber — Felloes and Spokes ...	40 „	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	22891 „	906
Timber — All other	32184	320	247578 ps.	882	241349 ps.	1290	138121 ps.	1175	40639 pieces	774
Tin and Tinware	177 pks.	481	467 pks.	1106	1183 pks.	2353	1414 pks.	3156	4021 pks.	13431
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff .,.	179566 lbs.	10459	684 „	15375	288100 lbs.	21608	450240 lbs.	45024	1364788 lbs.	152758
Tortoise-shell	...	...	10 „	560	10 pks.	452	...	...	...	...
Toys and Turnery	85 pks.	45	63 „	508	66 „	526	54 pks.	747	775 pks.	3604
Turpentine and Varnish	70 barrels	92	383 „	574	4000 gals.	951	2496 gals.	1188	1800 gals.	495
Twine and Thread	...	...	2 „	40	...	...	15 pks.	163	89 pks.	1074
Tools and Utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5265 „	8070
Type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 „	560
Umbrellas and Parasols	...	...	...	...	11 pks.	292	10 pks.	366	...	...
Vinegar	6178 gals.	562	22133 gals.	1660	15220 gals.	1142	28699 gals.	1463	52766 gals.	5844
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 pks.	14
Watches and Clocks	75 pks.	258	158 cases	648	63 cases	688	133 pks.	1386	573 „	6635
Wickerware	...	...	59 bundles	14	277 pks.	105	353 „	140	133 „	174
Wine	60476 gals.	11380	62614 gals.	11136	78720 gals.	13795	62070 gals.	19486	415138 gals.	116282
Woodenware and Wooden Houses	1008 pks.	623	878 pks.	777	1724 pks.	1058	1885 pks.	921	13111 pks.	28777
Woolpacks and Bagging ...	15 „	151	512 bales	9575	1130 bales	19188	1323 „	22797	...	...
Whale bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pk.	4
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 bales	600
Zinc	10 cases	120	10 bales	43	19 pks.	163	46 pks.	343	65 pks.	833
	...	373676	...	479831	...	744925	...	1056137	...	4069742

EXPORTS.—1841 to 1847.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of ARTICLES EXPORTED from the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS											
	From 30th Sep. 1841 to 30th Sep. 1842.		From 30th Sep. 1842 to 30th Sep. 1843.		For the year 1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pks.	30	...	...
Bark	397 tons	1667	897 tons	3271	2816 tons	8425	235 tons	604	563 tons	1465	6½ tons	20
Blacking	...	...	50 barrels	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone Dust and Bones ...	...	...	18½ cwt.	10	7¾ tons	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 No.	5	...	...	...	...
Butter and Cheese	5592 lbs.	186	20186 lbs.	1032	65114 lbs.	1741	71064 lbs.	2045	51329 lbs.	2320	121496 lbs.	3174
Beer, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540 gals.	24	40 gals.	2
Blankets	...	...	1 bale	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bran	1000 bush.	75	...	...	856 bush.	44	1748 bush.	76	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	5097 lbs.	153	13659 lbs.	218	4520 lbs.	121	22 tons	896	24 cwt.	139
Coals and Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼ ton	1	...	...
Confections and Preserves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case	1	3 cases	12	...	...
Carriages, Carts, and Wagons	1 No.	30	3 No.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pk.	20	...	...
Curiosities	3 boxes	51	19 boxes	156	20 cases	123	28 pks.	161	30 cases	177	26 pks.	140
Drugs	...	...	4 cases	23	3hhds. & 56lbs.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour and Bread	12 tons	290	2 tons	36	{10172lb & 8 cases}	540	84⅓ tons	498	26 tons	267	146½ tons	1388
Fruit ... ...,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 pks.	20	8 pks.	13	4 pks.	4
Grain { Wheat	6 bushels	4	253 bush.	35	747 bush.	114	1342 bush.	283	6232 bush.	1398	8820 bush.	1931
Grain { Barley .,. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	229 ,,	28	...	...	...	...
Grain { Oats	...	...	...	...	210 bush.	40	...	...	...	...	350 bush.	35

Guano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 tons	38	...	...	...	...
Gum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 casks	30	1 box	2	...	...
Greaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tons	12	80 casks	4	...	...
Hides	...	...	...	117066 lbs.	794	63152 lbs.	572	2099 No.	806	4768 No.	1872	5456 No.	2014	8508 No.	3130
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	...			5440 „	65	3580 No.	37	7635 „	136	49 tns 6 cwt.	475	66 tons	386	166½ tons	1560
Hay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tons	10	2 „	10	...	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ton	17	...	...	...	...
Leather—Unmanufactured			...	4 bundles	10	1684 lbs.	54	36½ cwt.	162	10 cwt.	69	73 cwt	219	14¾ tons	458
Live Stock	Horses	...		2 No.	200	5 No.	240	...	...	3 No.	30	1 No.	10	9 No.	95
	Horned Cattle	..		1123	9120	830 „	4254	2135 No.	9289	3538 „	12518	4925 „	15121	6057 „	18964
	Sheep	...	...	28057	17699	59045 „	27232	44515 „	14030	28320 „	12667	31107 „	13862	54535 „	22595
	Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 „	7	...	...
Manufactures		...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil	Sperm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783 gals.	202	...	...	...	...
	Black	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5527 „	436	50 tuns	1000	43½ tuns	1030
Oilmen's Stores		...	...	1 case	1	1 case	1	...	...	...	...	2 cases	3	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 cwt.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178tun 207gal	3977	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plants and Seeds		...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cwt.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	...	2¾ tons	27	41½ tons	203	24 tons	81	17tns 18cwt	63	1 cwt.	1	62 tons	184
Provisions	Salted	...	...	15015 lbs.	511	146538 lbs.	2894	724882 lbs.	6046	451 tons	8274	2524148 lbs	13348	17342 cwt.	11989
	Preserved	...		...	...	...	...	30 cwt.	15	4400 lbs.	269	...	...	...	...
	Tongues	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2450 No.	114	300 No.	15	...	...
Skins	Calf „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 No.	4	...	...	...	...
	Sheep	...	...	64 No.	7	1100 No.	60	1 bale & 700 No.	42	551 „	27	9320 No.	242	7400 No.	125
	Kangaroo, &c.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 doz.	12
	Goats, and all other	..		...	...	545 No.	14	8 cases	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seal	...	...	...	...	105 „	97	2 bales	14	10 No.	10	...	...	...	...
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6tons 3cwt.	217	36tons 8cwt	579	59 tons	1709	129 tons	2818
Specimens of Natural History				...	...	...	...	10 cases	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 „	47	27 cwt.	95	19 cases	30	...	...
Sugar—Refined		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 cwt.	16	1 ton	36
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2tons 9 cwt.	8	11tns 3cwt 1qr	58	...	...	..	...
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases	53	5 boxes	88
Spirits—Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 gals.	29	...	...

EXPORTS, 1841 to 1847—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS											
	From 30th Sep. 1841 to 30th Sep. 1842.		From 30th Sep. 1842 to 30th Sep. 1843.		For the year 1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Sperm Head Matter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2puncheons	40	...	...	...	...
Tallow	35 tons	975	117258 lbs.	1700	tons cwt. qr. lb. 429 0 2 16	13907	tons cwt. qr. lb. 377 14 3 23	12267	112 tons	3049	11212 cwt.	15802
Timber — Hardwood ...	...	...	5 tons	22	33 logs	112	1500ft. & 241 logs	755	37511 feet	391	15500 feet	131
Timber — Treenails, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2470 No.	41
Timber — Cedar	690 feet	40	407 feet	61	624 logs	724	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalebone	...	...	...	...	8cs 16c 1q 12lb	837	2½ tons	482	27 cwt.	190	20 cwt.	200
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 gals.	6	...	...
Wool	2752330 lbs	146121	3826602 lbs	201383	4326229 lbs	174044	6841813 lbs	396537	6406950 lbs	351441	10210038 lbs	565805
Sundries	...	...	...	...	6 pks.	71	...	...	...	...	...	223
Total Produce of the Colony	...	177873	...	243577	...	236111	...	451792	...	409813	...	652122
Produce of British Possessions	...	426	...	34	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
British Manufacture	...	15581	...	7980	...	12995	...	8479	...	10152	...	13450
Produce of Foreign States ...	...	4993	...	2891	...	7741	...	3226	...	5236	...	2939
Total Amount of Exports	...	198873	...	254482	...	256847	...	463597	...	425201	...	668511

EXPORTS.—1848 to 1852.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of ARTICLES EXPORTED from the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Years 1848 to 1852, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel	...	...	...	...	2 pks.	62	18 pks.	158	363 pks.	6215
Arms, &c. (Powder)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 lbs.	20
Arrowroot, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 cwt.	239
Bark	...	...	28 tons	90	11½ tons	55	83 tons	1030	11 tons	70
Blacking	...	...	...	...	1 cask	10	...	...	...	...
Bone Dust and Bones	...	...	...	...	2 „	3	...	...	53500 No.	219
Bricks	...	...	2350 No.	7	26000 No.	25	...	...	11600 „	118
Butter and Cheese	15 tons	1280	26 tons 9 cwt.	1506	52067 lbs.	1252	27488 lbs.	636	112 cwt. 4 lbs.	564
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 pks.	242	764 bales	5829
Beer, &c.	50 gallons	5	...	...	...	...	1525 gallons	158	14016 gals.	1006
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 bales	35
Brushware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pks.	10
Bran	...	...	44 bags	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles	53 boxes	165	109 boxes	225	36240 lbs.	604	37856 lbs.	408	35 pks.	81
Coals and Coke	...	...	...	...	10 tons	30	...	...	210 tons	970
Confections and Preserves ...	...	...	...	...	3 boxes	4	1 case	3	89 pks.	231
Canvas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 bales	361
Carriages, Carts, and Wagons ...	...	...	5 No.	61	...	...	8 No.	87	5 No.	95
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401 cwt.	1369
Copper Ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 tons	65
Cordage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½ tons	75	45 „	1129

EXPORTS, 1848 to 1852—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Corks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 grs.	50
Cottons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362 pks.	9636
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 ,,	183
Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 ,,	338
Flour and Bread	71½ tons	691	59½ tons	560	tons. c. qr. lbs. 128 10 1 10	1576	12 tons	414	85 tons	1630
Fruit	3 cases	3	2 casks	1	16 pks.	12	...	...	1246cwt. 2q. 9lb.	921
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 pks.	91
Furniture	1 pk.	3	10 pks.	10	...	...	4 pks.	15	144 ,,	562
Grindstones	...	...	37 No.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glassware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 pks.	223
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	oz. dwt. gr. 145137 3 12	435777	oz. dwt. gr. 1988526 10 13	6135728
Grain — Wheat	331 bush.	58	114 bush.	14	4271 bush.	893	10501 bush.	3647	25249 bush.	11583
Grain — Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	497 ,,	97	627 ,,	203
Grain — Oats	...	...	259 bush.	35	695 bush.	175	141 ,,	30	...	...
Grain — Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 tons 3 cwt.	142
Guano	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 tons	18	115 tons	30
Gum	...	...	2 bales	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves	5 tons	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haberdashery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 pks.	1413
Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473 ,,	2764
Hats and Caps	2 cases	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ,,	335
Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22124 No.	7523
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	271½ tons	286	286 tons 1 cwt.	312	146 tons	427	203 tons	544	4tns 3ct. & 35485 No.	397

Hay	...	...	...	5 tons	15	...	...	2 tons	12	...	...
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 pks.	120
Honey	...	...	...	1 case	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments (Musical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pks.	100
Iron and Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303 tns. 12c. 2q	3252
Ironmongery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422 pks.	622
Jewellery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 „	45
Lard	300 lbs.	10	1 pks.	2	2912 lbs.	32	896 lbs.	10	...	...
Leather — Unmanufactured ...	3 tons 6 cwt.	205	418 „	4666	249 bales	3115	307 pks.	3961	6tns. 16cwt. 2q.	663
Leather — Boots, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 „	5	119 pks.	2256
Live Stock — Horses	1 No.	15	9 No.	136	1 No.	5	139 No.	1001	29 No.	839
Live Stock — Horned Cattle ...	6696 „	18982	5168 „	13676	5287 „	12893	6281 „	17302	4645 „	15747
Live Stock — Sheep	64191 „	26519	55670 „	16770	57422 „	16091	69224 „	22506	24876 „	19513
Live Stock — Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 „	6	10 „	30
Machinery	...	...	1 No.	45	7 pks.	270	...	...	58 pks.	1383
Nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 „	21
Oakum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 tons	80
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 tons 15 cwt.	146
Oil — Sperm	...	...	20 tuns	465	1070 gallons	299	...	...	...	...
Oil — Black	...	...	60 gallons	10	378 „	70	1260 gallons	165	160 gals.	40
Oil — Salad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2210 „	517
Oilman's Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503 pks.	736
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½ tons	16
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	15
Pictures	2 cases	20	1 pks.	8	1 box	20	1 case	4	...	...
Plants and Seeds	...	...	16 „	5	3 pks.	17	2 pks.	10	87 pks.	94
Potatoes	3 tons	17	...	...	25 tons	106	54¾ tons	359	34 tons	376
Pipes (Tobacco)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 pks.	150
Provisions — Salted	616tns. 7ct. & 18 casks	10147	1205ts. 6ct. & 37 casks	18102	1005tns. 13ct.	16097	tons cwt. qr. lbs. 1415 12 0 20	23649	397tns. 14cwt.	9338
Provisions — Tongues	144 kegs	270	157 casks	424	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 barrels	60
Rugs (Opossum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 bale	9
Saddlery and Harness	...	...	...	...	2 pks.	25	5 pks.	90	26 pks.	585
Skins — Neat Cattle	7133	1946	9681 No.	2035	19951 No.	4106	14048 No.	3301	...	...
Skins — Calf	...	...	...	...	150 „	15	67 „	9	...	...

EXPORTS, 1848 to 1852—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS									
	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Skins — Sheep	45 bundles	64	194 bundles	131	20000 No.	1012	48169 No.	4014	1250 bales	5199
Skins — Kangaroo, &c.	106 doz.	56	20 doz.	13	700 „	58	8 pks.	59	380 „	534
Skins — Goats' and all other	...	...	1 pkg.	5	94 „	5	...	...	...	...
Skins — Seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 hhd.	30	1 bale	50
Skins — Pigs'	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 No.	1	...	...
Soap	93 tons 11 cwt.	2213	102 tons 9 cwt.	2364	130 tns. 3 ct. 2 q.	3124	55 tons	1286	103¾ tons	2854
Specimens of Natural History	31 pks.	300	27 cases	215	12 pks.	89	9 cases	72	30 pks.	393
Starch	5 cases	10	1 cask	3	5 tons	202	5 cwt.	15	...	...
Sugar — Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 casks	112
Sugar — Refined	...	...	3 tons 11 cwt.	63	2 tons	120	...	...	665 tons 4 cwt.	9728
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664 tons	2335
Specie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 boxes	10100
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 pks.	43	75 pks.	982
Spirits — Arrack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000 gals.	450
Spirits — Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9763 „	5476
Spirits — Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355 „	82
Spirits — Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6516 3/32 „	1873
Spirits — Rum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9866 „	3058
Spirits — Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1109 6/32 „	448
Soda Water	...	...	2 cases	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow	1345 tons 9 ct.	37968	3482 ts. 9 ct. 1 q.	100261	4489 tons 8 ct.	132863	4223 tons	123208	1995 tons 4 ct.	60261
Timber — Pine	8 planks	3	...	...	...	...	4 ps.	17	...	...
Timber — Hardwood	6000 feet	16	2 ps.	1	...	...	1367 „	65	...	...
Timber — Treenails, &c.	300 No.	12	...	...	...	...	4300 No.	15	...	...
Timber — Shingles	7000 „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Timber	Sawn	12 ps.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8300 feet	28
	Palings	600 No.	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 No.	35
	All other	...	...	10 loads	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cedar	200 feet	5	...	...	1500 feet	17	...	...	...	...
Tar		1 cask	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 pks.	35
Tarpaulins		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	71
Tea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233.81 lbs.	11912
Tinware		...	...	10 pks.	60	...	...	...	...	403 pks.	614
Tobacco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1047$10^{10}/_{16}$lbs	13212
Toys and Turnery		...	...	...	...	2 cases	11	...	...	1 pkg.	15
Turpentine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 cases	30
Watches, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pks.	121
Whalebone		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 cwt.	200
Wine		34 gallons	7	1 case	2	18 gallons	8	124 gallons	48	22531 gallons	6351
Woodenware		...	...	1 pkg.	3	2 cases	16	4 pks.	32	370 pks.	90
Wool		10524663 lbs.	556521	14567005 lbs.	574594	18091207 lbs.	826190	16345468 lbs.	734618	20047453 lbs.	1062787
Woollens, &c.		1 case	33	...	...	2 bales	60	1 case	15	10 bales	902
Woolpacks		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ,,	50
Sundries		20 pks.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Produce of the Colony ...		...	657919	...	737067	...	1022064	...	1382267	...	7337925
Produce of British Possessions...		...	2166	...	721	...	195	...	2107	...	6434
British Manufacture		...	13210	...	13072	...	12945	...	29533	...	54898
Produce of Foreign States ...		...	2064	...	4466	...	6592	...	9002	...	52292
Total Amount of Exports ...		...	675359	...	755326	...	1041796	...	1422909	...	7451549

N.B.—In the last column for the year 1852 the articles the produce and manufacture of Great Britain and Foreign States are included in the alphabetical list under their different descriptions, but on the previous years the totals only are given at the bottom of the columns.—W. H. A.

IMPORTS.—1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of ARTICLES IMPORTED into the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements	476 packages	3095	...	20	852	60	...	4027
Alkali (Soda)	245 tons	6975	...	...	2828	...	...	9803
Apparel and Slops	22013 packages	516686	...	5	68904	13938	10271	609804
Arms — Caps	82 ,,	863	...	...	172	27	...	1062
Arms — Guns	1075 ,,	22476	...	30	5676	9274	1105	38561
Arms — Powder	15557 lbs.	9111	...	...	3380	405	...	12896
Arms — Shot	92 tons	1789	...	...	1193	691	...	3673
Arrowroot and Sago	164 ,,	4244	440	...	9514	185	412	14795
Bags and Sacks	2673 packages	22779	...	...	10804	1902	250	35735
Bark	285 ,,	...	...	...	530	...	...	530
Beer and Cider	2988549 gallons	489690	...	...	114483	8959	1560	614692
Blankets and Woollens	9466 packages	281158	...	...	93917	9680	10155	394910
Bran	349472 bushels	50	...	...	84917	40	405	85412
Bricks	7065418 No.	46650	850	204	26051	14752	1537	90044
Brushware	1602 packages	6119	...	...	969	2688	125	9901
Butter and Cheese	3437 tons	138089	...	...	92718	65440	4086	300333
Candles	1126 ,,	19755	...	...	46081	10676	1629	78141
Candlewick	84 packages	1435	...	...	...	...	...	1435
Canvas	3693 ,,	38749	...	...	26347	1370	950	67416
Carpeting	247 ,,	10001	...	...	1200	50	...	11251
Carriages	3812 ,,	40262	...	555	53251	9384	375	103827
Casks (empty)	4679 No.	3032	...	60	2064	70	...	5226
Cement	4448 casks	2860	120	...	710	4834	245	8769
Chicory	58 tons	1604	...	...	928	...	220	2752
Chinaware	550 packages	4574	..	...	1270	...	1348	7192

Chocolate	2055 cwt.	1118	...	...	312	3357	57	4844	
Coals and Fuel	46255 tons	56528	...	...	132955	780	568	190831	
Cocoa	10 „	678	...	...	143	90	...	911	
Cocoa Nuts	82414 No.	...	...	...	1368	110	540	2018	
Coffee	30260 cwt.	6586	500	...	59570	4751	36015	107422	
Confectionery	20307 packages	26687	20	16	35291	13800	3405	79219	
Copper	13 tons	20	...	...	275	...	...	295	
Cordage	805 „	6792	...	...	22592	3097	2325	34806	
Corks	125682 gross	7379	...	...	3403	40	3092	13914	
Corn (Meal)	441 tons	...	...	...	295	3247	...	3542	
Cottons	17906 packages	405957	130	...	111383	31103	21555	570128	
Cutlery	1137 „	22853	30	...	2134	3730	745	29522	
Drugs	14026 „	93651	...	30	33896	7838	1114	136529	
Earthenware	5595 „	70354	...	...	5293	70	368	76085	
Felt	727 „	3491	...	...	1027	833	...	5351	
Fireworks	200 „	...	...	...	...	...	700	700	
Fish — Salt	4299 „	32580	...	125	12486	25638	16	70845	
Fish — Preserved	2053 „	6073	...	...	9413	65	1478	17029	
Fish — Shell	3366 „	...	...	600	177	7588	...	8365	
Flax and Hemp	3 „	10	...	...	30	...	...	40	
Flour and Bread	37147 tons	100985	300	606	389319	317705	42346	851261	
Fruit — Dried	1668 „	70283	...	6	41522	20251	1429	133491	
Fruit — Green	48167 bushels	...	...	...	27048	120	3225	30393	
Furs	21 packages	1760	...	...	360	...	...	2120	
Furniture	30861 „	117775	400	156	97609	79317	13495	308752	
Glassware	16211 „	64895	...	...	16259	5921	8948	96023	
Grain — Barley	1532 tons	4011	...	...	10152	3100	28694	45957	
Grain — Maize	98402 bushels	900	...	...	39547	1803	107	42357	
Grain — Malt	32915 „	10101	...	...	3692	...	...	13793	
Grain — Oats	837703 „	142119	...	137	184470	58009	11173	395903	
Grain — Peas	201 tons	1202	...	2	1702	968	142	4016	
Grain — Rice	2432 „	2177	...	...	25650	1130	1957	30914	
Grain — Wheat	60564 bushels	30	...	...	29464	34	...	29528	
Grain — Other	25104 „	24	...	...	4241	1059	952	6276	
Grind-stones	1358 packages	376	...	...	473	...	18	867	
Guano	1 ton	...	...	...	50	.	...	50	
Gutta Percha	93 packages	30	...	...	211	...	...	241	

IMPORTS, 1853—*continued.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Haberdashery	16053 packages	629046	...	...	142287	12422	2632	786387
Hardware	61751 „	480160	265	267	92537	92660	14172	680061
Hats and Caps	2064 „	35142	100	270	11447	7496	1485	55940
Hay	7469 tons	1250	...	...	169946	...	136	171332
Holloware	1650 packages	5846	...	400	1328	1528	...	9102
Hops	2633 pockets	7500	...	...	10785	4500	...	22785
Horsehair	137 packages	2758	...	...	799	...	...	3557
Hosiery	1575 „	53580	...	...	6518	...	2824	62952
Ice	10 tons	...	...	...	516	...	...	516
India Rubber Goods	208 packages	752	...	...	...	3766	...	4518
Instruments { Medical	125 „	6557	...	...	50	...	...	6607
Instruments { Musical	395 „	17060	90	...	2400	372	2466	22388
Instruments { Scientific	51 „	1720	...	...	395	12	260	2387
Iron and Steel	3924 tons	56498	270	...	14511	83	250	71612
Iron { Galvanized	1430 packages	12219	...	...	2848	...	100	15167
Iron { Pig	702 tons	4469	...	...	...	...	...	4469
Ironmongery	10929 packages	68148	...	...	17285	8401	2165	95999
Iron Houses	6369 „	109740	...	...	1240	400	...	111380
Jewellery	510 „	84639	...	...	14572	550	2859	102620
Ivory	9 „	60	...	...	260	...	50	370
Lacqueredware	139 „	...	...	...	1378	...	140	1518
Lard	139 tons	58	...	...	35	7768	...	7861
Lead	434 „	5339	...	...	6590	96	...	12085
Leather { Boots, &c.	18395 packages	248031	...	1048	81669	102389	6616	439753
Leather { Unmanufactured ...	1442 „	15501	...	...	6528	12	200	22241
Lime	117423 bushels	50	...	...	30257	...	...	30307
Lime Juice	3464 gallons	410	...	...	652	606	280	1948
Linens	1412 packages	42253	...	...	9139	683	637	52712

Live Stock — Cattle	17 No.	...	...	...	275	...	...	275
Live Stock — Horses	386 „	300	...	...	14300	...	...	14600
Live Stock — Fowls	44 crates	...	...	...	210	...	...	210
Live Stock — Mules	34 No.	...	...	...	1240	...	...	1240
Live Stock — Pigs	439 „	...	...	...	915	...	110	1025
Live Stock — Sheep	200 „	10	...	...	210	...	...	220
Machinery	2410 packages	40375	...	10	8285	977	570	50217
Marble	2159 „	160	...	...	303	...	1000	1463
Mats and Rugs	3513 „	3570	...	...	8713	40	930	13253
Matches	1332 „	5949	...	...	3033	2556	2344	13882
Millinery	591 „	36831	...	...	1755	80	1543	40209
Nails	19736 kegs	16302	215	15	8232	7956	2262	34962
Oakum	13 tons	200	...	...	...	...	65	265
Oatmeal	3198 „	61144	...	100	2388	1680	...	65312
Oil — Black	25700 gallons	724	...	...	4349	...	440	5513
Oil — Cocoa Nut	3808 „	...	...	...	833	...	20	853
Oil — Linseed	36425 „	8285	...	...	2877	92	239	11493
Oil — Sperm	25621 „	1089	...	...	9982	...	100	11171
Oilcloth	245 packages	2734	...	150	684	120	300	3938
Oilmen's Stores	95207 „	196710	...	165	77152	21308	5998	301333
Onions	434 tons	...	...	...	10941	...	...	10941
Paintings and Engravings	198 packages	6460	...	...	1185	...	845	8490
Papier Maché	13 „	505	...	...	450	...	...	955
Perfumery	354 „	4927	...	...	753	10	360	6050
Pipes (Tobacco)	7445 „	11429	...	80	3104	1273	831	16717
Plants and Seeds	331 „	1235	...	...	1304	87	10	2636
Plate and Platedware	232 „	14136	...	...	3247	42	590	18015
Potatoes	*8907 tons*	...	...	...	*169847*	...	...	*169847*
Provisions — Salted	5366 „	93441.	...	40	39403	101051	5277	239212
Provisions — Preserved	4935 packages	6949	...	...	5482	4845	412	17688
Rattans	2227 „	...	...	...	1834	...	815	2649
Saddlery	2929 „	69566	...	...	15366	1046	110	86088
Salt	3426 tons	16576	...	...	2861	367	210	20314
Saltpetre	30 „	10	...	...	911	...	...	921
Sculpture	11 packages	515	...	...	...	...	...	515
Shells	5 „	...	...	...	25	...	50	75
Ship's Chandlery	324 „	3242	...	...	1541	...	...	4783

IMPORTS, 1853—*continued.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Silks	1600 packages	76555	...	...	37787	400	10658	125400
Slates	1201052 No.	18193	...	...	7181	...	166	25540
Soap	1271 tons	28338	...	90	9482	8517	435	46862
Specie	280 boxes	1133935	...	...	24000	3909	1500	1163344
Specimens Natural History ...	1 package	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Spices	12545 ,,	5155	...	...	25857	1973	9533	42518
Spirits — Brandy	951122 gallons	384325	70	...	182639	22009	40049	629092
Spirits — Cordials	17805 ,,	3923	...	...	6060	3480	3785	17248
Spirits — Gin	364817 ,,	126002	...	18	29738	3637	37446	196841
Spirits — Perfumed	3290 ,,	2702	...	...	831	261	768	4562
Spirits — Rum	533630 ,,	89917	10389	...	41454	6292	887	148439
Spirits — Whisky	113689 ,,	37441	...	...	2074	2782	170	42467
Spirits — Other	29010 ,,	2795	...	...	2788	200	621	6404
Starch and Blue	1742 packages	2949	...	...	1080	188	...	4217
Stationery	7910 ,,	116392	...	...	22223	3041	2490	144146
Statuary	2 ,,	30	...	...	26	...	...	56
Stoneware	9766 ,,	3548	...	...	4548	...	15	8111
Stone	1798 tons	3179	...	...	6378	...	...	9557
Sugar — Molasses	217 ,,	18	...	...	2898	330	600	3846
Sugar — Raw	14248 ,,	1864	50	...	272800	150	88438	363302
Sugar — Refined	2990 ,,	37580	...	...	64862	7015	10009	119466
Sugar Cane	70 packages	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
Syrup	3161 gallons	...	...	...	816	150	...	966
Tar and Pitch	3426 casks	2209	...	...	1624	2170	950	6953
Tarpaulins	403 packages	3549	...	...	3277	125	...	6951
Tea	3195188 lbs.	1822	6	...	77878	30	125628	205364
Tents	1439 packages	6370	...	...	4053	2338	80	14741
Timber—Battens	54371 No.	5644	...	...	2033	68	1250	8995

Timber — Boats	44 No.	430	...	...	465	550	...	1445
Timber — Deals	974765 „	158976	...	6567	107866	69579	40573	383561
Timber — Felloes	13920 „	...	...	...	1658	...	...	1658
Timber — Laths	74099033 „	1354	...	200	45054	14189	178	60975
Timber — Oars	3190 „	146	...	6	88	1147	...	1387
Timber — Palings	6915826 „	172	...	...	129367	...	...	129539
Timber — Posts and Rails	178758 „	...	...	...	30093	23	...	30116
Timber — Shingles	11256615 „	...	...	300	66089	2251	...	68640
Timber — Spokes	46863 „	330	...	...	2874	...	...	3204
Timber — Staves	95803 „	250	...	...	1862	700	120	2932
Timber — Sawn	366[illegible]129 feet	76307	...	320	525496	165588	14005	781716
Tinware	5848 packages	15419	...	...	6413	230	12	22074
Tobacco	1836179 lbs.	94926	565	...	109103	109122	43680	357396
Tools and Utensils	18899 packages	14100	...	120	7373	35257	160	57010
Toys and Turnery	2268 „	7702	...	...	6288	406	3100	17496
Twine and Thread	1363 „	3740	...	...	2009	2818	...	8567
Tiles	121966 No.	750	...	...	1241	...	25	2016
Vinegar	86416 gallons	4721	...	...	1507	2463	1165	9856
Vinegar—Raspberry	2606 „	1291	...	...	112	...	60	1463
Vegetables	114 tons	...	...	...	2057	...	...	2057
Watches and Clocks	2025 packages	32358	...	14	2293	15113	1145	50923
Wax	1 ton 8 cwt.	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
Wickerware	331 packages	796	...	...	446	189	85	1516
Wine	815615 gallons	209703	163	...	59203	6687	97773	373529
Wooden Houses	15960 packages	123538	...	828	100014	20881	1110	246371
Woodenware	18092 „	15790	...	...	5567	15115	368	36840
Wool	11507 lbs.	...	...	...	645	...	...	645
Works of Art	4 packages	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Zinc	1406 „	7003	...	...	4203	...	554	11760
Total Imports for the year ending 31st December, 1853	..	8288226	14973	13560	5036311	1668606	820961	15842637
Total Imports in previous year	...	1752216	...	...	2127796	60363	129367	4069742

Custom House, Melbourne, March, 1854.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Collector of Customs.

EXPORTS.—1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of ARTICLES EXPORTED from the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£ s.	£	£	£ s.
Apparel, &c.	572 packages	1596	...	...	12418 0	...	133	14147 0
Arms	116 „	100	...	...	600 0	200	1290	2190 0
Arrowroot	207 packages and 1 ton	...	...	...	438 0	...	...	438 0
Bones	7115 and 1¼ tons	378	...	...	...	...	...	378 0
Baggage	44 packages	...	...	...	648 0	...	...	648 0
Bread	2284 pks. and 180 tons	...	...	...	7268 0	...	1000	8268 0
Bran	58 casks and 10 „	...	...	...	165 0	...	...	165 0
Beer, &c.	1337 pks. and 120 gals.	...	...	...	5472 0	...	...	5472 0
Butter	130 casks	...	...	...	284 0	...	100	384 0
Bricks	37611 No.	...	...	...	1008 0	...	...	1008 0
Blocks	4 bags	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	16 0
Canvas	259 packages	...	...	...	2880 0	...	60	2940 0
Coals	2031 tons	...	...	...	8715 0	...	640	9355 0
Cheese	10 tons & 638 packages	...	...	...	3227 0	...	...	3227 0
Cottons	1617 packages	...	...	...	21024 0	320	600	21944 0
Candles	543 packages and 1 ton	...	...	...	988 16	...	...	988 16
Candlewick	15 packages	...	...	...	340 0	...	...	340 0
Corks	26 „	...	...	...	92 0	...	...	92 0
Carriages	9 No.	...	...	...	610 0	...	...	610 0
Coffee	1188 tons	40	...	...	10614 0	...	...	10654 0
Confectionery	20 packages	...	...	...	114 0	...	...	114 0
Copper	17 packages and 29 tons	2085	...	...	...	...	40	2125 0
Clocks	227 packages	...	...	...	2030 0	...	12	2042 0

Cordage	594 packages and 3 tons	20	...	...	1287 10	...	...	1307 10
Cement	18 packages	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0
Carrots	10 cwt.	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 0
Cider	265 packages	...	...	...	70 0	...	100	170 0
Chicory	62 bags	...	...	...	100 0	...	...	100 0
Casks (empty)	40 No.	...	...	...	100 0	. .	...	100 0
Cart Boxes	138 „	...	...	...	298 0	...	...	298 0
Combs	5 cases	...	...	...	...	...	100	100 0
Drapery	174 packages	...	...	...	5570 0	...	...	5570 0
Documents	15 „	497	...	...	...	...	...	497 0
Drugs	190 „	20	...	...	1664 12	...	...	1684 12
Earthenware	141 „	100	...	...	1410 0	...	...	1510 0
Furniture	2456 „	405	...	...	14848 10	...	400	15653 10
Felt	6 „	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	23 0
Fish	1608 „	...	...	...	2440 0	...	1135	3575 0
Flour	6691 tons	5147	...	...	141060 0	...	1203	147410 0
Fruit { Dried	2146 packages	...	...	...	4763 10	...	...	4763 10
Fruit { Green ...	184 „	...	...	...	188 10	...	...	188 10
Feathers (Ostrich) ...	4 „	...	...	...	80 0	...	...	80 0
Furs	2 „	...	...	...	80 0	...	...	80 0
Grain { Wheat	62912 bushels	30	...	...	29512 0	...	35	29577 0
Grain { Peas	3180 „	200	...	...	640 0	. .	...	840 0
Grain { Barley	14700 bushs. & 127 bags	3	...	...	2424 0	...	2000	4427 0
Grain { Oats	1182 bushels	...	...	...	905 0	...	...	905 0
Grain { Maize	980 „	...	...	...	747 0	...	...	747 0
Grain { Rice	1650 tons	11335	...	...	10132 0	...	100	21567 0
Grain { Beans	20 bags	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	40 0
Gold	2497723 oz. 15 dwt. 16 gr.	8215898	...	...	221567 0	16325	190739	8644529 0
Glassware	272 packages	...	...	...	1409 0	...	...	1409 0
Grindstones	50 No.	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	30 0
Gum	12 tons	200	...	...	...	50	...	250 0
Ginger	6 packages	...	...	...	5 0	...	14	19 0
Guano	50 tons	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0
Hats	21 cases	...	...	...	348 0	...	47	395 0
Hardware	7984 packages	225	...	...	25979 4	500	1727	28431 4
Hops	316 „	...	...	...	2853 0	...	...	2853 0

EXPORTS, 1853—*continued.*

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£ s.	£	£	£ s.
Haberdashery	2369 packages	...	...	...	10156 0	...	...	10156 0
Hides	24200 No.	3124	...	...	3153 0	...	...	6277 0
Horns	32675 ,,	852	...	...	...	...	...	852 0
Heather	2 packages	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	40 0
Hair	1 ,,	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	26 0
Horses (Iron)	148 ,,	...	...	...	1650 0	...	...	1650 0
Iron	199 tons	...	...	...	2988 0	...	...	2988 0
Indigo	1 chest	100	...	...	...	...	...	100 0
Jewellery	22 packages	880	...	...	2753 0	800	...	4433 0
Live Stock Cattle ...	5159 No.	...	...	...	29485 0	...	...	29485 0
Live Stock Horses ...	10 ,,	...	...	...	445 0	...	...	445 0
Live Stock Sheep ...	34020 ,,	...	...	...	25749 0	...	...	25749 0
Live Stock Tups ...	550 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	800	800 0
Leather, &c.	579 packages	45	...	...	10294 0	58	18	10415 0
Lard	561 ,,	136	...	...	177 0	173	4235	4721 0
Lime Juice	135 cases	60	...	..	81 0	...	...	141 0
Lead	33 casks	120	...	...	10 0	...	...	130 0
Machinery	92 packages	...	...	...	13451 0	...	...	13451 0
Musical Instruments ...	36 No.	70	...	...	1875 0	...	...	1945 0
Millinery	18 packages	1260	...	...	1819 0	...	...	3079 0
Marble	133 slabs	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	35 0
Molasses	36 casks	...	...	...	386 0	...	...	386 0
Matting	85 packages	...	...	...	320 0	...	...	320 0
Matches	3 cases	...	...	...	33 0	...	...	33 0
Meal Oat	238 tons and 2204 casks	...	...	...	6317 0	...	...	6317 0
Meal Corn	35 ,, ,, 497 ,,	...	...	...	420 0	...	700	1120 0
Nails	228 kegs	...	...	...	464 0	...	...	464 0

Oil — Salad	72 cases	...	...	...	63 0	...	...	63	0
Oil — Cocoa Nut	45 casks and 1277 gals.	1320	...	...	...	...	...	1320	0
Oil — Palm	115 packages	...	...	...	480 0	...	...	480	0
Oil — Paint	31 cases	...	...	...	104 0	...	...	104	0
Oilmen's Stores	4215 packages	...	...	...	8358 0	...	370	8728	0
Oats	700 bushels	...	...	...	700 0	...	...	700	0
Oakum	50 packages	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50	0
Onions	9 tons	...	...	...	180 0	...	...	180	0
Plants	9 packages	...	...	...	75 0	...	...	75	0
Pictures	5 „	300	...	...	150 0	...	...	450	0
Paint	98 tins	...	...	...	62 0	50	...	112	0
Pickles	433 cases	...	...	...	80 0	800	...	880	0
Provisions (Salt)	511 tons and 2955 pks.	...	...	...	28070 0	310	3200	31580	0
Potatoes	55 tons	...	...	...	1184 0	...	...	1184	0
Pepper	132 „	...	...	...	4284 0	...	...	4284	0
Punts	2 No.	...	...	...	60 0	...	...	60	0
Quicksilver	8 bottles	...	...	...	60 0	...	...	60	0
Rattans	602 packages	...	...	...	300 0	...	...	300	0
Resin	77 tons and 240 casks	...	...	...	725 0	...	...	725	0
Spices	247 packages	350	...	...	1165 0	...	...	1515	0
Spirits — Arrack	5142 gallons	...	...	...	1310 0	...	...	1310	0
Spirits — Brandy	34269 „	706	...	...	16473 10	...	148	17327	10
Spirits — Gin	12621 „	134	...	...	4691 0	...	81	4906	0
Spirits — Rum	55310 „	1694	...	...	15521 10	...	524	17739	10
Spirits — Whisky	9476 „	139	...	...	2919 10	...	26	3084	10
Spirits — Cordials	449 „	20	...	...	443 0	...	...	463	0
Spirits — Perfumed	1 case and 84 gallons	...	...	...	190 0	...	...	190	0
Syrup	29 cases	...	...	...	49 0	...	...	49	0
Skins — Sheep	1303 bales & 3914 skins	1040	...	...	4369 0	...	...	5409	0
Skins — Bird	3 boxes	85	...	...	...	...	...	85	0
Skins — Opossum	2 „	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	0
Specimens	17 „	650	...	...	...	...	...	650	0
Sand (Black)	78 bags	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	0
Soap	51 tons and 1942 pks.	...	...	...	3773 0	...	12	3785	0
Saddlery	74 packages	...	...	...	1514 0	...	...	1514	0
Stationery	105 „	120	...	...	2059 0	...	6	2185	0

EXPORTS, 1853—*continued.*

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£ s.	£	£	£ s.
Sugar	204 packages & 593 tons	...	...	...	16041 10	...	...	16041 10
Sacks	1341 bales	80	...	...	11936 0	...	...	12016 0
Silks	40 packages	...	...	...	2690 0	...	...	2690 0
Saltpetre	25 cwt.	...	...	...	45 0	...	...	45 0
Salt	233 tons	...	...	...	1874 0	...	...	1874 0
Seeds, &c.	454 packages	...	...	...	1294 0	...	...	1294 0
Specie	24 ,,	300	...	...	26466 0	...	2600	29366 0
Soda	46 casks	...	...	...	112 0	...	...	112 0
Starch	7 tons	...	...	...	286 0	...	...	286 0
Soda Water	1 case	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	20 0
Tallow	389 tons and 108 casks	10239	...	...	3013 0	...	...	13252 0
Tobacco	311967 lbs.	676	...	...	39115 0	...	231	40022 0
Tea	182540 ,,	...	...	...	11524 5	...	...	11524 5
Timber — Oars	184 No.	...	...	...	80 0	...	...	80 0
Timber — Deals, &c. ...	90011 feet	...	...	...	2827 0	...	...	2827 0
Timber — Paling ...	20000 No.	...	...	...	300 0	...	...	300 0
Timber — Staves ...	23194 ,,	...	...	...	450 0	...	...	450 0
Timber — Shingles ...	900 bundles	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	35 0
Tar	426 casks	...	...	...	553 0	...	...	553 0
Tin	9 tons and 312 packages	1475	...	...	575 0	...	...	2050 0
Twine	142 bundles	...	...	...	191 0	...	...	191 0
Tarpaulins	4 bales	...	...	...	124 0	...	...	124 0
Turpentine	5 cases	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 0
Toys	24 cases	...	...	...	575 0	...	...	575 0
Vinegar	1310 gals. and 198 casks	...	...	...	1438 0	...	170	1608 0
Varnish	14 jars	...	...	...	68 0	...	...	68 0
Wool	20842591 lbs.	1611169	...	...	31841 10	60	8501	1651871 10

Woollens	94 packages	...	...	...	4370 0	...	135	4505 0
Woodenware	4784 „	...	...	...	7518 0	...	...	7518 0
Wine	106 casks & 51502 gals.	131	...	...	15713 10	...	...	15844 10
Whalebone	1 box	15	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
Wagons	12 No.	...	...	...	300 0	...	...	300 0
Zinc	4 cases	...	...	...	120 0	...	...	120 0
Total Exports in 1853 ...	...	9875624	...	...	942741 17	19646	223532	11061543 17
Total Exports in previous Year	...	6198433	...	...	1234011 0	...	19105	7451549 0
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Victoria...		9846880	...	...	512203 0	16385	55486	10430954 0
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		4816	...	...	234203 6	...	2075	241094 6
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of British Possessions		1587	...	...	21978 0	50	715	24330 0
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		22341	...	...	174357 11	3211	165256	365165 11
		9875624	...	...	942741 17	19646	223532	11061543 17

Custom House, Melbourne,
March, 1854.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
Collector of Customs.

NOTE.—In the next page will be found a Summary of the Totals of the VALUES of Imports and Exports from 1838 to 1853, both inclusive. It may be well to observe, that, while the Export Values may be considered as pretty accurate, those of the Imports are not in all cases strictly to be relied upon. The defects, however, hitherto existing in the mode of valuation will, it is hoped, in a great measure be remedied by the third section of 17th Vict., No. 17, wherein it is enacted, that "Upon the entry inwards of all free goods imported into this Colony, the value thereof shall be stated in the entry, and shall be affirmed by the declaration of the Importer or his known Agent, written upon the entry, and attested by his signature; and if such Importer or his known Agent shall make a false declaration, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds."—W. H. A.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—1838 to 1853.

RETURN of the VALUE of IMPORTS TO, and EXPORTS FROM, the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1838 to 1853, inclusive.

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
YEAR.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Victoria.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1838	...	...	...	71061	...	...	...	...	20589
1839	...	...	...	204722	...	...	...	...	77684
1840	...	...	...	392026	...	...	...	...	154650
1841	...	...	...	335252	...	...	...	...	139135
1842	145627	120617	11183	277427	177873	15581	426	4993	198873
1843	110341	63352	14343	188036	243577	7980	34	2891	254482
1844	86540	57871	6651	151062	236111	12995	...	7741	256847
1845	173602	51825	22866	248293	451792	8479	100	3226	463597
1846	232578	21742	61241	315561	409813	10152	...	5236	425201
1847	335819	44017	57860	437696	652122	13450	...	2939	668511
1848	239206	62671	71799	373676	657919	13210	2166	2064	675359
1849	307078	61214	111539	479831	737067	13072	721	4166	755826
1850	517035	102138	125752	744925	1022064	12945	195	6592	1041796
1851	630761	190757	174919	1056437	1382267	29533	2107	9002	1422909
1852	2013614	1028297	1027831	4069742	7337925	54898	6434	52292	7451549
1853	9092100	2917793	3832744	15842637	10430954	241094	24330	365165	11061543

NOTE.—In the Customs Books, in the years 1838 to 1841, the particulars are not given, only the total amounts; and with reference to these, and all the rest of the totals prior to Separation, it is well to remark, that the District of Port Phillip, being a portion of New South Wales, articles coming from and going to that Colony were not entered in the Customs Books; so that there is a deficiency in each year up to 1851.

In the half year from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1851, the Imports from New South Wales to Melbourne and Geelong were valued at £59,255, and the Exports at £103,857. In 1852 and 1853 there was a wonderful increase in both quantity and value, the Imports being £918,090, and the Exports £903,274. In 1853 the Imports were valued at £1,342,093, and the Exports at £278,348; and these values do not include those of articles arriving at and departing from the ports of Portland, Belfast, Port Albert, and Warrnambool.—W. H. A.

GRAIN.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GRAIN IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.					TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Malt.		
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£
1842	14758	29673	35285	...	2003	81719	13223
1843	23677	1691	9596	...	6318	41282	11088
1844							
1845	25691	641	20846	...	1215	48393	7498
1846	4165	649	10278	...	1211	16303	2233
1847	5843	672	14801	...	473	21789	2761
1848	27544	584	15535	...	465	44128	6929
1849	42830	290*	13955	...	680	57755	6596
1850	30492	...	24261	...	2607	57360	6937
1851	62896	5031	41268	24962	5826	139983	29583
1852	87570	33210	218577	81182	2621	423160	109602
1853	60564	73014†	837703	98402	32915	1102598	527543

* The Import of Barley for 1849 is stated in the Customs Books to be 30 *packages*. Judging from the value of preceding years, these would contain about 290 *bushels*, as above.

† In like manner, the Import for 1853 is given as 1352 *tons*, which have been reduced to *bushels*, at the rate of 47 lbs. per bushel, being the rate given in "Letts' Tables."—W. H. A.

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GRAIN EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.				TOTAL VALUE.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£
1842	6	...	...	...	4
1843	258	...	...	...	35
1844	747	...	210	...	154
1845	1342	229	...	...	311
1846	6232	...	...	...	1398
1847	8820	...	350	...	1966
1848	331	...	...	...	58
1849	114	...	259	...	49
1850	4271	...	695	...	1068
1851	10501	497	141	...	3774
1852	25249	627	...	...	11786
1853	62912	14700 bus. & 127 bags	1882	980	36356

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BUTTER and CHEESE IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	3293 cwt.	1016
1843	45329 lbs.	1817
1844		
1845	600 „	15
1846	2000 „	92
1847	3332 „	283
1848	8960 „	293
1849	187 packages	853
1850	19800 lbs.	660
1851	191386 „	7422
1852	1751680 „	66870
1853	3437 tons	300333

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BUTTER and CHEESE EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	5592 lbs.	186
1843	20186 „	1032
1844	65114 „	1741
1845	71064 „	2045
1846	51329 „	2320
1847	121496 „	3174
1848	33600 „	1280
1849	59248 „	1506
1850	52067 „	1252
1851	27488 „	636
1852	12548 „	564
1853	130 casks 10 tons and 638 packages	3611

LIVE STOCK.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the NUMBER and VALUE of LIVE STOCK IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER.					TOTAL NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules.	Pigs.		
							£
1842	261	25	192	...	10	488	4741
1843	77	65	1230	...	...	1372	5124
1844							
1845	691	48	756	...	2	1497	7907
1846	628	29	1215	...	...	1872	5483
1847	587	22	2239	...	...	2848	5649
1848	250	26	1352	...	...	1628	2712
1849	113	18	696	...	...	827	933
1850	117	...	1374	...	100	1591	1283
1851	486	16	1301	...	...	1803	3702
1852	3481	430	824	...	...	4735	34305
1853	386	17	200	34	439	1076	17360

N.B.—The above table was compiled from the old Customs Books. Prior to 1842 no official records are available in Victoria.

In Lang's "Phillipsland," page 29, the following particulars are published:—

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
Imports in 1837	94	55208
„ 1838	74	9822
„ 1839	135	17567
„ 1840	244	10958

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the NUMBER and VALUE of LIVE STOCK EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER.				TOTAL VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep	Pigs.	
					£
1842	2	1123	28057	...	27019
1843	5	830	59045	...	31726
1844	...	2435	44515	...	23319
1845	8	3538	28320	...	25215
1846	1	4925	31107	4	29000
1847	9	6057	54535	...	41654
1848	1	6696	64191	...	45516
1849	9	5168	55670	...	30582
1850	1	5287	57422	...	28989
1851	139	6281	69224	6	40815
1852	29	4645	24876	10	36129
1853	10	5159	34570	...	56479

LEATHER IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of LEATHER IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	
			£
1842	25583 pairs boots and shoes	30 bundles	5901
1843	120 cases	20 ,,	2446
1844			
1845	196 cases	60 cwt.	3575
1846	152 trunks	280 ,,	3833
1847	247 cases	458 ,,	6305
1848	305 packages	72 packages	6687
1849	654 ,,	88 ,,	10442
1850	804 ,,	72 ,,	15445
1851	1107 ,,	47 ,,	19979
1852	5580 ,,	1312 ,,	109958
1853	18395 ,,	1142 ,,	461994

N.B.—The Exports of Leather prior to 1847 were very trifling. In that year their value amounted to £458.

In 1848	£ 205	
1849	4666	
1850	3115	
1851	3966	
1852	2010	
1853	10415	W. H. A.

WOOL EXPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of WOOL EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	lbs.	£
1842	2752330	146121
1843	3826602	201383
1844	4326229	174044
1845	6841813	396537
1846	6406950	351441
1847	10210038	565805
1848	10524663	556521
1849	14567005	574594
1850	18091207	826190
1851	16315468	734618
1852	20047453	1062787
1853	20842591	1651871

N.B.—There were no Imports of Wool prior to 1852. In that year there were imported 63 bales, value £600; and in 1853, 11507 lbs., value £615.—W. H. A.

OIL.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of OIL IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.							TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Sperm.	Black.	Linseed.	Olive.	Castor.	Salad.	Cocoa Nut.		
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£
1842	1460	3744	709	...	...	...	...	5913	1795
1843	604	2205	1131	...	...	...	...	3940	573
1844									
1845	756	8412	3485	500	...	...	80	13263	1952
1846	504	14112	2914	...	19	563	...	18112	2187
1847	60	3380	1489	291	...	...	...	5220	1350
1848	31500	15372	626	...	...	...	...	47498	4555
1849	1176	21924	1730	300*	...	...	...	25130	2710
1850	1512	12096	3557	978	...	...	...	18143	3930
1851	4788	37044	33266	578	...	...	...	75676	6125
1852	11622	31685	5095	1298	480	500	...	53680	8714
1853	25621	25700	36425	...	...	...	3808	91554	29030

* The Import of Olive Oil for 1849 is stated in the Customs Books to be 185 *packages*. Judging from the value of preceding years, these would contain about 300 *gallons*, as above.—W. H. A.

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of OIL EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.				TOTAL VALUE.
	Sperm.	Black.	Salad.	All other.	
					£
1842	...	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...	...
1844	...	...	...	178tns. & 207gls.	3977
1845	783 gallons	5527 gallons	...	...	638
1846	...	50 tuns	...	...	1000
1847	...	43½ „	...	...	1030
1848	...	...	...	...	...
1849	20 tuns	60 gallons	...	...	475
1850	1070 gallons	378 „	...	...	369
1851	...	1260 „	...	...	165
1852	...	160 „	2210 gallons	...	557
1853	...	...	72 cases	a quantity	1967

The above Table is compiled from the Customs Books, and contains all that is officially recorded of the Exports of Oil. But as early as 1834, Messrs. Henty had formed a Whaling Station at Portland, and sent in 1835 seven hundred tuns of oil from that place to Van Diemen's Land, in return for which there arrived cargoes of sheep from Launceston.—(*See* MITCHELL *and* WESTGARTH.)—W. H. A.

SOAP.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SOAP IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	£
1842	1326 0 0	2387
1843	665 0 0	1081
1844		
1845	1622 0 0	1660
1846	931 1 4	1662
1847	292 0 0	766
1848	232 boxes	250
1849	25 ,,	51
1850	45 ,,	186
1851	240 cwt.	448
1852	8540 ,,	10396
1853	1271 tons	46862

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SOAP EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	tons cwt. qrs.	£
1842	...	...
1843	...	...
1844	6 3 0	217
1845	36 8 0	579
1846	59 0 0	1709
1847	127 0 0	2818
1848	93 11 0	2213
1849	102 9 0	2364
1850	130 3 2	3124
1851	55 0 0	1286
1852	103 15 0	2454
1853	51 tons and 1942 packages	3[illegible]5

BARK.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BARK IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	1 ton	4
1843	...	...
1844	...	...
1845	...	...
1846	15 tons	15
1847	3 ,,	3
1848	4½ ,,	5
1849	16 packages	2
1850	8 tons	20
1851	...	...
1852	330 packages	115
1853	285 ,,	530

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BARK EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	397 tons	1667
1843	897 ,,	3271
1844	2816 ,,	8425
1845	235 ,,	604
1846	563 ,,	1465
1847	6½ ,,	20
1848	...	...
1849	28 ,,	90
1850	11¼ ,,	55
1851	83 ,,	1030
1852	11 ,,	70
1853	...	...

PRESERVED AND SALTED PROVISIONS.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of PRESERVED and SALTED PROVISIONS IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Preserved Meat.	Salt Meat.	
			£
1842	...	2304 cwt.	8131
1843	35 cases	750 ,,	1981
1844			
1845	...	16508 lbs.	440
1846	...	79 cwt.	233
1847	...	189 ,,	504
1848	4½ tons	14 ,,	569
1849	46 packages	387 packages	420
1850	1786 lbs.	19 tons	1234
1851	2484 ,,	49 ,,	2611
1852	295 packages	1268 ,,	52280
1853	4935 ,,	5366 ,,	256900

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of PRESERVED and SALTED PROVISIONS EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	15015 lbs.	511
1843	146538 ,,	2894
1844	728242 ,,	6061
1845	1014640 ,,	8543
1846	2524148 ,,	13348
1847	1942304 ,,	11989
1848	1380624 lbs. and 18 casks	10147
1849	2699872 ,, ,, 37 ,,	18102
1850	2252656 lbs.	16097
1851	3170964 ,,	23619
1852	890848 ,,	9338
1853	511 tons and 2955 packages	31450

CANDLES.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of CANDLES IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	27344 lbs.	576
1843	7062 ,,	424
1844		
1845	14000 ,,	360
1846	5360 ,,	188
1847	4015 ,,	148
1848	2 cases	20
1849	268 boxes	305
1850	35000 lbs.	1611
1851	80752 ,,	1306
1852	967680 ,,	15902
1853	1126 tons	78141

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of CANDLES EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	...	...
1843	5097 lbs.	153
1844	13659 ,,	218
1845	4520 ,,	121
1846	22 tons	896
1847	24 cwt.	139
1848	53 boxes	165
1849	109 ,,	225
1850	36240 lbs.	604
1851	37856 ,,	408
1852	35 packages	81
1853	543 pks. and 1 ton.	989

TIMBER IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of TIMBER IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.						TOTAL VALUE.
	Deals and Battens.	Sawn Timber.	Palings.	Laths.	Shingles.	All other.	
							£
1842	305678 feet	508 packages	531928 No.	1259448 No.	1834140 No.	868311 feet	16720
1843	5880 No.	76 „	156000 „	97000 „	854000 „	356000 „	5599
1844							
1845	7556 No.	322264 feet	128630 No.	254500 No.	2113185 No.	281005 „	4306
1846	14892 „	...	392570 „	461750 „	1485000 „	992619 „	6227
1847	20803 „	...	675742 „	1424800 „	2633600 „	2026951 „	10525
1848	14270 „	2362316 feet	767915 „	1320900 „	4199000 „	32184 „	14572
1849	{20336 pieces & 1384000 No.}	1782000 „	1418000 „	2833000 „	3724000 „	247578 pieces	18169
1850	56185 feet	5268693 „	2996284 „	3893200 „	6586023 „	241349 „	35889
1851	2654791 „	3431480 „	1999519 „	3777900 „	5554700 „	138121 „	37621
1852	140872 No.	8061154 „	2684401 „	1133447 „	3527050 „	40639 „	132613
1853	1029136 „	36657129 „	6915826 „	74099033 „	11256615 „	274561 No.	1466474

N.B.—The Imports of Felloes and Spokes are not included in the above return. Their values previous to 1852 were scarcely worth noticing; but in that year they amounted to £906, and in 1853 to £4862.

The Export of Timber previous to 1853 did not in any year exceed £850; but in that year it amounted to £3612.—W. H. A.

SPIRITS IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SPIRITS IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.							TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Brandy.	Rum.	Gin.	Whisky.	Liqueurs.	Arrack.	Perfumed.		
									£
1842	21264 gals.	8837 gals.	8920 gals.	9036 gals.	556 gals.	...	...	48613 gals.	12977
1843	10091 ,,	6596 ,,	3262 ,,	1642 ,,	...	...	10½ gals.	21601½ ,,	6846
1844									
1845	22817 ,,	18849 ,,	3804 ,,	2677 ,,	2 ,,	...	...	48149 ,,	8626
1846	20982 ,,	33784 ,,	6777 ,,	3900 ,,	8 ,,	...	...	65451 ,,	19135
1847	41694 ,,	57983 ,,	23860 ,,	3818 ,,	83 ,,	...	...	127438 ,,	33085
1848	50345 ,,	52552 ,,	15767 ,,	5529 ,,	53 ,,	...	...	124246 ,,	32130
1849	1932 pkgs.	1868 pkgs.	3131 pkgs.	394 pkgs.	39 pkgs.	...	...	7364 pkgs.	45578
1850	56147 gals.	160552 gals.	56100 gals.	23478 gals.	1254 gals.	...	...	297531 gals.	51034
1851	67418 ,,	107858 ,,	31168 ,,	14771 ,,	119 ,,	...	...	221334 ,,	47089
1852	307574 ,,	418815 ,,	163551 ,,	63453 ,,	1709 ,,	5850 gals.	1164 gals.	962116 ,,	320666
1853	951122 ,,	533630 ,,	364817 ,,	113689 ,,	46845 ,,	...	3290 ,,	2013393 ,,	1045053

N.B.—The Export of Spirits for the years previous to 1852 was so trifling that it is unnecessary to compile a table; but in that year it considerably increased, amounting to no less than 32609 gallons, valued at £11387; and in 1853 the exportation was still greater, being 117353 gallons, value £45020.—W. H. A.

BEER, ALE, AND CIDER.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BEER, ALE, and CIDER IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	562468 gallons	11048
1843	96003 ,,	9310
1844		
1845	60422 ,,	4431
1846	113979 ,,	15165
1847	178699 ,,	20423
1848	289381 ,,	21959
1849	8656 packages	21982
1850	381150 gallons	38115
1851	641850 ,,	40612
1852	826337 ,,	164937
1853	2988549 ,,	614692

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BEER, ALE, and CIDER EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	...	...
1843	...	...
1844	...	...
1845	...	...
1846	540 gallons	24
1847	40 ,,	2
1848	60 ,,	5
1849	...	...
1850	...	...
1851	1525 gallons	158
1852	14016 ,,	1006
1853	1602 pks. & 120 gals.	5642

WINE IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of WINE IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	10215 gallons	3405
1843	4234 ,,	2678
1844		
1845	31106 ,,	6828
1846	65369 ,,	7367
1847	63258 ,,	9729
1848	60476 ,,	11380
1849	62614 ,,	11136
1850	78720 ,,	13795
1851	62070 ,,	19486
1852	415138 ,,	116282
1853	815615 ,,	373529

N.B.—The Export of Wine prior to 1852 did not in any year exceed £50 in value; but in that year it amounted to 22531 gallons, value £6351, and in 1853 to 106 casks and 51502 gallons, value £15844.—W. H. A.

TOBACCO, &c., IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of TOBACCO, CIGARS, and SNUFF, IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	56196 lbs.	2809
1843	36135 ,,	3018
1844		
1845	181874 ,,	6540
1846	185749 ,,	6986
1847	258136 ,,	7353
1848	179506 ,,	10459
1849	684 packages	15375
1850	288100 lbs.	21608
1851	450240 ,,	45024
1852	1364788 ,,	152758
1853	1836179 ,,	357396

N.B.—There was no Export of Tobacco, &c., until the year 1852, when it amounted to 104740 lbs., value £13212; and in 1853, 311067 lbs., value £40022.—W. H. A.

SALT IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SALT IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	169 tons	572
1843	220 ,,	914
1844		
1845	916 ,,	3886
1846	1756 ,,	5366
1847	969¾ ,,	3538
1848	880½ ,,	2203
1849	1029 ,,	2834
1850	1875 ,,	4808
1851	1796 ,,	6441
1852	2402 ,,	7644
1853	3426 ,,	20314

N.B.—The Export of Salt prior to 1852 was very trifling; but in that year its value amounted to £2335, and in 1853 to £1874.—W. H. A.

GUNPOWDER AND SHOT IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GUNPOWDER and SHOT IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Gunpowder.	Shot.	
			£
1842	7416 lbs.	9¾ tons	624
1843	26 cwt.	23 cwt.	353
1844			
1845	9340 lbs.	42 cwt.	778
1846	7050 ,,	8 tons 18 cwt.	889
1847	1030 ,,	6 tons	931
1848	18220 ,,	22 kegs	550
1849	528 packages	48 packages	1559
1850	17865 lbs.	262 ,,	1429
1851	19472 ,,	177 ,,	2890
1852	12340 ,,	277 ,,	3424
1853	15557 ,,	92 tons	10900

N.B.—The Export of Gunpowder and Shot has been so small that it is unnecessary to compile a table.—W. H. A.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SUGAR and MOLASSES IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.						TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Refined Sugar.		Raw Sugar.		Molasses.				
	tons.	cwt.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	cwt.	£
1842	11	0	522	0	3	0	536	0	8875
1843	118	0	819	0	10	0	947	0	18246
1844									
1845	45	0	937½	0	4	0	986½	0	14081
1846	23	0	952	0	0	6	975	6	13101
1847	247	0	1413	17	...		1660	17	27857
1848	49	12	1940	0	...		1989	12	22795
1849	80	0	1379	0	...		1459	0	16851
1850	124	0	2977	0	24	0	3125	0	41907
1851	469	0	2950	0	28	0	3447	0	59140
1852	488	0	7352	0	72	0	7912	0	147735
1853	2990	0	14248	0	217	0	17455	0	486614

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SUGAR and MOLASSES EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Refined Sugar.	Molasses.		
	tons. cwt.	casks.	tons. cwt.	£
1842	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...
1844	...	...	...	...
1845	...	...	...	...
1846	0 5	...	0 5	16
1847	1 0	...	1 0	36
1848	...	...	...	...
1849	3 11	...	3 11	63
1850	2 0	...	2 0	120
1851	...	...	...	...
1852	665 4	62	665 tons 4 cwt. and 62 casks	9840
1853	204 packages and 593 tons*	36	204 pks. 36 cks. and 593 tons	16427

* Not distinguished whether Refined or Raw.

FLOUR AND BREAD.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of FLOUR and BREAD IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	cwt.	£
1842	42127	36632
1843	14180	10103
1844		
1845	21920	9116
1846	19000	6957
1847	18940	7924
1848	16502	6572
1849	14600	5292
1850	14360	5156
1851	66300	45264
1852	462020	422643
1853	742940	851261

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of FLOUR and BREAD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	£
1842	12 0 0 0	290
1843	2 0 0 0	36
1844	45 8 0 24 and 8 cases	540
1845	84 10 0 0	498
1846	26 0 0 0	267
1847	146 10 0 0	1388
1848	71 10 0 0	691
1849	59 10 0 0	560
1850	128 10 1 10	1576
1851	12 0 0 0	414
1852	85 0 0 0	1630
1853	6871 tons and 2284 packages	155678

POTATOES AND YAMS.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of POTATOES and YAMS IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	tons.	£
1842	348	4120
1843	270	1280
1844		
1845	156½	364
1846	497	879
1847	105	215
1848	777	1905
1849	1298	2947
1850	867	2179
1851	2509	8892
1852	3475	25887
1853	8907	169847

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of POTATOES EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	tons. cwt.	£
1842	2 15	27
1843	41 10	203
1844	24 0	81
1845	17 18	63
1846	0 1	1
1847	62 0	184
1848	3 0	17
1849	...	...
1850	25 0	106
1851	54 15	359
1852	31 0	376
1853	55 0	1184

BLANKETS, ETC., IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and WOOLLENS, IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	40176 yards	4649
1843	40 bales	4431
1844		
1845	208 ,,	7768
1846	259 ,,	10436
1847	403 ,,	14942
1848	277 ,,	10815
1849	656 packages	15926
1850	603 ,,	20616
1851	777 ,,	28488
1852	3442 ,,	98267
1853	9466 ,,	394910

N.B.—The Export of Blankets, &c., has been so small that it is unnecessary to compile a table.

TEA IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of TEA IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
		£
1842	456120 lbs.	9630
1843	977 chests	4616
1844		
1845	78652 lbs.	3091
1846	382501 ,,	12007
1847	319437 ,,	11447
1848	302840 ,,	11340
1849	765375 ,,	17812
1850	722824 ,,	17268
1851	864509 ,,	34933
1852	2157792 ,,	118264
1853	3195188 ,,	205364

N.B.—There was no Export of Tea until 1852, when it amounted to 233981 lbs., value £11912; and in 1853, 182540 lbs., value £11524.

HAY AND STRAW IMPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of HAY and STRAW IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	tons.	£
1842	678	7102
1843	249	1616
1844		
1845	69	229
1846	44	184
1847	41	141
1848	56¾	162
1849	97	103
1850	36	85
1851	222	1053
1852	2380	18148
1853	7469	171332

N.B.—The Exports of Hay and Straw are very trifling—in no year exceeding 5 tons.

TALLOW EXPORTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of TALLOW EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.				TOTAL VALUE.
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£
1842	35	0	0	0	975
1843	52	6	3	22	1700
1844	429	0	2	16	13907
1845	377	14	3	23	12267
1846	112	0	0	0	3049
1847	560	12	0	0	15802
1848	1345	9	0	0	37968
1849	3482	9	1	0	100261
1850	4489	8	0	0	132863
1851	4223	0	0	0	123208
1852	1995	4	0	0	60261
1853	389 tons and 108 casks				13252

N.B.—The quantity of Tallow Imported into the Colony was, in 1847, 5 cwt., value £5; and in 1850, 420 cwt., value £450.

HIDES AND SKINS.—1842 to 1853.

IMPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS IMPORTED into the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.				TOTAL VALUE.
	Kangaroo & Opossum.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Seal.	
					£
1842	...	...	...	...	...
1843	...	...	...	...	...
1844					
1845	2548 No.	...	100 No.	...	157
1846	183 doz.	...	70 doz.	...	97
1847	639 ,,	...	...	...	118
1848	2852 No.	...	1 bale	...	231
1849	20 packages	1 package	124 packages	...	635
1850	7800	30	960	480	614
1851	190 packages	2 packages	6 packages	...	479
1852	...	...	...	...	...
1853	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTED.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.							TOTAL VALUE.
	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Calf.	Kangaroo.	Seal.	Pig.	All other.	
								£
1842	117066 lbs.	64 No.	...	...	...	...	...	801
1843	63162 ,,	1100 ,,	...	...	105 No.	...	545 No.	743
1844	2099 No.	1 bale & 700 No.	...	...	2 bales	...	8 cases	989
1845	4768 ,,	551 No.	8 No.	...	10 No.	...	...	1913
1846	5456 ,,	9320 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2256
1847	8508 ,,	7400 ,,	...	46 dozen	...	...	...	3267
1848	7133 ,,	45 bundles	...	106 ,,	...	...	...	2066
1849	9681 ,,	194 ,,	...	20 ,,	...	...	1 package	2184
1850	19951 ,,	20000 No.	150 No.	700 No.	...	...	94 No.	5196
1851	14048 ,,	48169 ,,	67 ,,	8 packages	1 hhd.	4 No.	...	7414
1852	22124 ,,	1250 bales	...	380 bales	1 bale	...	...	13306
1853	24200 ,,	1309 bales & 3914 skins	...	...	...	...	5 boxes	11811

EXPORT OF GOLD.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.			VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	£
1851	145137	3	12	438777
1852	1988526	10	13	6135728
1853	2497723	15	16	8644529

NOTE.—The above is taken from the "Blue Book" returns of the respective years. On reference to a subsequent table (page 321), it will be seen that a discrepancy exists in 1851 of 0 oz. 11 dwts. 4 grs., and in 1852 of 13550 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs. These differences arise in consequence of the tables being obtained from two sources—one the "Blue Book," the other the "Clearance Book." It often occurs that articles entered in December of one year are not cleared till January of the next year. With regard to the Values, they are those furnished to the Customs by the Exporters—W. H. A.

GOLD EXPORTED.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY from its commencement up to 31st December, 1853; shewing the Name of each Vessel, its Place of Destination, Date of Clearance, and the Quantity of Gold taken.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.	TOTAL.
1851.			ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.
Aug. 29	Honduras	London	18 0 0	
Oct. 20	Shamrock	Sydney	1547 15 0	
Nov. 19	Shamrock	Sydney	2652 17 0	
Dec. 22	Melbourne	London	54000 0 0	
,, 24	Shamrock	Sydney	24933 0 0	
,, 29	Favorite	Sydney	744 6 12	
,, 30	Himalaya	London	26547 5 0	
				110413 3 12
1852.				
Jan. 6	Hirondelle	Sydney	1703 0 0	
,, 7	Swordfish	Hobart Town ...	900 0 0	
,, 8	Phœbe	Sydney	2504 0 0	
,, 15	Brilliant	London	42594 0 10	
,, 15	Thomas and Henry	Sydney	1000 0 0	
,, 16	Sarah Anne ...	London	14004 6 0	
,, 19	Susanne	Hamburg ...	3411 0 0	
,, 24	Shamrock	Sydney	26821 8 0	
,, 27	Statesman	London	42879 0 0	
Feb. 3	Christabel	London	54 7 0	
,, 3	Dart	Sydney	1876 17 0	
,, 4	Cape Horn ...	Sydney	1225 7 0	
,, 5	Favorite	Sydney	3205 16 0	
,, 9	Aberfoyle	London	33844 0 0	
,, 11	Prince of Wales ...	Sydney	5109 11 0	
,, 13	Aberfoyle	London	6428 0 0	
,, 20	Clara	Sydney	1848 19 0	
,, 25	Enchanter	London	22988 17 0	
,, 25	Shamrock	Sydney	34578 14 0	
,, 27	Syria	London	11503 0 0	
,, 28	Northumberland ...	London	16900 11 0	
,, 28	Don Juan	Sydney	3585 0 0	
Mar. 4	Wild Irish Girl ...	Sydney	1114 11 0	
,, 4	Queen of Sheba ...	Adelaide	100 0 0	
,, 5	Emma	Sydney	200 0 0	
,, 5	Posthumous ...	London	13227 16 0	
,, 8	Christina	Sydney	45 0 0	
,, 11	Posthumous ...	London	1892 15 0	
,, 11	Henry Edward ...	Adelaide	200 0 0	
,, 15	Dart	Sydney	1633 7 0	
,, 16	Wellington ...	London	4445 1 0	
,, 22	Thomas Hughes ...	London	6220 0 0	
,, 22	Elizabeth	Adelaide	935 0 0	
,, 24	Shamrock	Sydney	4754 16 0	
,, 25	Champion	Adelaide	2500 0 0	
,, 29	Benjamin Heape ...	London	24930 4 0	
,, 30	Thomas and Henry	Sydney	1903 15 0	
,, 30	Rienzi	Adelaide	600 0 0	

GOLD EXPORTED—*continued.*

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.			Total.
1852.			ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.
Mar. 31	Admiral	London	30396	0	0	
April 16	Derwent	London	2684	12	10	
,, 16	Vanguard	London	15465	0	0	
,, 20	Nelson	London	5210	0	0	
,, 20	Stebonheath ...	London	56178	1	12	
,, 22	Dart	Sydney	1638	18	0	
,, 22	Hero	Adelaide	200	0	0	
,, 24	Punch	Adelaide	200	0	0	
,, 26	Emma	Sydney	210	0	0	
,, 28	Waratah	Sydney	9984	13	20	
May 1	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	400	0	0	
,, 3	Hooghley	London	6642	14	0	
,, 13	Blundell	London	6988	0	0	
,, 15	Lord Montgomerie ..	Adelaide	3358	0	0	
,, 17	Elizabeth	Adelaide	131	0	0	
,, 22	Shamrock	Sydney	5242	9	0	
,, 28	Medway	London	65051	4	12	
June 1	Champion	Adelaide	731	0	0	
,, 2	Conside	Sydney	7309	13	0	
,, 9	Waratah	Sydney	5874	16	0	
,, 11	Luna	London	34813	14	12	
,, 14	Daphne	Adelaide	313	0	0	
,, 16	Mazeppa	Adelaide	231	16	0	
,, 23	Competitor ...	London	40707	8	0	
,, 23	Hero	Adelaide	700	0	0	
,, 24	Commodore ...	London	32748	17	0	
,, 25	Shamrock	Sydney	8094	2	0	
,, 29	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	500	0	0	
,, 29	Conside	Sydney	2935	17	0	
,, 30	Amicus	Adelaide	979	1	0	
July 7	Favorite	Sydney	207	0	0	
,, 8	Waratah	Sydney	10102	5	0	
,, 12	Andromache ...	London	42051	0	0	
,, 14	Duke of Wellington	Sydney	1998	4	0	
,, 15	Sarah	Sydney	1700	0	0	
,, 23	Conside	Sydney	14636	3	0	
,, 24	Abberton	London	11528	7	12	
,, 28	Duke of Cornwall ...	Sydney	1000	0	0	
,, 29	Shamrock	Sydney	17688	15	0	
,, 31	Lady Flora ...	London	77559	17	0	
Aug. 3	Almeda	Sydney	300	0	0	
,, 7	Selma	Adelaide	100	0	0	
,, 9	Robert Syers ...	Sydney	236	0	0	
,, 9	Waratah	Sydney	9747	8	0	
,, 10	Wild Irish Girl ...	Sydney	759	0	0	
,, 10	Amicus	Adelaide	36	0	0	
,, 16	Golden Spring ...	Adelaide	200	0	0	
,, 17	Conside	Sydney	5590	4	0	
,, 24	Yarra Yarra ...	Sydney	6212	1	0	
,, 26	Louisa Miriam ...	Sydney	1907	0	0	
,, 30	Eagle	London	145843	10	0	
Sept. 1	Waratah	Sydney	4610	12	0	
,, 2	Christina	Sydney	53	0	0	
,, 7	Shamrock	Sydney	1839	5	0	
,, 7	Chusan	Singapore *via* Adelaide	5286	11	0	

GOLD EXPORTED—*continued.*

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.			Total.		
1852.			ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
Sept. 17	Waratah	Sydney	10710	4	0			
,, 17	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	250	0	0			
,, 23	Shamrock	Sydney	2260	2	0			
,, 27	Australian	London *via* Adelaide	135529	3	0			
Oct. 1	Wild Irish Girl ...	Sydney	507	0	0			
,, 4	Waratah	Sydney	5271	1	12			
,, 8	Calphurnia ...	London	56177	16	0			
,, 9	Marco Polo ...	Liverpool ...	20120	2	0			
,, 9	Shamrock	Sydney	4917	12	0			
,, 13	Almeda	Sydney	872	0	0			
,, 18	Maria	Singapore ...	110	0	0			
,, 19	Waratah	Sydney	5374	0	0			
,, 20	Dalhousie	Calcutta	10000	0	0			
,, 23	Chowringhee ...	London	63713	2	10			
,, 23	Three Bells ...	London	77147	1	0			
,, 25	Chowringhee (addl.)	London	1544	10	0			
,, 26	Shamrock	Sydney	2120	15	0			
,, 28	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	500	0	0			
Nov. 1	Wanderer	Sydney	300	0	0			
,, 1	Ferozepore ...	Calcutta	12000	0	0			
,, 5	Swift	London	9019	15	0			
,, 6	Flash	Adelaide	95	0	0			
,, 11	Shamrock	Sydney	6778	12	0			
,, 13	Roxburgh Castle ...	London	178335	5	0			
,, 18	Waratah	Sydney	1725	16	0			
,, 20	Lochnagar	London	3924	7	0			
,, 25	Meteor	London	44704	16	0			
,, 26	Francis Henty ...	London	65166	15	0			
Dec. 3	Shamrock	Sydney	6991	13	0			
,, 7	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	600	0	0			
,, 8	Waratah	Sydney	3316	3	0			
,, 11	Sydney	London	44906	4	0			
,, 15	New Orleans ...	London	25650	0	0			
,, 21	Shamrock	Sydney	7533	8	0			
,, 24	John Taylor ...	London	18847	4	0			
,, 27	Waratah	Sydney	2208	14	0			
,, 28	Rajah Wallie ...	Sydney	476	0	0			
,, 30	Joshua	London	5733	7	0			
						1886217	6	14
1853.								
Jan. 3	Chusan	Singapore ...	1099	4	0			
,, 3	Great Britain ...	Liverpool	107021	6	0			
,, 6	Ballarat	London	73057	0	0			
,, 8	Wild Irish Girl ...	Sydney	150	0	0			
,, 15	Waratah	Sydney	11960	3	10			
,, 18	Hero	London	13933	15	0			
,, 24	Admiral	London	15210	13	0			
,, 29	Statesman	London	17228	9	12			
Feb. 1	Melbourne	London	17296	13	0			
,, 4	Northumberland ...	London	17052	9	0			
,, 5	Rienzi	London	763	0	0			
,, 5	Waratah	Sydney	1332	15	0			
,, 11	Sarah Sands ...	Liverpool	40929	6	0			
,, 18	Atrevida	London	17509	1	0			
,, 19	Blackwall	London	47005	0	0			
,, 19	Bombay	London	22056	0	0			

GOLD EXPORTED—*continued.*

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.			Total.		
1853.			ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
Feb. 26	Henry Gillespie ...	London	2931	0	0			
Mar. 3	Shamrock	Sydney	4555	1	0			
,, 4	Syria	London	6890	10	0			
,, 10	Golden Spring ...	Sydney	2000	0	0			
,, 10	Blorengo	London	58	19	0			
,, 12	Melbourne	London	29391	0	0			
,, 12	Aberfoyle	London	6058	0	0			
,, 15	Cleopatra	Sydney	2300	0	0			
,, 15	Queen of England...	London	40395	0	0			
,, 26	James Alexander ...	London	20352	15	0			
,, 26	Beulah	London	11050	3	0			
,, 29	Golden Land ...	London	2632	0	0			
,, 31	Shamrock	Sydney	150	0	0			
April 1	Condor	London	21882	4	0			
,, 4	Stebonheath ...	London	45873	7	0			
,, 13	Vesta	Havre	60	17	0			
,, 14	Nelson	London	22402	12	0			
,, 19	Emigrant	London	7229	9	0			
,, 29	Barrackpore ...	London	50443	4	0			
May 17	Calcutta	London	10000	0	0			
,, 21	Indiana	London	41077	10	0			
,, 21	Harbinger	Southampton ...	101511	14	0			
,, 23	Indiana	London	440	15	0			
June 4	Kent	London	26263	9	22			
,, 7	Marco Polo ...	Liverpool	54201	6	21			
,, 8	Shanghae	Singapore.. ...	7497	17	4			
,, 11	Medway	London	16073	13	0			
,, 14	Typhoon	London	37373	10	0			
,, 24	Glance	Callao	2100	0	0			
July 2	Marlborough ...	London	69266	16	10			
,, 2	Essex	London	50910	17	8			
,, 26	Eagle	Liverpool	63952	10	0			
Aug. 1	Volga	Callao	2600	0	0			
,, 2	Chusan	Singapore.. ...	14291	1	0			
,, 9	Madagascar ...	London	60460	7	9			
,, 9	Rhoderick Dhu ...	Glasgow	450	0	0			
,, 19	Argo	Southampton ...	100531	4	0			
,, 26	Indian Queen ...	Liverpool... ...	38797	0	6			
,, 27	Bavaria	New York ...	6000	0	0			
Sept. 3	Chowringhee ...	London	59588	4	0			
,, 19	Gem of the Sea ...	Callao	500	0	0			
,, 23	Victoria	London *via* Adelaide	131961	4	3			
,, 24	Roxburgh Castle ...	London *via* Cape Tn.	71882	16	5			
,, 27	Shanghae	Singapore *via* Adelaide	19742	0	0			
Oct. 8	Francis Henty ...	London	66481	1	3			
,, 20	Rockland	Callao	1500	0	0			
,, 24	Hellespont	Sydney	1305	0	0			
,, 26	Hurricane	London	53100	6	10			
,, 31	Sussex	Calcutta	3591	16	6			
Nov. 5	Ballarat	London	90311	6	12			
,, 25	Elizabeth	London	33000	0	0			
,, 30	Chusan	Ceylon	32710	2	20			
Dec. 3	Great Britain ...	Liverpool ...	148356	10	12			
,, 15	Anna Henderson ...	Calcutta	300	0	0			
,, 16	Sydney	London	51808	6	12			

GOLD EXPORTED—*continued.*

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.	Total.
1853.			ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.
Dec. 17	Admiral	London	45591 18 0	
,, 20	Aura	New York ...	4500 0 0	
,, 20	Sylph	Singapore.. ...	2127 15 0	
,, 20	Hanover	London	35775 12 0	
,, 23	Northumberland ...	London	30404 4 4	
				2268598 5 21

PORT OF GEELONG.

1851.				
Oct. 23	Montezuma ...	Hobart Town ...	12 0 0	
Nov. 6	Coquette	Sydney	788 6 4	
Dec. 6	Hero	London	26734 0 0	
,, 15	Dorset	Hobart Town ...	583 5 0	
,, 18	Melbourne	London	6586 0 0	
				34703 11 4
1852.				
Jan. 8	Brilliant	London	12488 1 4	
,, 16	Statesman	London	9666 9 16	
,, 28	Aberfoyle	London	2116 10 0	
Feb. 9	Enchanter	London	6365 11 12	
,, 14	Moschcto	Hobart Town ...	469 15 0	
Mar. 1	Vanguard	London	2025 7 15	
,, 16	Nelson	London	3275 19 0	
,, 23	Shamrock	Sydney	236 18 0	
,, 27	Kiwi	Adelaide... ...	1703 10 0	
,, 30	Hooghley	London	4463 0 0	
April 2	Margaret and Mary..	Sydney	740 15 12	
May 20	Coquette	Sydney	373 5 0	
,, 27	Commodore ...	London	5848 13 0	
,, 29	Cape Horn ...	Sydney	940 0 0	
June 1	Renown	London	14827 19 0	
,, 4	Kiwi	Adelaide... ...	500 0 0	
,,17,18	Margaret	Sydney	975 0 0	
July 28	Emma	Sydney	940 0 0	
Sept. 10	Emma	Sydney	650 0 0	
Oct. 30	Souvenir	Sydney	22 0 0	
Nov. 26	Margaret	Sydney	500 0 0	
Dec. 13	Shamrock	Sydney	62 0 0	
,, 22	Chieftain	Sydney	350 0 0	
,, 24	Sir Robert Sale ...	London	13836 0 0	
,, 30	Emma	Sydney	652 0 0	
				84028 14 11
1853.				
Jan. 8	Dazzler	Sydney	250 0 0	
,, 10	Brilliant	London	15183 0 0	
,, 17	Statesman	London	10339 7 0	
Feb. 12	Woodbridge ...	London	10173 0 0	
,, 22	Alecto	London	12032 8 0	
,, 24	Elizabeth Buckham.	London	401 17 9	
Mar. 9	Aberfoyle	London	10062 9 0	
,, 15	Enchanter	London	21000 0 0	
,, 23	Windermere ...	London	2971 0 0	
April 30	Emma	Sydney	50 0 0	

GOLD EXPORTED—*continued.*

Date of Clearance.	Name of Vessel.	Place of Destination.	Quantity.	Total.
1853.			ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.
May 4	Island Home ...	London	16431 5 10	
,, 23	Shamrock	Sydney	180 0 0	
June 1	Renown	London	10354 18 0	
,, 30	Royal George ...	London	16395 6 0	
July 5	Royal George (addl.)	London	1600 0 0	
Sept. 19	Raven	Sydney	300 0 0	
,, 27	Undaunted ...	London	35000 0 0	
Oct. 14	Ambrosine ...	London	49291 0 0	
Dec. 3	Margaret	Sydney	300 0 0	
,, 24	Brilliant	London	15800 0 0	
				228115 10 19

PORT OF PORTLAND.

1852.				
Jan. 22	May Queen ...	London	389 0 0	
Feb. 7	Cornelius	London	795 14 0	
,, 20	Britannia	London	292 0 0	
Mar. 2	Tasmania	London	403 5 0	
Aug. 4	Charlotte	London	1159 8 0	
				3039 7 0
1853.				
Jan. 19	May Queen ...	London	162 0 0	
Feb. 21	Himalaya	London	196 0 0	
Mar. 31	Cornelius	London	27 19 0	
				385 19 0

PORT FAIRY.

1852.				
Feb. 4	Helen	London	1286 7 0	
,, 28	Essington	Sydney	204 0 0	
Mar. 11	Wycliffe	London	200 0 0	
				1690 7 0
1853.				
Jan. 17	Queen's Town ...	London	68 0 0	
Mar. 2	Abel Gower ...	London	356 0 0	
,, 16	Red Rover	Sydney	200 0 0	
				624 0 0

N.B.—The above returns include all the Gold that has passed through the Customs Department, but it is supposed there has been a large quantity taken by private hand which has not been notified to the above authorities. There is no means of ascertaining the exact quantity taken out of the Colony.—W. H. A.

GOLD EXPORTED.—1851.

MONTHLY RETURN of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Year 1851.

1851.	MELBOURNE.	GEELONG.	PORTLAND.	PORT FAIRY.	TOTAL QUANTITY.
	ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.	ounces. dwts. grs.
August	18 0 0	...	...	...	18 0 0
September	...	...	...	...	...
October	1547 15 0	12 0 0	...	...	1559 15 0
November	2652 17 0	788 6 4	...	...	3441 3 4
December	106224 11 12	33903 5 0	...	...	140127 16 12
TOTAL	110443 3 12	34703 11 4	...	...	145146 14 16

GOLD EXPORTED.—1852.

MONTHLY RETURN of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Year 1852.

1852.	MELBOURNE.			GEELONG.			PORTLAND.			PORT FAIRY.			TOTAL QUANTITY.		
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
January	135816	14	10	24271	0	20	389	0	0	...			160476	15	6
February	143148	19	0	6835	6	12	1087	14	0	1490	7	0	152562	6	12
March	95098	5	0	11704	14	15	403	5	0	200	0	0	107406	4	15
April	91771	5	18	740	15	12	...			...			92512	1	6
May	87813	7	12	7161	18	0	...			...			94975	5	12
June	135939	4	12	16302	19	0	...			...			152242	3	12
July	178471	11	12	940	0	0	...			...			179411	11	12
August	170931	3	0	...			1159	8	0	...			172090	11	0
September	160538	17	0	650	0	0	...			...			161188	17	0
October	248374	19	22	22	0	0	...			...			248396	19	22
November	322050	6	0	500	0	0	...			...			322550	6	0
December	116262	13	0	14900	0	0	...			...			131162	13	0
TOTAL	1886217	6	14	84028	14	11	3039	7	0	1690	7	0	1974975	15	1

GOLD EXPORTED.—1853.

MONTHLY RETURN of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Year 1853.

1853.	MELBOURNE.			GEELONG.			PORTLAND.			PORT FAIRY.			TOTAL QUANTITY.		
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
January	239660	10	22	25772	7	0	162	0	0	68	0	0	265662	17	22
February	166875	4	0	22607	5	9	196	0	0	...			189678	9	9
March	125833	8	0	34033	9	0	27	19	0	556	0	0	160450	16	0
April	147891	13	0	50	0	0	...			...			147941	13	0
May	153029	19	0	16611	5	10	...			...			169641	4	10
June	143509	16	23	26750	4	0	...			...			170260	0	23
July	184130	3	18	1600	0	0	...			...			185730	3	18
August	223129	12	15	...			...			...			223129	12	15
September	283674	4	8	35300	0	0	...			...			318974	4	8
October	125978	3	19	49291	0	0	...			...			175269	3	19
November	156021	3	8	...			...			...			156021	3	8
December	318864	6	4	16100	0	0	...			...			334964	6	4
TOTAL	2268598	5	21	228115	10	19	385	19	0	624	0	0	2497723	15	16

GOLD EXPORTED.—1851 to 1853.

TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive; shewing the Quantity Exported from each Port.

PORT.	1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Quantity.	Value at £3 10s. per ounce.	Quantity.	Value at £3 10s. per ounce.	Quantity.	Value at £3 15s. per ounce.
	ounces. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.	ounces. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.	ounces. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.
Melbourne	110443 3 12	386551 2 3	1886217 6 14	6601760 13 0½	2268598 5 21	8507243 12 0½
Geelong	34703 11 4	121462 9 1	84028 14 11	294100 10 7¾	228115 10 19	855433 5 5½
Portland	...	...	3039 7 0	10637 14 6	385 19 0	1447 6 3
Port Fairy	...	...	1690 7 0	5916 4 6	624 0 0	2340 0 0
TOTAL	145146 14 16	508013 11 4	1974975 15 1	6912415 2 7¾	2497723 15 16	9366464 3 9

QUANTITY.				VALUE.			
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.		£	s.	d.
1851....	145146	14	16	at £3 10s. per oz.	508013	11	4
1852....	1974975	15	1	at £3 10s. per oz.	6912415	2	7¾
1853....	2497723	15	16	at £3 15s. per oz.	9366404	3	9
TOTAL	4617846	5	9		16786892	17	8¾

NOTE.—The above table is compiled from the Customs Books. A great quantity of Gold has gone by way of escort and private hand to Adelaide, Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, &c. The quantities are variously estimated. The estimate of Mr. Khull, the Bullion Broker, Melbourne, of the total yield of the Gold Fields is—

	Ounces.	Value.
For 1851* ..	249044	£ 871654
1852....	4247057	14866700
1853....	3090342	11588782

* This is for three months—from the commencement of our gold fields.

POPULATION OF THE GOLD FIELDS.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN shewing the ESTIMATED POPULATION of the various GOLD FIELDS for each Month during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive.

MONTH.	1851.				1852.				1853.					
	Ballaarat.	Mount Alexander.	Anderson's Creek.	Total Number on the Gold Fields in each Month.	Ballaarat	Mount Alexander.	May Day Hills.	Total Number on the Gold Fields in each Month.	Castlemaine.	Sandhurst.	Ballaarat.	Beechworth.	Heathcote.	Total Number on the Gold Fields in each Month.
January	...	...	...	...	255	25000	...	25255	26000	17000	7650	12000	...	62650
February	...	...	...	...	609	30000	...	30609	25000	17000	9800	6000	...	57800
March	...	...	...	...	700	30000	...	30700	21000	25400	12100	5000	...	63500
April	...	...	...	...	1259	35000	...	36259	21050	30000	10650	3300	...	65000
May	...	...	...	...	675	37000	...	37675	19600	30000	9400	2800	8000	69800
June	...	...	...	...	1060	40000	...	41060	16600	30000	9850	2800	18000	77250
July	...	...	...	...	1095	30000	...	31095	17659	30000	9950	3000	12000	72609
August	...	...	...	...	2020	35000	...	37020	19140	29300	10640	3300	6000	68380
September	...	...	29	29	2700	40000	...	42700	15264	27000	10350	4400	6800	63814
October	...	...	8	8	5500	48000	...	53500	23880	27600	14450	5300	9000	80230
November	1363	12000	300	13663	5100	40000	3000	48100	27190	31100	16150	6680	7200	88320
December	300	20000	...	20300	6400	32000	6000	44400	24180	19200	19516	8030	4700	75626

N.B.—The above information has been obtained from the Office of the Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields.—W. H. A.

GOLD LICENSES.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LICENSES issued at the various GOLD FIELDS of the COLONY during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive; shewing the District in which they were issued, and the Value of each.

DISTRICT.	1851.		1852.	1853.			Total number of Licenses issued up to 31st December, 1853.
	30s. License.	15s. License.	30s. License	20s. License.	30s. License.	40s. License.	
Castlemaine	12254	18	267986	2935	96171	23628	402992
Sandhurst	...	...	...	1392	129201	26815	157408
Ballaarat	4885	532	20464	705	45117	15198	86901
Anderson's Creek	11	17	...	...	...	...	28
Broken River	16	5	...	...	...	...	21
Beechworth	...	...	6084	529	28217	7421	42251
Heathcote	...	...	...	294	19123	2897	22314
TOTAL	17166	572	294534	5855	317829	75959	711915

572 of the above Licenses were at 15s.
5855 " " 20s.
629529 " " 30s.
75959 " " 40s.
711915

N.B.—The above information has been obtained from the Office of the Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields.—W. H. A.

PRICES OF GOLD, ETC.—1852, 1853.

RETURN of the PRICES of GOLD, ADVANCE made by the BANKS, and RATE of DISCOUNT charged on that advance, FREIGHT to GREAT BRITAIN, and RATE of INSURANCE, for the Years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.					1853.				
MONTH.	Price per Ounce.	Advance.	Discount per Cent.	Freight.	Insurance.	Price per Ounce.	Advance.	Discount per Cent.	Freight.	Insurance.
January...	58s. and 60s.	40s. and 55s.	8½, 9, and 10	4½d. per oz.	...	70s. 3d. and 72s. 9d.	40s. and 55s.	8½ and 7½	4½d. per oz.	1¾ per cent
February..	60s., 64s., and 61s.	50s. and 55s.	9 and 10	do.	...	73s. and 76s. 6d.	50s. and 55s.	5 and 1½	do.	...
March	60s., 58s., and 59s. 6d.	40s.	10	do.	...	76s. and 77s.	50s. and 60s.	1½ and 1	do.	...
April	59s. 6d. and 60s. 9d.	...	...	do.	...	77s. and 74s. 6d.	...	1	do.	2 per cent.
May	61s. and 63s. 6d.	...	...	do.	...	75s. 6d. and 76s. 9d.	...	1 and par	do.	2½ per cent.
June	63s. and 63s. 6d.	...	...	do.	...	76s. 6d. and 77s.	...	par	do.	...
July	63s. 6d., 60s., and 63s. 9d.	...	...	do.	...	77s. and 77s. 6d.	...	...	do.	...
August ...	64s. and 66s. 9d.	Banks ceased to advance		do.	...	77s. 6d.	...	...	do.	...
September	66s. 9d., 69s., and 68s.	...	...	do.	...	77s. 6d. and 76s. 6d.	...	...	do.	...
October ...	67s. 9d. and 69s. 3d.	40s.	10	do.	...	76s. 6d. and 76s. 3d.	...	par & 1 dis.	do.	...
November	69s. 3d. and 69s. 9d.	...	...	do.	...	76s. 6d. and 77s.	...	1 discount	do.	...
December.	69s. 9d. and 70s. 3d.	...	...	do.	...	77s. 3d. and 75s.	...	...	do.	...

55, Collins Street West,
Melbourne.

EDWARD KHULL,
Bullion Broker.

GOLD DUST.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN shewing the QUANTITY of GOLD DUST brought from the GOLD FIELDS by the GOVERNMENT ESCORT for each Month during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive.

MONTH.	QUANTITY.								
	1851.			1852.			1853.		
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
January ...	...			51801	0	0	99172	10	0
February ...	...			53140	18	0	92241	4	0
March ...	...			59176	7	0	94915	10	0
April	...			61767	11	0	94924	16	0
May	...			69537	3	0	119974	15	0
June	...			101013	6	0	109067	14	0
July	...			210385	0	0	97429	19	0
August ...	...			156899	6	0	168435	7	0
September ...	121	4	12	114030	2	0	200665	15	0
October ...	4617	16	10	99190	3	0	129487	1	0
November ...	27264	18	2	88828	17	0	140296	6	0
December ...	72150	8	0	65256	10	0	144825	10	0

NOTE.—From information kindly furnished by Mr. Khull, it appears that the Victoria Escort Company brought to Melbourne the following amounts:—

1852.	June	14413 ounces
„	July	98214 „
„	August	151702 „
„	September	187970 „
„	October.....	178345 „
„	November	180495 „
„	December	75414 „
1853.	January	91121 „
„	February	70563 „
„	March	71727 „
„	April	31929 „

This Escort ceased to run on the 9th April, 1853.

The Melbourne Escort Company, which commenced on the 20th April, 1853, brought the following amounts:—

1853.	April.....	2903 ounces
„	May	19374 „
„	June	25573 „
„	July	37799 „
„	August	22981 „
„	September	7044 „

This Escort ceased running on the 10th September, 1853.

GOLD EXPORTED OVERLAND.—1852, 1853.

TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of the QUANTITY of GOLD EXPORTED per ESCORT OVERLAND to SOUTH AUSTRALIA from the GOLD FIELDS of this COLONY during the Years 1852 and 1853.

	QUANTITY.					
	1852.			1853.		
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
Quarter ending 31st March ...	6000	0	0	58600	0	0
,, ,, 30th June ...	46999	0	0	12988	5	0
,, ,, 30th September ...	106166	5	0	22567	15	0
,, ,, 31st December ...	70909	5	0	14937	5	0
TOTAL	230074	10	0	129093	5	0

N.B.—This return can only be furnished quarterly, the monthly returns being incomplete.

TO SYDNEY.

RETURN of the QUANTITY of GOLD EXPORTED per ESCORT OVERLAND to SYDNEY from the GOLD FIELDS of this COLONY during the Year 1853.

MONTH.	QUANTITY.		
	1853.		
	ounces.	dwts.	grs.
January	...		
February	9206	9	0
March	12844	15	0
April	2542	0	0
May	9180	0	0
June	2509	0	0
July	3462	0	0
August	10018	0	0
September	3007	5	0
October	11155	15	0
November	8125	15	0
December	12297	15	0
TOTAL	84348	14	0

Gold Commission.

The Gold Commission of Victoria was first established in 1851. Its object was to bring the widely-scattered operations of the various gold fields under one legitimate authority—to present a nucleus and rallying point for all loyal subjects of the United Kingdom, and for foreigners no less—to reduce the elements of vice and discord to rule and order—and, while it protected the life and hard-earned gains of the subject, to maintain a due recognition of the rights of the Crown; and, by all these means, to confer a benefit upon the whole mining population of the Colony, and upon all whom that population influenced, at home and abroad.

That such an undertaking, in the face of the greatest difficulties in each and every circumstance of locality and the varieties of human character, thrown hastily and excitedly together on the different gold fields, could at once be successful in all its chief designs and complicated details, was obviously impossible. How much, however, has been, in the main, effected up to the present period, the decrease in acts of violence—indeed, the comparative rarity—and the general good order of the gold fields, must palpably attest; nor will it be more than just to admit that the result has been aided, at all times, and especially during the last twelve months, by the increase of the intelligence, good sense, and obedience to the laws, among the majority of the mining population.

The construction and working of the Gold Commission consists of, and is carried on by, the following officers:—A Chief Commissioner, with an Assistant, at the head of the office in Melbourne. This office is the head-quarters of the Commission, by means of which all the different gold fields in Victoria are regulated, and the conduct of all the other Commissioners, and officers under them, made responsible.

The Commissioners of the various gold fields are divided into three classes; viz., the Resident Commissioner, the Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioner. The position and duties of the former are implied in his title, as being of the highest local character, and permanent; the position and duties of the two latter are variable, according to circumstances, each being at times employed in the general routine, or as Commissioner in charge of an out-station. The duties of both are the same, excepting that the former takes precedence, in all cases. They may be classed under five heads; viz., the charge of an out-station; the charge of the gold office; the settlement of disputed claims, &c.; the issuing of licenses; and the magisterial duties.

To those who may not be aware, in the Mother Country and elsewhere, of the nature of the above employments and responsibilities, a few words of explanation will be necessary:—

The Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in charge of a station or out-station is at the head of the camp or camps in that district; he is responsible for the collection, safeguard, and transmission of all the money and gold accumulated from day to day; for the constant maintenance of good order on the camp and every part of the gold fields of his district; he is expected to exercise an unwearied vigilance over crime, in all its lurking-places, in gully or bush; an equal care in the distribution of justice, tempered with clemency; and to display a general energy of conduct in his efforts to improve the local circumstances, as well as the individual characters, of the mining population around him.

The Commissioner in charge of the gold office receives the gold bags or money parcels from the miners, weighs, labels, and registers the same, and gives the miners corresponding receipts, by means of which they can obtain their gold or money from the Treasury in Melbourne.* The receipt is so devised that, in case of loss or robbery, there would be considerable difficulty in the wrong person obtaining the gold. The Gold Commissioner packs the gold in saddle bags for the packhorses of the Escorts to Melbourne or elsewhere, and receives the Escort bags and despatches from Melbourne or elsewhere into his office. He also receives all license books for gold mining, storekeeping,

* A branch of the Treasury is devoted to this especial purpose, where the gold is lodged for greater security. This office, however, more properly belongs to the office of the Chief Commissioner of Gold Fields, with which it obviously ought to be united, in order to give him a complete view and control of the whole business he is regulating.

refreshment tents, auctioneers, &c., and issues the same to the Commissioners. His responsibilities are very great, indeed they may be fairly designated as alarming to all persons not previously engaged in extensive money transactions.

The settlement of disputed claims is a duty requiring experience and special qualifications. Its importance will be self-evident from the fact, that the dispute and decision concerning a "claim" on a rich gold field has often involved thousands of pounds. Miners continually encroach upon each others' claims, either above ground or by "driving" (*i.e.*, burrowing sideways, or perhaps undermining); and they are expert in practices, far too numerous and complicated to be described, whereby undue advantages are obtained. It also very frequently happens that both parties are, in some degree, in the wrong, or both, in some measure, have right on their side, and each party brings an equal number of witnesses in support of his claim. The Commissioner's difficulty of deciding with satisfaction to any party, including himself, is therefore left to the imagination of the reader.

The duties of the Commissioner issuing licenses, and those attending on his position as a magistrate, are implied by the respective titles. Of the latter it may be simply remarked that, inasmuch as few of the Commissioners have been "bred to the law," the sudden necessity for legal knowledge and practical experience (often without any law book or police clerk to assist them) has not unfrequently placed them in sufficiently trying positions. No extra salary is attached to these duties.

The staff of the Gold Commission consists, at head quarters in Melbourne, of the Chief Commissioner, an accountant, a chief clerk, and about a dozen other clerks; and at each of the principal gold fields there is a chief clerk, with two or more junior clerks, according to the necessity, and a clerk for the Gold Office. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of this department, since, from the impossibility of a Commissioner finding time to scrutinize all the details and go over all the calculations, he might at any time be ruined by a serious clerical error, neglect, or omission. The forms and returns are very numerous and very subtly devised; and the sums of money and amount of gold in deposit and in transit are often immense.

The Police Office at the principal camps has a Police Magistrate, with a clerk, bailiff, &c. At the out-stations the Commissioner or Commissioners act as magistrates, the Police Office being, in general, a tent devoted to that purpose, and the clerk, if any, a constable, or one of the clerks of the Commission department.

The Police Force for the gold fields consists of an inspector or sub-inspector and one or two lieutenants for the mounted men, and foot constables, and of a captain or lieutenant where there are foot soldiers or pensioners. The amount of the Police Force varies at different gold fields with the necessity of the occasion; and has sometimes been deficient in time of need at an out station, from an unwise economy, a want of knowledge of the peculiar difficulties of the station, or a comparative indifference to the less important and remote districts.

The Police was originally constituted as a Gold Police, specially designed for the gold fields, officered by subalterns only, who were recommended by the Commissioners in charge; and the whole of this Force was under the entire control and direction of the Commissioners in charge. Consequently the Commissioners of each gold field were very properly made responsible for the acts of the Police. Of late, however, the whole Police of the Colony has been placed under one authority, viz. a Chief Commissioner of Police, and a certain portion of the Force has been detached for the service of the gold fields, but still under the authority and regulation of its own department, separate and distinct from the Commission department.

The supplies for the Government camps used to be obtained by requisitions on the storekeeper, made by officers, and signed by the Commissioner in charge; a Commissariat department, however, has very recently been organized, and it is anticipated that as soon as the new system gets into thorough working order in all its branches and remote localities, it will be a great relief to the Commissioners and to the officers in charge of the police at the different camps. The staff of each of the principal camps consists of an Assistant Commissary General, with one or two clerks, a storekeeper, and an assistant storekeeper.

The Post Office has a postmaster and a clerk. A mail cart or packhorse arrives at and departs from the principal camps twice a week, and once a week from the principal out-stations.

A minister of religion, receiving a stipend voted by the Legislative Council, is resident, and performs service at the principal camps.

The following officers are also stationed on all the principal camps of the gold fields:—A surgeon, who sometimes combines the office of coroner; a surveyor of Crown Lands; an assistant surveyor (both of whom frequently travel to distant localities to survey and mark out new townships and allotments); an inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and slaughter yards; a veterinary surgeon. There used to be a camp inspector and a camp carpenter; these latter officers, however, have recently been discharged, and other reductions, tending to economy, if not to comfort, have likewise been made.

RICHARD H. HORNE, J.P.,
Commissioner, in charge of Waranga Gold Field.

Gold Discovery.

Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Claims for the Discovery of Gold in Victoria. [*Ordered by the Council to be printed, 10th March, 1854.*]

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of requesting His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to take such steps as may enable the Council to mark in a substantial manner their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. E. H. Hargraves to this Colony, by the discovery of gold fields in the Continent of Australia; and also what other persons are entitled to reward for the discovery of the Victorian gold fields,—have agreed to the following Report.

After giving every possible publicity to their intended investigation, and requesting, by public advertisements, all persons concerned to attend or communicate with your Committee, they proceeded to take the evidence of such persons as presented themselves; and took into consideration the various documents referred to them by your Honorable House, the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales on the subject of Mr. Hargraves, and a large mass of correspondence relative to the claims of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Don Louis de Boliva, and others.

In dealing with this subject; your Committee cannot but draw some distinction between scientific and practical discovery, for, although the former would, in reality, have been equally as beneficial as the latter, had the colonists been as ready to trust to the scientific theories of the scholar as they were to the tangible demonstration of the actual digger, yet, seeing what has been the result of the Rev. W. B. Clarke's discovery in 1841, as compared with that of Mr. Hargraves in 1851, your Committee feel called upon to recommend a more substantial reward to the one than they can do to the other. At the same time they admit the higher claims to honor and public consideration that the scientific explorer possesses. It appears, from the evidence given by the Rev. W. B. Clarke before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, that as far back as 1841 he discovered gold in the mountainous country to the west of the Vale of Clwyd; that, in 1843, he spoke to many persons of the abundance of gold likely to be found in Australia;—that, in 1844, he exhibited a sample of gold in quartz to the then Governor, the late Sir George Gipps, to the late Mr. Robinson, then Member of the Legislative Council for Port Phillip, to Mr. Justice Therry, and to several other persons; but that the subject was not followed up "as much from considerations of the penal character of the Colony as from the general ignorance of the value of such an indication." Thus it appears that the Rev. W. B. Clarke did all in his power to make his discovery serviceable to a country not then in a position to make that discovery available; and your Committee, therefore, feel bound to recognise his claim to be considered the first discoverer of gold in Australia. The changed condition of the sister Colony when Mr. Hargraves washed the first gold on the Summerhill Creek, aided by the knowledge of the mode of proceeding necessary to obtain the precious metal, acquired in California, put the discovery of Mr. Hargraves on a far more advantageous footing than that of Mr. Clarke, which, owing its origin to scientific research and analogical reasoning, could not be expected to make so strong an impression on the public mind as the palpable, practicable, and easily understood demonstrations of the former gentleman.

With reference to the discovery of the Victorian Gold Fields, your Committee would recur to the early portion of the year 1851, after the discovery of the Bathurst and Turon workings in the northern portion of the great Australian Range. The not unfounded apprehensions of at least a temporary depression from the draining off of our population to the Northern district, caused a Committee to be formed in this City to promote the discovery of a gold field in Victoria. The knowledge that the dividing Range of this Colony is a continuation of that of New South Wales, and that the general features of this country resembled in many parts the auriferous districts of the former, induced a strong and prevalent impression that extensive gold deposits were to be found in Victoria; an impression which was strengthened by the fact of the production five years before of a large mass of gold ascertained to have been procured in the Pyrenees district.

It is, therefore, not surprising that much excitement on the subject prevailed at this period, and that several persons simultaneously commenced to search for gold in different localities.

It appears that in the month of March, 1850, the honorable Member for the Loddon, Mr. W. Campbell, of Strath Loddon, discovered on the station of Mr. Donald Cameron, of Clunes, in company with that gentleman, his superintendent, and a friend, several minute pieces of native gold in quartz. The circumstance was avowedly concealed at the time, from an apprehension that its announcement would prove injurious to Mr. Cameron's run. Observing, however, the migration of the population to New South Wales and the panic created throughout the whole Colony, and especially in Melbourne,—on the 10th June, 1851, Mr. Campbell addressed a letter to Mr. James Graham, M.L.C., stating that within a radius of fifteen miles of Burn Bank, on another party's station, he had procured specimens of gold.

A party formed by Mr. Louis John Michel, consisting of himself, Mr. Wm. Habberlin, James Furnival, James Melville, James Headon, and B. Greenig, discovered the existence of gold in the quartz rocks of the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, in the latter part of June, and shewed it on the spot to Dr. Webb Richmond, on behalf of the Gold Discovery Committee, on the 5th July. They communicated the full particulars of the locality to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 8th, and on the 16th they brought to town and exhibited to the Gold Discovery Committee above mentioned, a sample of gold procured by washing the alluvial soil in the same neighbourhood at Anderson's Creek.

About the same time, Mr. James Esmonds, who had returned two months previously from the Californian diggings, on the completion of an engagement, set out in the search along with Messrs. Pugh, Burns, and Kelly, and obtained gold in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, near Mr. Donald Cameron's station. This was exhibited by Mr. Esmonds at Geelong to Mr. Clarke and Mr. Patterson on the 5th July, and the general fact of the discovery of gold at the Pyrenees was published in the *Geelong Advertiser* of the 7th, and the particulars of the precise locality, with Mr. Esmonds' consent, on the 22nd July. On the 10th of the following month (August) Mr. Patterson received a sample of gold from Mr. Esmonds, the produce of the cradle, from the same locality, since called the "Clunes" diggings.

Dr. George H. Bruhn, a German physician, in the month of January, 1851 (*i.e.*, before Mr. Hargraves' discovery at Summerhill), started from Melbourne to explore the mineral resources of this Colony. During his lengthened tour, he found, in April, indications of gold in quartz about two miles from Mr. Parker's station, and, on arriving at Mr. Cameron's station, was shewn, by that gentleman, specimens of gold at what are now called the "Clunes" diggings. This information he promulgated through the country in the course of his journey, and communicated to Mr. James Esmonds, at that time engaged in erecting a building at Mr. James Hodgkinson's station. Dr. Bruhn forwarded specimens which were received by the Gold Discovery Committee on the 30th June, 1851.

The precise locality of Mr. Esmonds' discovery was not made known until the 22nd, whilst Mr. Campbell and Mr. Michel divulged the precise spot on the 5th; but it appears in evidence that previous to the former gentleman making the exact spot known, Mr. Esmonds' party were actually at work upon it. Mr. Michel and his party have, therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, clearly established their claim to be held as first publishers of the discovery of a gold field in the Colony of Victoria; the situation of their works being shewn publicly on the 5th of July, and full particulars communicated to the Government on the 8th; and licenses to dig for gold there were issued shortly after, viz., on the 1st September, which was previous to their issue upon any other gold field; and about three hundred persons were at work when Ballaarat was discovered.

At each of these diggings workings were carried on with more or less success, by a considerable number of diggers. Probably from want of practical experience rather than of good auriferous soil, it appears that not many were particularly fortunate; but the workings were still in active operation at both places, when the extraordinary attractions of Ballaarat rapidly drew them off to its prolific deposits.

Mr. Thomas Hiscock, a resident at Buninyong, induced by the writings of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, and by the discovery of Brentani's nugget in the Pyrenees district five years before, had kept a constant look out for gold in his neighbourhood. It does not seem that he was possessed of either scientific or practical knowledge of the subject; but he discovered an auriferous deposit in the gully of the Buninyong Ranges now bearing his name, on the 8th August, and he communicated the fact, with its precise locality, to the Editor of the *Geelong Advertiser* on the 10th of that month; the same day as Mr. Patterson, of Geelong, received from Mr. Esmonds the first actual produce of the Clunes diggings. It does not appear that there was any knowledge whatever by these parties of each other's commencing the search for gold.

It is obvious that Mr. Hiscock's discovery at Buninyong, by attracting great numbers of diggers to the neighbourhood, was the cause of the discovery of Ballaarat. Ballaarat is, in fact, upon the same range, and at no great distance—about six or seven miles. The discovery of the Golden Point at Ballaarat is claimed by two parties, both of whom went first to Hiscock's diggings, and then extended their searches, one on one side, the other on the other side of that grand focus of attraction. Where so many rich deposits were discovered, almost simultaneously, within a radius of little more than half a mile, it is difficult to decide to whom is due the actual commencement of the Ballaarat diggings. It is, however, clear that Mr. Brown and his party were working, during the first days of September, on one side, and Messrs. Regan and Dunlop on the other side of the range forming Golden Point. But it must be observed that these, and the numerous other parties who by this time were searching the whole country for gold, had been attracted there by the discoveries in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Esmonds and Hiscock, and that, in the language of a disinterested witness, Mr. Alfred Clarke, of Geelong, "the discovery of Ballaarat was but a natural consequence of the discovery of Buninyong."

Your Committee scarcely consider it within the scope of their instructions to pursue the subject of subsequent discoveries. But the prolific deposits of Mount Alexander render it interesting to record that the honor of first finding gold there is claimed by Christopher Thomas Peters, then a hut-keeper at Barker's Creek, in the service of William Barker, Esquire, on the 20th July, at Specimen Gully. John Worley, George Robinson, and Robert Keen, all in the same employment, were immediately associated with him in working the deposits, which they continued to do, with more or less privacy, during the whole of the following month. On the 1st of September, having become alarmed at their unauthorised appropriation of their produce, Worley, on behalf of the party, "to prevent them getting into trouble," published in one of the Melbourne journals an announcement of the precise situation of their workings. With this obscure notice, rendered still more so by the locality being described by the journalist as "*at Western Port*," were ushered to the world the inexhaustible treasures of Mount Alexander.

Having thus reported upon the discovery of the gold fields of Victoria, your Committee turn to the Petition of Mr. E. H. Hargraves, soliciting an acknowledgment of his services in having first demonstrated the existence of profitable gold fields in the continent of Australia. Your Committee consider that the Report and Evidence of the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, received and adopted by that Honorable House, is to be taken as sufficient evidence of the fact that Mr. Hargraves returned to the Colony, from California, for the express purpose of searching for gold, that he communicated his views and intentions to the Government and others, that he succeeded in discovering gold deposits, and taught parties how to construct and use the apparatus required.

It is also ascertained that he did this with little assistance beyond his own limited means; without any stipulation for his own advantage; and it is known that since success has shewn the soundness of his views as to the richness of the gold fields of Australia, he has steadily refused many valuable opportunities of remunerating avocations; trusting for his reward to the honor of the Government and the gratitude of his fellow colonists.

To say that Mr. Hargraves' discoveries led to the discovery of the gold fields of Victoria, is merely another mode of stating that the great dividing range, which stretches

from one Colony to the other, is rich in auriferous deposits. Without doubt, on the first discovery of the northern diggings, a considerable number of our laboring population was drawn thither; but the infinitely greater evil of emigration to California was stopped at once. Nor is it probable that the migration to the Sydney district would have been more than temporary, even had the Victoria diggings not been discovered; for it does not appear that either Tasmania or South Australia complain of their proximity to the mineral riches of Victoria.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the person who has opened out to us the road to our apparently exhaustless treasures with a noble disinterestedness, unexampled in history, should receive a liberal reward. Considering that the gold discovery has advanced this Colony a century in progress, has placed it first in position of all the Australian Colonies, and materially benefited it much more than New South Wales, your Committee recommend that the sum of £5000 should be presented to Mr. Hargraves; and that the sum of £1000 should be awarded to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, in appreciation of his researches into the mineral wealth of the country.

With regard to the discovery of the Victorian gold fields, your Committee consider that the honor must be shared amongst all the parties already enumerated.

It will be seen, that on the 10th June, Mr. Campbell communicated the general fact of his having discovered gold in the Pyrences District to Mr. Graham, but that it was not till the 5th July that this fact, together with the exact locality, was made known by the former, in a letter of that date, addressed to the latter. On the same day (July 5th) Mr. Michel actually showed the locality of his discovery to Dr. Richmond, as a member of the Gold Discovery Committee. The Clunes discovery was also made known, at Geelong, by Mr. Esmonds on the same day; and the information of it was generally diffused by Dr. Bruhn in his tour through the interior. Mr. Hiscock's discovery, though later in date, was of so superior a value, since it at once led to the revealing the treasures of Ballaarat, and the turning the tide of popular migration to our own borders, that your Committee consider him entitled to be placed in the foremost rank of our gold discoverers.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that to Mr. Michel and his party, as having, at considerable expense, succeeded in discovering and publishing an available gold field, the sum of £1000 should be given; to Mr. Hiscock, as the substantial discoverer of the Ballaarat deposits, a like sum of £1000; to Mr. Campbell, as, without doubt, the original discoverer of the Clunes, a like sum of £1000; to Mr. Esmonds, as the first actual producer of alluvial gold for the market, a like sum of £1000; and to Dr. Bruhn, as an acknowledgment of his services in exploring the country for five or six months, and diffusing the information of the discovery of gold, the sum of £500.

In closing their report, your Committee would observe, that their sittings have been protracted to an unusual length through their anxiety to examine thoroughly a very complicated subject, involving many conflicting claims, by means of evidence difficult of access, and frequently of an imperfect character. They have been solicitous, also, not only to do justice to the rival pretensions of claimants, but to form an accurate record of this interesting portion of the history of Victoria.

The discovery of the Victorian gold fields has converted a remote dependency into a country of world-wide fame; it has attracted a population, extraordinary in number, with unprecedented rapidity; it has enhanced the value of property to an enormous extent; it has made this the richest country in the world; and in less than three years, it has done for this Colony the work of an age, and made its impulses felt in the most distant regions of the earth.

(Signed) A. F. A. GREEVES,
Chairman.

Committee Rooms,
10th March, 1854.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	To London.	To Liverpool.	To Southampton.	To Sydney.	To Calcutta.	To Ceylon.	To Callao.	TOTAL.	Value as Entered in Return of Exports.
	1854.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	ounces. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.
Evadne	Jan. 4	...	...	...	...	3612 10 23	...	...	3612 10 23	13547 1 1
Melbourne... ...	,, 7	20290 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20290 18 0	76090 17 6
Melbourne... ...	,, 9	1500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500 0 0	5625 0 0
Gipsey	,, 16	218 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 0 0	817 10 0
Kangaroo	,, 18	10111 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10111 0 0	37916 5 0
Nora	,, 20	...	...	...	250 0 0	...	...	...	250 0 0	937 10 0
Harbinger	,, 21	...	...	57825 17 0	...	...	...	...	57825 17 0	216846 18 9
Sovereign of the Seas	,, 23	22334 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22334 2 0	83752 17 6
Sovereign of the Seas	,, 24	15000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15000 0 0	56250 0 0
Blackwall	,, 24	25083 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25083 7 0	94062 11 3
Joshua	,, 27	10411 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10411 0 0	39041 5 0
Madras	,, 30	...	...	...	...	...	11512 5 0	...	11512 5 0	43170 18 9
Aberfoyle	Feb. 3	21107 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21107 18 0	79154 13 6
Australian... ...	,, 10	78907 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	78907 8 6	295902 15 11
South Sea	,, 13	5420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5420 0 0	20325 0 0
Alfred	,, 14	10378 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10378 0 0	38917 10 0
Marco Polo ...	,, 15	...	15971 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	15971 8 0	59892 15 0
Ajax	,, 18	10000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000 0 0	37500 0 0
Kent	,, 25	63735 12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	63735 12 15	239008 11 4
Marquis of Bute ...	,, 25	766 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	766 0 0	2872 10 0
Windermere ...	Mar. 2	25000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25000 0 0	93750 0 0
Stebonheath ...	,, 3	12107 19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12107 19 1	45404 16 5
Neleus	,, 6	42593 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42593 0 0	159723 15 0
Birmingham ...	,, 7	16552 18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16552 18 2	62073 7 10
Bermondsey ...	,, 17	17323 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17323 12 0	64963 10 0
Enchanter... ...	,, 17	10566 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10566 0 0	39622 10 0
Ferozepore ...	,, 18	20213 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20213 15 0	75801 11 3
Samuel Boddington	,, 23	24266 5 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	24266 5 18	90998 11 7
Chusan	,, 25	...	...	...	...	...	7071 6 18	...	7071 6 18	26517 10 4
Orestes	,, 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	3750 0 0
Prince Alfred ...	,, 30	25646 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25646 12 4	96174 15 8
Total Export ...	...	489533 7 22	15971 8 0	57825 17 0	250 0 0	3612 10 23	18583 11 18	1000 0 0	586776 15 15	2200412 18 8

Custom House, Melbourne, 13th April, 1854.

NOTE.—Valued at £3 15s. per ounce.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Collector of Customs.

SHIPPING INWARDS.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS in the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.				South Sea Islands.		Fisheries.		United States of America.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.												
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1842	45	17354	2	354	185	24723	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1329	237	43760	...
1843	35	12761	2	423	237	26887	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3534	288	43605	3339
1844	21	8102	...	...	204	21277	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	587	229	29966	1670
1845	22	7995	1	58	247	22678	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	606	273	31337	2147
1846	25	8142	2	252	315	30276	...	...	1	184	...	...	6	1715	349	40569	3362
1847	31	12592	5	340	372	32192	...	...	1	57	...	...	14	2704	423	47885	3926
1848	48	23295	10	956	406	42349	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	1018	469	67618	4840
1849	100	54612	2	211	367	37590	...	...	...	...	1	534	14	4056	484	97003	5886
1850	117	62142	4	352	420	40644	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4892	555	108030	6198
1851	95	54621	2	644	589	66491	...	...	2	467	3	746	21	6457	712	129426	7735
1852	251	168919	28	4980	1336	220466	...	...	...	...	13	5820	29	8031	1657	408216	22088
1853	630	284719	British Colonies. 1740 No. 351066 tons				...	...	...	...	119	53988	105	31700	2594	721473	40664

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS in the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.				South Sea Islands.		Fisheries.		United States of America.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.												
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1842	13	3375	10	1832	190	25126	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3932	225	31265	...
1843	15	4250	2	484	210	21975	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	893	230	27602	2129
1844	21	7119	...	...	220	24958	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2519	247	34596	2022
1845	17	5495	1	58	272	25377	...	...	1	184	...	...	...	...	291	31114	2402
1846	16	5456	3	514	319	29210	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	537	340	35717	2729
1847	25	9724	3	215	388	36338	...	...	1	57	...	...	8	2300	425	48634	3496
1848	24	10254	11	1051	404	40598	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3191	446	55094	4221
1849	44	19650	1	107	389	50084	...	...	...	...	3	713	23	12355	460	82909	4986
1850	47	20275	1	372	437	54048	...	...	...	...	2	326	21	12066	508	87087	5212
1851	40	19152	2	483	598	82990	...	...	1	346	4	2541	13	5493	658	111005	6698
1852	68	36936	7	1952	1358	284211	1	222	...	...	...	...	41	26975	1475	350296	17320
1853	94	61321	British Colonies. 1922 No. 471817 tons				...	...	...	...	3	2105	249	129624	2268	664867	34097

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.—1837 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the COLONY during the Years 1837 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1837	...	...	...	...
1838	...	...	...	...
1839	1	10	4	194
1840	1	11	4	273
1841	1	10	9	273
1842	1	60	12	775
1843	3	108	13	600
1844				
1845	3	111	11	488
1846	1	19	15	690
1847	3	163	11	819
1848	2	280	16	966
1849	3	114	17	953
1850	3	232	21	1413
1851	12	530	28	2033
1852	3	203	62	5988
1853	1	11	236	33145

N.B.—The number of Vessels Built and Registered for the year 1844 is not obtainable from the Customs Books.—W. H. A.

FISHERIES.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of FISHERIES in the COLONY for the Years 1842, 1843, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

YEAR.	Number of Ships and Boats employed.		Description of Oil and Bone obtained.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Ships.	Boats.	Whale Oil.	Whalebone.	
					£
1842	...	3	25 tuns	27 cwt.	575
1843	2	10	137½ ,,	133 ,,	3901
1851	1	4	13 ,,	10 ,,	510
1852	...	...	...	...	...
1853	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The above is all the information obtainable from the Customs Books.—W. H. A.

Sailing Directions for Port Phillip, in the Colony of Victoria, including the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

BY CHARLES FERGUSON,
CHIEF PORT AND HARBOR MASTER.

A series of events having rendered Port Phillip the most important Port in the southern hemisphere, and exaggerated accounts having been circulated of the dangers attending its entrance, it has become necessary to publish new Sailing Directions. Since the publication of those now in use, many alterations and improvements have taken place in the Port, and several positions of danger which were not generally known have been determined, and clear instructions are now given how to avoid them.

It will be observed that these Directions only contain a description of the West and South Channels; but, properly speaking, there are six channels leading from the Heads into Port Phillip Bay, namely, the West and South Channels, the Inner West and South Channels, Symond's and *Pinnace* Channels. None of these, except the two first, are buoyed; the others are too shallow and winding for general purposes.

In preparing these Directions I have derived much information from Mr. Ruffles, the late Assistant Harbor Master here, and Mr. McPherson, Harbor Master at Geelong.

Directions for approaching Port Phillip from the Westward.

Ships from the westward, bound to Port Phillip, usually make the land about Cape Otway, which is a high bold headland, easily distinguished by a white circular Lighthouse on its southernmost extremity. It is advisable to round the Cape at a distance of not less than four (4) miles, and when the Lighthouse bears W. by N. six (6) miles, steer N.E. fifty-six (56) miles for Port Phillip Heads; but if when abreast of Split Point, it be found there is not sufficient daylight to get down to the entrance of the Harbor, the ship should be brought under easy sail, and kept standing off and on shore (not shoaling the water when standing in shore to less than twenty fathoms) until the morning is sufficiently far advanced to enable the ship to bear away for the entrance with safety.

On no account should a ship be hove to when waiting for daylight to enter the Heads, several vessels that have done so, have drifted into danger; two (the *Sacramento* and the *Earl of Charlemont*) were recently lost, one on Point Lonsdale, the other on Point Flinders, from this cause, combined with inattention to the lead and the state of the tide.

Should Cape Otway be rounded early in the evening, with a fresh southerly breeze, it is necessary to beware of over running the distance, as the current, after a prevalence of westerly or southerly gales, is often found to set strong along the land to the N.E.

If the weather be at all clear after passing Cape Paton, high land will be seen opening out on the starboard bow: this is Arthur's Seat, rising inland over the waters of Port Phillip, with a steep declivity to the N.W., but sloping gradually with an even outline to the S.E.. Proceeding onward, the land about Cape Schanck will be seen more to the eastward, making at first like a long low island, and also trending to the S.E. And as you near the entrance, Flinders Point will open out on the port bow, which is an *isolated saddle shaped* scrubby hill about 150 feet high, and is an excellent mark for the Port, there being no high land at this part of the coast near it. Care, however, should be taken, in thick or hazy weather, not to mistake Flinders Point for Port Phillip Heads, which, in several instances, has led to vessels going ashore.

Reef off Flinders Point.—A Detached Reef lies about a mile and a half in a S.W. by W. direction from Flinders Point, with deep water just to the southward of it.

Point Lonsdale.—Point Lonsdale bears from Flinders Point E.¾ N.5½ miles. It is neither so elevated nor so well marked in outline as Flinders Point, but is now easily distinguished by a Tidal Flagstaff upon the sandy hummocks near the S.E. extremity of the Point.

No stranger, however fine the weather may be, should ever attempt to enter the Heads at night, or in the day time against a strong ebb tide.

Tidal Signals.—The following Tidal Signals are exhibited daily at Point Lonsdale Flagstaff between sunrise and sunset, and the Signal Keeper has instructions, if he sees

ships approaching the Heads and running into danger, to warn them by means of Marryat's Signals. Strangers therefore should watch these Signals.

A blue flag will be hoisted half-mast high when the tide begins to flow in the middle of the entrance between Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean, and it will be kept flying all the first quarter of the flood tide.
The second quarter, a blue flag at the mast head.
The third quarter, a red flag half-mast high.
The last quarter, a red flag at the mast head.

During Ebb Tide, the signals are as follow, viz.:—

The first quarter, a blue flag half-mast high, with a ball underneath.
The second quarter, a blue flag at the mast head, with a ball underneath.
The third quarter, a red flag half-mast high, with a ball underneath.
The last quarter, a red flag at the mast head, with a ball underneath.

By attention to these signals a ship master will know the true state of the tide, which cannot always be ascertained by the usual process of finding the time of high water, the strength and duration of the tide being so much influenced by the wind and weather.

Causes of Wreck.—A careful enquiry into the casualties which have occurred at the entrance of this Port, has shewn that in nearly every case they have taken place in consequence of the vessels either attempting to enter the Heads at night or at an improper time of the tide in the day. In this manner they have been forced in between the Heads against a strong ebb tide, which it must be remembered runs partly *athwart* the entrance with great force, frequently at the rate of seven (7) knots an hour, causing a high confused tumbling sea, which, in southerly or westerly gales, often breaks from Point to Point. A shipmaster must not suppose that, because he has a fine fair wind outside the Heads, he can always force his ship against the ebb. To this error is attributable the loss of several ships. The wind, although fresh outside, frequently falls light just as a vessel gets in the tide ripple between the Heads, when she becomes unmanageable; and even with a strong breeze, vessels often sheer athwart the tide (which hereabouts forms a series of strong irregular eddies), and are liable to be carried over upon Point Nepean Reef, which it must be remembered extends nearly three (3) cables' length W. by N. of the rocky Islet off Point Nepean, with not more than from six (6) to twelve (12) feet water over it.

Corsair Rock.—A rock now called the Corsair Rock, and long known to many of the coasters, but not laid down in any of the charts, with only eleven (11) feet over it at low water, has been recently examined and found to lie nearly three quarters of a mile W. of Point Nepean, with the following bearings, viz.:—Nepean Rock, N. 87 E.; Upper Lighthouse, N. 21 E.; Flag-staff on Point Lonsdale, N. 76 W.* The above rock is about twenty (20) feet in diameter; the least water found on it at low water was eleven (11) feet, with three (3), four (4), and five (5) fathoms all round. There is a passage between the Corsair Rock and the western end of Nepean Reef of about a cable's length, with three (3), four (4), and five (5) fathoms of water; but no vessel should ever attempt it, as the tide, both ebb and flood, sets with great force towards the rock and Nepean Reef.

Point Lonsdale Reef.—Point Lonsdale Reef runs out to the S.E. of that Point fully three (3) cables' length, and is about one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of that distance in width; the greater part of the reef dries at low water, and is steep too, having five (5) fathoms within quarter a cable's length of the outer edge, with seven (7) and nine (9) fathoms in mid-channel, deepening irregularly to twenty (20) fathoms, within two (2) cables' length of the Corsair Rock, and suddenly decreasing to five (5) and six (6) fathoms just outside of it. Therefore ships of heavy draughts of water must not make too free with either side of the entrance, as the strong tide ripple causes a ship to plunge and send several feet below the level of the water.

Marks to clear the Reefs at the Entrance.—The mark to clear Point Lonsdale Reef, is, to keep the beacon on Swan Point open east of Shortland's Bluff, until Point Lonsdale Flagstaff bears W. by N., when you are in clear of the Reef; and, to clear the Corsair Rock, keep the Shortland's Bluff Flagstaff half a cable's length open to the westward of the Low Lighthouse until the Flagstaff on Observatory Point is half a cable's length open of the lowest part of Point Nepean, or the white beacon on Point Lonsdale open to the southward of the Signal Staff; but, to clear Nepean Reef, lying a cable's length inside the Corsair Rock, do not shut the Low Lighthouse with Shortland's Bluff Flagstaff until Nepean Reef opens out to the westward of that point.

* The Shortland's Bluff Flag staff on with the *Low* Lighthouse, and the Point Lonsdale *white* beacon in one with the Tidal Flagstaff, places you on the centre of the Corsair Rock.

Approaching the Harbor from the Eastward.—Vessels steering for the Heads from the southward and eastward usually make the land about Cape Schanck, the extremity of which cannot be mistaken from the bold precipitous character of the coast, the opening into Western Port to the N.E., and the unbroken trending of the coast in a N.W. direction, thence to Port Phillip Heads. The extremity of Cape Schanck is distinguished by a marked isolated basaltic rock called the Pulpit, and when seen from the S.E., has the appearance of a sail. Vessels having passed Cape Schanck, should keep a good offing in running down towards the entrance, until they open out the Lighthouses which are not seen before bearing N. ½ E., owing to the high land of Point Nepean intervening, nor when near the Heads bring the Point Lonsdale Flagstaff to the westward of N.W. before opening out the Shortland's Bluff Flagstaff W. of the Low Lighthouse.

Entering the Heads and West Channel.

It is advisable for vessels waiting the turn of the tide outside the Heads to keep the Point Lonsdale shore aboard, as the tide runs fairer here, and in bad weather small vessels incur less danger from tide ripple, and will have smoother water. Should a pilot not have been taken on board outside the Heads, and the last quarter ebb signal be up, or it be flood tide, steer, when within three leagues of the entrance, to bring the High Lighthouse on Shortland's Bluff to bear N.E. by N., upon which line of bearing, as you approach the Heads, the Low Lighthouse will be seen to seaward of the upper one, when steer as follows:—

Entering the Heads with Flood Tide.—With a fresh fair wind and Flood Tide, keep the two Lighthouses in one, until you bring the rocky islet off Point Nepean open to the westward of that point, when you are in clear of the reef. With a scant or light wind (easterly) and Flood Tide, do not shut Swan Point Beacon in with Shortland's Bluff.

Entering the Heads with Ebb Tide.—Steer, when within two (2) miles of the Heads, to get the Low Lighthouse about a point and a half open east of the high one until you draw near Point Lonsdale, when haul as close round the reef as practicable, taking care however not to shut Swan Point Beacon in with the Low Lighthouse point until you are clear of the reefs and have the rocky islet off Point Nepean open to the westward of that point, when, if bound through the West Channel, steer N.E. ½ E. 4½ miles for the first white buoy, which lies at the S.W. point of Williamsand, giving the Lighthouse point a berth of three (3) cables' length, in order to avoid a ledge which runs out about that distance S.S.E. of it: the white buoy and the two red buoys on the Pope's Eye Shoal* are to be left on the starboard hand, and when within two (2) cables' length of the former haul a little to the northward to pass between it and the Black Perch Buoy off Swan Spit, taking care not to bring Point Lonsdale Flagstaff to the westward of the Low Lighthouse until you bring the Swan Spit Beacon on with the Spit Buoy bearing N.W. by W., when steer N. by E. ½ E. for the two chequered buoys which lie in mid-channel a mile N.E. of Swan Point in two (2) fathoms at low water; they bear from each other N.E. and S.W. about a cable's length apart, and are placed upon two (2) recently formed knolls of sand. A vessel may pass the chequered buoys within quarter of a cable's length on either side; when past, steer N.N.E. right up the channel for the Lightship, leaving the black buoys on the port, and white buoys on the starboard hand: following this track from the entrance of the channel to the Lightship, there will not be less than three (3) fathoms at low water.

The west bank must be approached with caution, between the second white buoy on the N.W. elbow of Williamsand and the Lightship, as there are several narrow spits with barely three (3) fathoms over them running out from the west bank nearly in a line with the Lightship and the buoy, about a third the distance from the former.

The east bank of the West Channel shows plain enough, but vessels with a scant wind proceeding up against the ebb must not stand too close over towards it, as the ebb which sets to the S.S.E. over the bank is liable to horse them on it, especially at the *north* end.

Entering the Heads and West Channel with a Contrary Wind.

Vessels working in between the Heads standing to the eastward, must keep Swan Point Beacon open of Shortland's Bluff, and when heading to the westward, keep the Flagstaff on Shortland's Bluff open west of the Low Lighthouse until well inside, not

* The Pope's Eye Shoal extends in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and is about three-quarters of a mile long and three cables' length broad; the shoalest part is about a cable's length from the northernmost buoy in a N.E. direction, where there is a small patch with not more than six feet over it.

standing too close over on the Nepean shore lest they get embarrassed with eddy tide, and when above the Lighthouses and standing to the westward do not shut in the clump of trees on Point Lonsdale with the Low Lighthouse, until well up to the Swan Point Buoy, and between the lower white buoy and Williamsand do not bring the buoy to the northward of Point Lonsdale Flagstaff; above Swan Point, keep the Lighthouses open of the Point until up with Swan Bay Buoy; above the latter buoy, keep the Heads open and do not stand within the line of black buoys. The Lightship is moored at the N.E. point of the west bank of the West Channel, in five fathoms, but there is not more than fourteen feet within two cables' length inside of her; vessels therefore bound up or down must always pass to the eastward of the Lightship.

Course to Hobson's Bay.—After passing the Lightship steer north by east for Hobson's Bay, and as Gellibrand's Point is approached, give it a berth of one mile, in order to clear the rocky bank lying S.S.E. from the Lighthouse Point, the outer end of which is marked by a black buoy with a perch moored in four fathoms. Should you not be bound up the river, bring up abreast of the Lighthouse anywhere amongst the shipping in from three to five fathoms; the best anchorage is in four fathoms, a quarter of a mile off shore, the Lighthouse bearing from S. to S.W.

West Side of the Bay.—Vessels beating up from the Lightship to Hobson's Bay must not stand into less than five (5) fathoms on either side, nor approach the western shore nearer than three miles until Station Peak comes on with Point Cook; when in standing to the westward do not bring the Lighthouse to the eastward of N.E., nor until you are to the northward of the buoy approach Gellibrand's Point within three quarters of a mile. The bottom that distance off shore from Wilson's Point to Gellibrand's Point is rocky, with patches having not more than eight (8) feet over them.

East side of the Bay.—The east side of the Bay is clear of danger and may be approached within a mile from Arthur's Seat right up to the Red Bluff, off which a rocky shoal lies at the distance of a mile, with only five (5) feet water over it, and three (3) fathoms within a cable's length all round to within a quarter of a mile to the beach. A chequered buoy has recently been placed just to westward of the shoal, between which and Hobson's Bay do not stand into less than four (4) fathoms.

Hobson's Bay.—A bank stretches out from the eastern shore of Hobson's Bay, nearly a mile and a half, the western end of which is marked by a white buoy laid down in five (5) fathoms, and bearing S.W. from the Lighthouse with thirteen (13) feet, a cable's length inside of it. The water shoals gradually from the buoy to seventeen (17) feet about half a cable's length from Sandridge Pier. Vessels beating in or out of Hobson's Bay will avoid the bank by not opening the Melbourne Flagstaff more than a sail's length east of Liardet's Hotel. To the southward of St. Kilda buoy the bank trends away in the direction of the Red Bluff, between St. Kilda and Brighton.

River Yarra.—The fairway to the Yarra is marked by black buoys on the port, and red on the starboard hand, within which no vessel is allowed to anchor; the shoal parts of the river are marked by beacons of the same colors. In consequence of the limited wharfage accommodation at Melbourne, and great confusion arising from the increase in the number of vessels at the wharves, a regulation has been issued prohibiting all above two hundred (200) tons register from going up the Yarra.

The following Tidal Signals are hoisted at the western yard arm of the Flagstaff at Gellibrand's Point.

When there is eight feet (8) water on the Bar, at the entrance of the Yarra, a black ball at the yard arm.
Eight feet and a half (8½), a ball over a blue flag.
Nine feet (9), a red flag at the yard arm.
Nine feet and a half (9½), a ball under a blue flag.
Ten feet (10), a blue flag at the yard arm.

Steam Tug.—Strangers usually employ a waterman to pilot them from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne, and in all cases take a steam tug. Vessels moving from the outer to the inner anchorage, and from one place to another in Hobson's Bay will find it much to their advantage to have a tug. Many vessels are now towed to sea direct from Hobson's Bay and Geelong, and a tug has recently been stationed in Swan Bay for the purpose of towing vessels through the channels and rendering assistance at the Heads. Great caution must, however, be exercised in towing through the tide ripple, lest the tow-ropes give way and the vessel sheer into danger.

West Channel, Outwards.

Vessels bound to sea by the West Channel will generally clear the Heads the same day by leaving Hobson's Bay two or three hours before daylight, when there is frequently a moderate land or northerly wind; a S. by W. course from a fair berth of the Lighthouse leads down to the Lightship, after passing which steer S.S.W. down the channel, leaving the black buoys on the starboard, and the white buoys on the port hand, passing the two chequered buoys lying off Swan Bay on either side. The extreme point of Point Nepean kept a sail's breadth open of Swan Point leads down mid-channel to abreast of Swan Bay Buoy, when open the Heads more out until you pass the last black buoy off the Swan Spit and have it on with the Swan Point Beacon, bearing N.W. by W., which mark clears the spit, when haul to the S.W. keeping Point Lonsdale a little open of Shortland's Bluff, leaving the Royal George Buoy (white) on the port hand, after passing which and the Pope's Eye (red buoy) the shoals are cleared, when a course may be steered for the extreme part of Shortland's Bluff, giving it in passing a berth of three cables' length, and in passing out between the Heads bring the opposite marks on which are given for entering.

South Channel, Inwards.

The South Channel is six (6) miles in length, and free from danger, varying from one to a quarter of a mile in breadth, on E. ½ S. course, with a slight deviation to the north at its eastern end will carry a vessel through in mid-channel. Entering from the sea, this channel is marked with white buoys on the starboard, and black buoys on the port hand. The soundings are very irregular, varying from seven (7) fathoms at the western end to twelve (12) and twenty (20) off Point King, and decreasing to five (5) fathoms at the eastern end. A vessel from sea bound through the South Channel should, after clearing the Heads, steer along the south side of the Bay, with Flinders Point kept just open of Point Lonsdale, in from nine (9) to eleven (11) fathoms, until Point King bears S. by E., leaving the two (2) red buoys on the Pope's Eye Shoal on the port hand; and when the white buoy off Point King comes on with that point, keep the Flagstaff on Observatory Point a large sail's length open to the southward of a small knob on the top of the western ridge of Point Nepean, which mark leads up in mid-channel until the White Cliff bears S. by E., when bring the Flagstaff just open to the southward of the knob until the easternmost white buoy comes on with an isolated clump of trees on the top of Arthur's Seat, which will lead through the channel, leaving the buoy on the starboard hand, and when to the eastward of it keep it open of Observatory Point Flagstaff astern until the easternmost black buoy is on with Mount Martha, then steer E. by N. for the latter buoy, leaving it on the port hand, when, if bound to Hobson's Bay, steer N. by W. twenty-seven (27) miles, or, if bound to Geelong, N.W. ½ N. fourteen miles, for the red buoy off Prince George's Bank. (See *Sailing Directions for Geelong.*)

Beating up the South Channel.—Vessels beating through the South Channel must be guided by the lead, not standing into less than four (4) fathoms on either side, nor within the line of buoys: and when past the east white buoy there is plenty of room between the middle ground and the shore, which may be approached within half a mile into five (5) fathoms, and when clear of the middle ground and to the northward of Point Martha you can stand to the westward until the northernmost land of Indented Head comes on with Station Peak.

South Channel, Outwards.

Vessels bound to sea from Hobson's Bay by the South Channel should steer from a fair berth off Gellibrand's Point S. by E. 27 miles, for the easternmost black buoy of the middle ground, taking care to have the white cliffs bearing S.W. by W. before the top of Arthur's Seat bears S.S.E., and after passing the black buoy on the middle ground, haul up for the south white cliff until you bring the easternmost white buoy open to the northward of the Observatory Point Flagstaff, then keep away for the latter buoy, leaving it on your port hand, when a W. ½ N. course will take you down mid-channel, keeping the easternmost white buoy on with the top of Arthur's Seat astern, and the knob on Point Nepean open to the northward of the Flagstaff on Observatory Point, leaving the black buoys on the starboard and white buoys on the port hand, and when to the westward of Point King steer to pass midway between Observatory Point and the Lighthouses, bringing the latter to bear in one, N.E. by N., with which marks on, be guided by the state of the tides in proceeding to sea. Vessels leaving Hobson's Bay with strong southerly winds, especially during the summer months, when these winds

prevail, will sooner get to sea by working down the east side of Hobson's Bay and going through the South Channel, where, having smooth water, they will be enabled to lead through the Channel right out to sea, whereas, by beating down the middle of the Bay and taking the West Channel, more swell is experienced, and a large vessel would possibly have to anchor off the Lightship waiting for a shift of wind.

Caution to Strangers leaving the Port.—It is never advisable to go out between the Heads without a commanding breeze and favorable tide; strangers ought never to attempt to beat out, as, should the wind fall light, they are very liable to get horsed over on Point Nepean reef by the ebb tide, which sets strong out towards the reef from the bight between Point Lonsdale and the Lighthouse. Inattention to the set of the tide here has placed several vessels in jeopardy, by being obliged to anchor on the foul ground, almost in the surf. An instance, shewing the necessity of great caution, occurred a few months back in the case of the ship *Sea*, of Liverpool, getting under weigh with the ebb tide and a scant wind, contrary to the advice of the pilot; the first board she made she was swept on Point Nepean reef, and in a few hours went to pieces; sixteen hands perished.

Directions for Geelong.

Ships bound to Geelong should steer from the Lightship N. by W. six (6) miles, for the red buoy, which lies in seven (7) fathoms at the north end of Prince George's Bank; when abreast of this buoy, and the extreme part of Indented Head, bearing S. ½ W. steer W. ½ S. until Point Richards bears S. by E., off which a shoal lies due north about ¾ of a mile, with not more than ten (10) feet on its northern end, which is marked by a red buoy bearing from Point Richards N. ½ E. in 4½ fathoms of water: when the latter buoy is on with Point Richards haul up S.W. by W. for the white buoy, on the southern part of Point Wilson shoal, which may be passed on either side, unless the vessel's draught of water exceed fourteen feet, in that case round the buoy as close as practicable, leaving it on the starboard hand. The course is then W.N.W. for the anchorage off Point Henry about a mile off shore, in four (4) fathoms, with the middle of the town of Geelong just open clear of Point Henry; but if bound into the inner harbor, steer, when you have the town open, to bring the beacon on the Bird Rock* to bear N.W. by N., which will lead you down in three fathoms to the entrance of the ship channel; when the water shoals gradually to sixteen (16) feet within a few fathoms of the white buoy, which must be left on the starboard hand, and the black buoy on the port hand, then steer to pass close to the inner white buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand, and hauling up gradually as you pass it, to bring the inner black buoy on the port bow, after passing which you are over the Bar, and may steer S.W. by S. ½ S. four miles for the anchorage of the wharves. The anchors of the Dredging Machine are marked by *red* buoys, which must be avoided in passing over the Bar.

Vessels beating between the Lightship and Geelong.—Vessels bound to Geelong, having a contrary wind between the Lightship and Prince George's Bank Buoy, should not stand into less than five (5) fathoms, nor bring the Lightship to the eastward of S. by E. ½ E. until they open out Station Peak clear of Indented Head, keeping Leading Hill open to the South Red Bluff, until they are to the north of the buoy, between which and the red buoy off Point Richards do not stand into less than five (5) fathoms, not bringing Point Richards to the westward of W. by S. Between Point Richards and Point Henry do not stand into less than four (4) fathoms on the south side, nor less than five (5) fathoms when standing to the north, keeping a good mile from the former and three miles from the latter shore. A rocky bank, upwards of a mile in width, stretches due south from Point Wilson about three (3) miles, with very irregular soundings, varying from ten (10) feet to three and a half (3½) fathoms; the white buoy on its southern end lies in four (4) fathoms with sixteen (16) feet within a ship's length to the northward of it.

Between Hobson's Bay and Geelong.—Vessels bound to Geelong from Hobson's Bay whose draught of water exceeds fourteen (14) feet, should steer S.W. from a fair berth off Gellibrand's Point until Point Cook bears N.N.W., then S.W. by W. seventeen (17) miles, bringing Point Henry to bear W. ½ S. before Station Peak bears N.W. by W., which leads down to Point Wilson White Buoy, when follow the directions already given above.

* A Lighthouse is about to be erected on the Bird Rock.

Point Henry to Sea by West Channel.—Vessels leaving Point Henry for sea by the West Channel should steer E.S.E. for Point Wilson Buoy, and from thence keep about a mile off shore until Point Richards bears S. by E., when haul up E. ¼ N. for the red buoy off Prince George's Bank: a round hill, visible between the two highest hummocks of Station Peak, kept just open to the northward of the highest peak, will carry you clear of the bank. After passing the buoy, steer S. by E. six (6) miles for the Lightship.—(See *Directions from Hobson's Bay to Sea.*)

Point Henry to Sea by South Channel.—If bound to sea from Geelong by the South Channel, steer, after passing Prince George's Buoy, S.E. ¼ E. twelve (12) miles, not shutting in Station Peak with Indented Head until the Flat Islands come on with the Lighthouses bearing W. by S., when steer S. by E. ¼ E. four (4) miles until the S.W. point of Mount Martha bears N.E., the top of Arthur's Seat S.S.E., which will lead you to the East Bank Buoy, when follow the directions given in page 341, line 11 from bottom.

Anchorages Outside the Heads.

Loutit Bay.—Steamers and coasters bound round Cape Otway, encountering heavy weather, might, instead of running back to the Heads, find shelter from all winds, from S. round westerly to N.E., in Loutit Bay, which is situated between Flat Top Point and Split Point. The anchorage is near Flat Top Point, within half a mile of the shore, in from five (5) to seven (7) fathoms. A reef lies about a cable's length to the S.E. of Flat Top Point, which bears from Point Lonsdale W.S.W. thirty-six (36) miles.

Apollo Bay.—There is also good anchorage in Apollo Bay, which is situated about thirteen (13) miles N.E. from Cape Otway. The *Corsair* anchored with Point Bunbury Flagstaff S.W. by S., Cape Paton N.E. by E., in seven (7) fathoms, about a mile off shore. A reef, upon which the water breaks in bad weather, runs out to the S.E. about half (½) a mile from Point Bunbury.

Western Port.—Ships getting disabled or caught in a southerly gale, and unable to weather Cape Schanck, will find good shelter in Western Port, the entrance to which is about nine (9) miles E. from Cape Schanck, wide and free from danger. The S.W. extremity of Grant, or Phillip Island, may be approached within three quarters (¾) of a mile; after rounding which, run along the island, keeping about half (½) a mile off shore, and anchor as soon as you are sheltered within a quarter (¼) of a mile of the beach in from eight (8) to twelve (12) fathoms.

Caution not to Anchor near the Heads.—No stranger should anchor close to the Heads, except it be to save the vessel from going ashore, although the coasters sometimes, to prevent being carried by the tide inside the Heads in a calm, anchor about a mile outside, where the bottom is sandy, and occasionally in the bight; between Point Flinders and Point Lonsdale.

Anchorages Inside the Heads.

The waters of Port Phillip Bay spread over a surface of upwards of eight hundred (800) square miles, three-fourths (¾) of which are available for anchorage, the depth nowhere inside the Lighthouses exceeding fifteen (15) fathoms.

Anchorage off the Lighthouses.—Vessels detained inside the Heads by contrary winds or tide, may, during the northerly or westerly winds, anchor with the High Lighthouse bearing from W.S.W. to W., distant about a mile and a half, in from six (6) to seven (7) fathoms. The bottom below the above bearings is rocky, and vessels bringing up there are liable to lose their anchors.

With a southerly gale haul over under Point Nepean, abreast of the Quarantine Station, between Observatory Point and Point King, in from ten (10) to fourteen (14) fathoms, a mile off shore.

It is not advisable, in bad weather, to anchor in either the South or West Channel, on account of the tide and loose nature of the bottom; but in S.W. gales small vessels will find good shelter under Swan Spit in three and a half (3½) fathoms, the Upper Lighthouse just shut in with Swan Point, about half a mile off shore; and vessels bound up and caught in the South Channel with a northerly or N.W. gale, will find good anchorage in Cappel Sound, by bringing the white cliff to bear S.W., and the top of Arthur's Seat east in from five (5) to seven (7) fathoms, sandy bottom.

Ships detained with southerly gales at the north end of the West Channel, will find good anchorage by bringing the Lightship to bear S. by W., just shutting in Station Peak with Indented Head.

Hobson's Bay is capable of affording shelter to upwards of eight hundred (800) sail. The holding ground is excellent: the depth from three to four fathoms, over a bottom of stiff clay and mud.

The best anchorage at Point Henry is with the Hospital open clear of the Point, in four (4) fathoms of stiff clay and mud, about three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a mile off shore.

Vessels navigating the Bay above the Channels may, if necessary, ride with good ground tackle in any part of it, there not being a greater depth than fifteen (15) fathoms all over the Bay, and the holding ground good; but the north side is preferable, as the wind usually veers from N. round westerly to S.W., making it the weather shore.

In these directions, it is taken for granted that when a ship is under weigh in pilot waters the lead will always be kept going; no man can be held blameless who neglects so valuable a guide.

Pilots.—The pilot vessels cruise from three (3) to twelve (12) miles outside the Heads, borrowing on either shore according to the weather. These vessels are fore and aft schooners, and cutter rigged, painted from the copper upwards a light stone color, and their number painted in black on the mainsail. They carry by day a red and white flag in horizontal stripes, white uppermost, at the mainmast head, and between sunset and sunrise exhibit a bright light in the fore rigging, and show in the waist a flash light every half hour. Vessels steering for the port are bound to show the usual flag for a pilot when within four leagues of the entrance; and if the pilot vessel be in sight, they must wait a reasonable time to allow a pilot to board. Vessels which miss the pilot schooner will be boarded by a pilot from a whale boat when they are inside Point Lonsdale; but all strangers should, if possible, take pilots outside the Heads. All vessels trading between this and any other Australian port and New Zealand are exempt from pilotage, provided the master holds a certificate from the Victoria Pilot Board that he is competent to pilot his vessel. Such vessels, on arriving within four (4) leagues of the entrance, must have a large white flag hoisted at the mainmast head, to be kept flying until past Swan Point, under a heavy penalty, which is rigorously enforced, in order to prevent the pilots' time being unnecessarily taken up running after ships which do not require their services.

Tides in Port Phillip Bay.—A Tidal Register has daily been kept for the last fifteen (15) months at Point Lonsdale. The result has shown them to be so much influenced by the prevailing winds that only an approximate time of high water at full and change can be arrived at, which, with observations made at the undermentioned points, are as follows:—

High Water at Full and Change.	Time.	Vertical Rise and Fall.	
		Spring.	Neap.
	Hours. Min.	Feet.	Feet.
High Water on the Beach at Point Lonsdale	11 5	7	4
" " Mid-Channel, between Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean..	1 10		
" " Light Ship, West Channel ..	1 40	4	3
" " East end of South Channel ..	2 5	4	3
" " Bird Rock, Geelong	2 30	3½	2½
" " Point Gellibrand and mouth of River Yarra	3 0	4½	2½

Flood Tides.—The Flood Tide comes from the southward and eastward, increasing in strength as it nears the Heads, setting right into the entrance across and through the opening in the reefs with great force, spreading towards Shortland's Bluff and Point King, and decreasing in strength as it advances towards the channels setting towards Swan Point, and through the West Channel in an oblique direction, tending towards the Ducks Ponds and Indented Head, and above the Lightship to the N.W. across Prince George's Bank, spreading from thence towards Geelong Bay, Point Cook, and Hobson's Bay. In the South Channel the flood tide sets to the E.N.E., *across* the middle ground through the Pinnace Channel, and spreads along the eastern shore towards Hobson's Bay.

Ebb Tide.—The Ebb Tide sets out of Hobson's Bay towards the S.E. for a few miles, when it takes a more southerly direction towards Prince George's Bank, thence tending through the various channels in an oblique direction, the stream from Simon's

Channel joining and turning that of the West Channel below the Royal George Buoy, setting away towards the bight between Shortland's Bluff and Point Lonsdale, thence out through between the Heads with great force, the body of the tide setting *athwart* the entrance towards Point Nepean, and away to the S.E., along the land and into the bight between Nepean Point and Cape Schanck. Vessels, therefore, navigating either of the channels or the entrance, must always carry taut canvas, and in entering or leaving the port, Point Lonsdale should always be kept on board. Between the Heads the tide runs from five (5) to seven (7) knots; in the West and South Channels between two (2) and three (3) knots; and about a knot and a half (1½) in the Bay, above the Channels. In Hobson's Bay, during the winter months, there is always a surface current running out, owing to the freshes which run down the river: this current frequently sets along both sides of the Bay at the rate of two (2) knots. The tide is weak in Geelong Bay, except in the ship channel, where it sets two and a half (2½) knots across the Bar, and becomes weaker as it spreads over Corio Bay. It is very probable that as the Dredging Machine deepens the Bar, the velocity of the tide will increase, and materially aid in keeping the channel clear.

Influence of the Wind upon the Tides.—The prevailing winds have a great influence on the tides, both as regards their height and time of high water. Northerly winds, from N.E. to N.W., have the greatest influence. A gale from the N. or N.N.E. will keep back the flood tide so as often to make the time of high water two (2) or even three (3) hours later than the time by calculation. The effects of such a wind on the height of the tide, especially within the Heads, is often very considerable, and causes the spring tide to be lower than the neap. The effects of southerly gales do not seem at all in proportion to that of northerly winds, and unless a southerly breeze has been preceded by at least twelve (12) hours of easterly winds, the effect on the tides, *i.e.*, accelerating the time of high water, has not been observed to exceed an hour and a half (1½). Arrangements for simultaneous Tidal and Meteorological Observations at the various ports of Victoria are being made, which may hereafter furnish the mariners with valuable and interesting information.

Lighthouses in Bass's Straits.

(*As notified in various "Government Gazettes."*)

Cape Otway.—Cape Otway Lighthouse is a circular stone tower, painted white, situated in latitude 38D. 51M. 8S. S., longitude 143D. 34M. E. The light revolves, shewing a bright flash once in every minute, and burns at the height of three hundred (300) feet above the level of high water, and may be seen in ordinary weather at a distance of eight (8) leagues.

Kent's Group.—Kent's Group Lighthouse is erected on Deal Island, the easternmost of the group, situated in latitude 39D. 30M 10S. S., and longitude 147D. 15M. 20S. E. The light revolves once in every minute, and burns at an elevation of eight hundred and eighty (880) feet above the level of the water, and is seen in clear weather from all directions thirty-six (36) miles, but it is very liable to be obscured by fogs.

Low Head.—Low Head Lighthouse, Port Dalrymple, situated in latitude 41D. 3M. 20S. S., and longitude 146D. 47M. 30S. E. This light revolves once in every minute, and burns at an elevation of one hundred and four (104) feet above the level of the water, and can be seen in clear weather fifteen (15) miles.

Swan Island.—Swan Island Lighthouse is erected on the north end of Swan Island, latitude 40D. 40M. S., and longitude 148D. 9M. E. The light revolves once in every eight minutes, but shows a brilliant flash of two and a-half seconds duration every minute, and burns at an elevation of one hundred and four (104) feet above the level of the water, and can be seen in clear weather fifteen (15) miles.

Goose Island.—Goose Island Lighthouse is erected on the south end of Goose Island, situated in latitude 40D. 18M. 41S. S., and longitude 147D. 48M. 50S. E. The light is fixed, and burns at an elevation of one hundred and eight (108) feet above high water mark, and can be seen in clear weather fifteen (15) miles. The Lighthouses on Kent's Group, Goose Island, Swan Island, and the Low Head, are painted the upper half red and the lower half white.

Flinders Light, Gabo Island.—The Lighthouse on Gabo Island, off Cape Howe, is situated in latitude 37D. 34M. 20S. S., and longitude 149D. 54M. 40S. E. The Lighthouse is a skeleton timber erection painted white, the roof and framing of the lantern painted red, and the ventilated ball painted yellow. It stands nearly in the centre of the island,

about three quarters of a mile from its southern point, upon a sand hill one hundred and fifty seven feet six inches (157 ft. 6 in.) above the sea. The following magnetic bearings are taken from the Lighthouse :—

Cape Howe, N., 32D. E.
Ram Head, S.W.
Variation of compass, 11D. E.

The light is a fixed white light of the first class, and is eclipsed by a small range of sandhills from S. 15D. E. to S. 4D. W. (in all 19D.) to a distance averaging about two (2) miles out to sea. It is estimated that the light can be seen twenty (20) miles distant in clear weather.

LIGHTHOUSES IN PORT PHILLIP BAY.

Upper and Leading Light.—There are two (2) Lighthouses on Shortland's Bluff, Upper and Leading Lights. The Upper Lighthouse is a circular stone tower painted white, and burns at an elevation of one hundred and eight (108) feet above the level of the water. On this tower is exhibited a bright stationary light, seen in ordinary weather six (6) leagues to seaward, within the bearings of south round westerly to S.W. The high land of Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean prevent it being seen beyond these bearings except when bearing S. by E. A chance glimpse of it is caught over the gap in the land about a quarter of a mile S.E. of Point Nepean. *The Leading Lighthouse* tower is built of wood, painted white, and stands at an elevation of eighty (80) feet above the level of the sea, bearing from the centre of the Upper Lighthouse on Shortland's Bluff S. 33 W., distance 670 feet, and exhibits a fixed red light, seen in ordinary weather ten miles to seaward within the bearings of S. ¼ W. round westerly to S.W. ¼ W.

Gellibrand's Point.—The Lighthouse on Gellibrand's Point is a square stone tower, sixty (60) feet high, painted white, and exhibits a red stationary light, visible all round the horizon four (4) leagues in ordinary weather.

Floating Light.—A Floating Light is established at the north end of the West Channel leading into Port Phillip Bay, with the following bearings :—Extreme point of Indented Head, N.W. ¾ N.; summit of Arthur's Seat, S.E. ½ E.; extremity of Point Nepean, SW.. ½ W. The Lightship is painted red, and by day has the appearance of a vessel having one mast, only surmounted by a large red ball, and exhibits between sunset and sunrise two bright lights, twenty-four (24) feet apart and fifty (50) feet above the level of the water. These lights may be seen from all parts of the horizon within the distance of nine (9) miles in clear weather. In the event of the Lightship having broken adrift, the lights will not be exhibited, but a plain lantern hoisted in the main rigging and No. 3190 signal flying by day. The erection of several additional Lighthouses on the coast of Victoria is contemplated, viz. :—Cape Bridgwater, Point Lonsdale, Cape Schanck, and one on Wilson's Promontory, or one of the adjacent islands. The rapidly increasing traffic on the coast calls for these lights, which completed, will render the mariner's approach to any part of it comparatively safe.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Preparing for entering Harbor.—Before entering the Heads vessels should have their anchors, chains, and every thing clear for bringing up; for want of this ordinary precaution many vessels have had very narrow escapes, and several instances have been reported of the pilots having to heave ships to, *inside* the Heads, until such time as the chains were cleared away.

Mails.—All letters and mail bags on board vessels must be delivered immediately on arrival to the mail boat. A penalty is inflicted of £5 on every letter or newspaper detained: this regulation is rigorously enforced, and applies to passengers as well as masters of vessels.

Passengers' Act.—The penalties under the "*Passengers' Act*" are also rigorously enforced, especially the 58th clause, which prohibits the sale of spirits on board during the voyage—a practice which is most detrimental to the comfort and well-being of passengers, and leading to much insubordination amongst the crew.

Mooring Swivel.—As all vessels at Hobson's Bay and Point Henry must moor with two anchors, shipmasters are recommended to be provided with a stout mooring swivel, for want of which several vessels, short handed, recently took so many turns in their hawse, that when they were unmoored their cables were found to be broken.

Repairs.—Ships requiring extensive repairs under water have at present to be hove down, but there are two Patent Slips and a Floating Dock in course of erection; one slip on the south bank of the Yarra for vessels of 300 tons and under, the other at Gellibrand's Point, where there is deep water close to the shore, with a hard bottom: this slip is to be constructed so as to take up a vessel of 2000 tons. There are several extensive foundries in Melbourne and Geelong, where steam vessels can get any part of their machinery repaired. It is advisable, however, that steamers coming direct from England or America should be provided with duplicate portions of their machinery which are most liable to give way.

Time Ball.—A Time Ball is dropped daily at Williams Town at one o'clock, mean solar time: a similar Time Ball is about to be constructed at Geelong, and experiments are now being made to give the time also at eight (8) P.M., by means of a metal cylinder passing over and partially obscuring the light on Gellibrand's Point for two minutes, and then dropped instantaneously. The true time of the reappearing of the light being notified the following day in the newspapers.

Water Police.—There is a strong body of Water Police quartered on board a vessel in Hobson's Bay, and at Point Henry on board a schooner, a portion of whom are at all times rowing guard amongst the shipping. These vessels exhibit by day a *red* ball at the mast head, and a *green* light at night.

Discharge of Cargo at Melbourne.—Up to the present time all vessels having goods for Melbourne, and drawing over nine (9) feet, or exceeding 200 tons register, discharge their cargo in Hobson's Bay into lighters—a most expensive and tedious process; but great efforts are now being made to remedy this, by the construction of wharves and deep water basins on both sides of the Bay, at Sandridge and Williams Town, to be connected with Melbourne by railways; and a company has been formed for the purpose of constructing docks at Melbourne, the approach to which, it is proposed, will be by means of a canal opening out into Hobson's Bay at its N.W. angle.

Discharge of Cargo at Geelong.—Large vessels, having goods on board for Geelong, lie at Point Henry, which is five (5) miles distant from the town, and discharge their cargoes into lighters. Vessels drawing ten (10) feet and under can go over the Bar, which is now being removed by a Dredging Machine, the operation of which has hitherto been so successful, that there is every prospect of a channel being cut within eight (8) months to admit of vessels drawing fifteen (15) feet being towed right up to the wharf.

Mariners' Hospital and Floating Chapel.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a Mariners' Hospital at Williams Town, and the fitting up of a Floating Chapel in Hobson's Bay, which, it is sincerely to be hoped, will speedily be followed by the erection on shore of one or more of those valuable institutions, The Sailor's Home.

Quarantine.—The Quarantine Ground is situated just inside the Heads, between Observatory Point and Point King, the boundary of which is marked by two (2) conspicuous Flagstaffs. All vessels from other than Australian ports must anchor and undergo an examination at the Heads. This examination has recently been rendered very strict, in consequence of the continued influx of ships and passengers from all parts of the world, several of which had great mortality on their voyage out, and had consequently to be put in quarantine. To prevent this, masters of vessels would do well to aid the surgeon, by every means in their power, in his efforts to land his charge in a healthy state; and, from sixteen (16) years' experience in the conveyance of free passengers, troops, emigrants, and convicts, I am persuaded that inattention at the very *outset* of the voyage to cleanliness, ventilation, and diet, is the prevailing cause of much of the sickness which occurs in passenger ships.

Fresh Water.—Ships at Hobson's Bay can fill up their water by sending boats under the spout at the Sandridge watering-place, or get supplied by floating tanks.

Clearance Inwards.—No communication is permitted with the shore from inward bound vessels, nor can any person be allowed on board, until the Boarding Officer has cleared the ship, except the reporters for the press, who, in order to facilitate the speedy transmission of important intelligence, have special permission to board and land from vessels before such are cleared by the Boarding Officer.

Clearance Outwards.—After a ship has cleared outwards at the Customs, her clearance and papers are transmitted to the Emigration Officer, who goes on board and examines whether all the requirements of the "*Passengers' Act*" have been carried out, and grants her clearance accordingly; but as no communication can be held with the shore after a ship

has been so cleared, the master must be on board at the time of hoisting the flag for the Clearing Officer, and the ship off Gellibrand's Point.

Masters of vessels are recommended to have ready a summary in triplicate of the latest and most important intelligence they may be in possession of, for the purpose of affording the public early information. A copy should be given to the Boarding Officer for transmission by the Electric Telegraph, a branch of which is in full operation between Melbourne and Williams Town, and is immediately to be extended to Geelong and the Heads.

Caution.—Masters of vessels navigating Bass's Straits and approaching the Heads of Port Phillip, must remember that they are liable to meet many vessels sailing in all directions, and should therefore cause a constant vigilant look-out to be kept to prevent collision, and for this purpose the following Admiralty Notice and established Nautical Rules are appended for general information:—

Admiralty Notice respecting Lights to be carried by Sea-going Vessels to prevent Collision.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c. By virtue of the power and authority vested in us by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 79, dated 7th August, 1851, we hereby require and direct that the following Regulations be strictly observed:—

STEAM VESSELS.

All British sea-going steam vessels, whether propelled by paddles or screws, shall, within all seas, gulfs, channels, straits, bays, creeks, roads, roadsteads, harbors, havens, ports, and rivers, and under all circumstances between sunset and sunrise, exhibit lights of such description and in such manner as is hereafter mentioned, viz.:

When under Steam.—A Bright White Light at the Foremast Head. A Green Light on the Starboard Side. A Red Light on the Port Side.

1. The Mast-head Light is to be visible at a distance of at least five (5) miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, and the Lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, being ten points on each side of the ship, viz., from right a-head to two points abaft the beam on either side.

2. The Green Light on the Starboard side is to be visible at a distance of at least two (2) miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, and the Lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, viz., from right a-head to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side.

3. The Red Light on the Port side is likewise to be fitted so as to throw its light the same distance on that side.

4. the Side Lights are moreover to be fitted with screens, on the inboard side, of at least three (3) feet long, to prevent the lights being seen across the bow.

When at Anchor.—A Common Bright Light.

SAILING VESSELS.

We hereby require that all sailing vessels, when under sail or being towed, approaching or being approached by any other vessel, shall be bound to show between sunset and sunrise a bright light in such a position as can be best seen by such vessel or vessels, and in sufficient time to avoid collision. All sailing vessels at anchor in roadsteads or fairways shall also be bound to exhibit, between sunset and sunrise, a constant bright light at the mast head, except within harbors or other places where regulations for other lights for ships are legally established. The lantern to be used when at anchor, both by steam vessels and sailing vessels, is to be so constructed as to show a clear good light all round the horizon.

We hereby revoke all Regulations heretofore made by us relating to steam vessels exhibiting or carrying lights, and we require that the preceding regulations be strictly carried into effect on and after 1st August, 1852.

Given under our hands the 1st May, 1852.

HYDE PARKER.
P. HORNSBY.

By Command of their Lordships,
W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Trinity House Rules.

Sailing vessels having the wind fair shall give way to those on a wind.

When two ships are going by the wind, the ship on the starboard tack shall keep her wind and the one on the port tack bear up, thereby passing each other on the port hand.

When two ships have the wind large or abeam and meet, they shall pass each other on the port hand, the helm of each being put a-port.

Steam vessels are always to be considered as vessels navigating with a fair wind. When steam vessels on different courses meet unavoidably, or necessarily cross so near that, by continuing their respective courses there would be a risk of coming in collision, each vessel shall put her helm to port, so as to be always on the port side of each other. A steam vessel passing another in a narrow channel, must always have the vessel she is passing on the port hand.

Extracts from Acts of Council for the guidance of Masters of Vessels and others frequenting the Port.

Master Mariner conveying Convicts into the Colony of Victoria. Penalty £100, or six months' imprisonment, or both. (16 Vic , No. 13, sec. 1.)

Harboring or concealing any offender illegally at large. Penalty £50, and in default of immediate payment imprisonment for six calendar months. (16 Vic., No. 13, sec. 6.)

Passengers to be supplied with sufficient food, &c. Penalty £20. (16 Vic., No. 17, sec. 8.)

Property of persons who have died on the voyage to be accounted for. Penalty £100. (16 Vic., No. 17, sec. 13.)

Masters neglecting to maintain passengers forty-eight (48) hours after arrival, taking down berths, refusing Emigration Officer facility for inspection, refusing or neglecting to exhibit the List of Passengers, or wilfully exhibiting a false list, or permitting passengers to leave the ship. Penalty £20. (16 Vic., No. 17, sec. 8.)

Masters of vessels arriving from ports beyond the Australian Colonies are not allowed to let their steerage passengers leave their vessels for the purpose of landing at Melbourne after one o'clock, P.M., during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, nor after two o'clock, P.M., during the remaining months, unless with the consent of the Immigration Officer. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Ship's cargo and stores to be reported at the Custom House within twenty-four hours after arrival and before bulk be broken, or Master shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £100 nor less than £20. (16 Vic., No. 23, sec. 15.)

All Masters, Pilots, or other persons in charge of vessels entering any Port of this Colony shall, as they approach the anchorage, hoist their Number or distinguishing Flag, until answered by the Signal Stations, after which they must hoist the number of the port they are from, which will be answered in a similar manner. Vessels arriving after sunset must hoist their signals the following morning, within two (2) hours after sunrise. Such vessels as are not provided with Marryat's Code of Signals, or a Distinguishing Flag, are to adopt some Distinguishing Flag, and communicate the same to the Harbor Master. All vessels not provided with proper signals must, in addition to their Distinguishing Flag, exhibit, as they approach the Signal Station, the name of the Port they are from, painted legibly on a piece of canvas or board, the letters not to be less than eight (8) inches deep, and keep the same exhibited for two (2) hours after they are anchored. All Masters and others in charge of vessels, twenty-four (24) hours after anchoring in Hobson's Bay, or twelve (12) hours after mooring in the Basin at Melbourne, or at the Wharf at Geelong, must exhibit the name of their Vessel, and the name of the Port they are from or bound to in the main rigging, twelve (12) feet above the deck. The letters to be white on a black ground, and not less than eight (8) inches deep, which must be kept in an intelligible state until the vessel leaves the Port. Vessels at anchor in Hobson's Bay or Point Henry, to have their name on both sides of the main rigging. Vessels at or near the Wharf to have their name on that side nearest the Wharf.

No person shall make fast any vessel, raft, timber, or other article, to any buoy, beacon, or sea-mark, or in any way injure such.

Gunpowder.

All vessels arriving in the ports of Victoria having Gunpowder on board exceeding thirty pounds, shall hoist the Union Jack at the main, and remain at an anchor outside the regular anchorage off the Point until such Gunpowder be landed.

Twelve hours after anchoring allowed for landing whatever Gunpowder there may be on board, whether as cargo or stores, at the appointed magazine.

Gunpowder to be landed or removed only between sunrise and sunset, at the expense of the proprietor or importer, and under the supervision of the Inspector of Water Police, who, upon application, sends an officer in charge of powder boat.

Quarantine Regulations.

Masters of vessels arriving to report to Pilot the places at which they loaded and touched, and to answer all questions respecting the health of the crew and passengers. Penalty £100.

Pilot to give notice to Master, if vessel liable to Quarantine, whereupon he shall hoist a yellow flag. Penalty on Master £100.

Pilots conducting vessels liable to Quarantine to any place not specially appointed for such vessels. Penalty £200. (3 Will. IV., No. 1, sec. 4.)

Master refusing to deliver to Superintendent of Quarantine Station the Bill of Health, Manifest, &c. Penalty £100. (3 Will. IV., No. 1, sec. 5.)

Master quitting or suffering persons to quit vessels liable to Quarantine, or not conveying such vessels to appointed places. Penalty £400.

Persons quitting such vessels. Penalty £300 and six months' imprisonment. (3 Will. IV., No. 1, sec. 6.)

Persons neglecting duty. Penalty £200. Or damaging goods. Penalty £100. (3 Will. IV., No 1, sec. 9.)

Persons landing or receiving goods, &c., from vessels liable to perform Quarantine. Penalty £500 Or secreting goods, &c., from vessels actually performing Quarantine. Penalty £100. (3 Will. IV., No. 1, sec. 13.)

Seamen.

Obstructing or resisting persons in search of seamen, &c. Penalty two years' imprisonment. (16 Vic., No. 33, sec. 3.)

Ships or houses may be searched for runaway seamen. Penalty on seamen £20; on parties harboring them £50. (16 Vic., No. 33, sec. 4.)

The Port of Melbourne, in the said Colony, to consist of all Inlets, Rivers, Bays, and Harbors within Hobson's Bay, and contained within a line from the Black Buoy off Point Gellibrand to Fisherman's Point.

The Port of Geelong, in the said Colony, to consist of all Inlets, Rivers, Bays, and Harbors within Corio Bay, and contained within a line from Point Richards to Point Wilson.

The Port of Port Phillip, in the said Colony, to consist of all Inlets, Rivers, Bays, and Harbors within the Port Phillip Bay, within a line from Point Nepean to Point Lonsdale, and not included in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong respectively.

The following Signals are in use at the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

Mails on board	White flag at the fore, to be kept flying until the mails are landed.
Gunpowder on board ...	Union Jack at the main.
Government Emigrants on board	Ensign at the mizen head.
WANTING—	
Sea Pilot	The Union Jack at the fore-topgallant mast head.
Harbor Pilot	The Ensign at the fore-topgallant mast head.
Boarding Officer	Blue flag at the main, to be kept up until cleared.
Medical Assistance	No. 5 at the peak.
Water Police	(Day Signal)—The Ensign at the main-topgallant mast head. (Night Signal)—Two lights vertical at the mast head or peak, having five feet between the two.
Customs' Boat	Union Jack at the peak.
Lloyds' Surveyor	No. 7 at the peak.
Steam Boats	Rendezvous flag at the peak or mizen mast.
Clearing Officer Outwards	White flag at the main.

Port and Harbor Office,
Williams Town, 1st May, 1854.

Unsafe Ship-Building.

BY JAMES BALLINGALL.

HAVING been summoned to give evidence to a Committee of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria, on the "Present System of Immigration," I attended on the 10th September, 1852, and gave the following answers, amongst others, to questions put to me. The subject was, The Advantages of Solid Bottoms to Emigrant Ships:—

Question 960. Would the cost of passages be much increased?—Answer. No; I do not think so.

Q. 961. At all events, it would operate by its safety as an inducement to emigrants?—A. It would.

Q. 962. Would not the property also be better for the owner, by his having a better class of ships; it would not be liable to such heavy insurance premiums?—A. No. It offers so many inducements for its adoption, that I cannot see why the Government should decline to adopt it, without it is, that it would decrease the premiums of insurance, and so decrease the revenue by a decrease of the duty arising from the premiums. In one year, I find, by statistics, that £300,000 was brought into the revenue by stamps on marine insurance policies; this showed an insurance on £600,000,000, by a duty of one shilling on every hundred pounds of capital insured. This, however, has been greatly reduced of late, so that if the amount of risk should be farther diminished by any means which would reduce the premiums on insurance, the Government would surely set their faces against it. I can find or conceive no other reason than this for their constant opposition to it in merchant ships, whilst it is in practice in ships of war.

Q. 963. Do you think it from ignorance of the advantages?—A. I very much fear it is from the reverse of that.

Q. 964. Could a sum of £300,000 or £400,000 be an inducement to the Government to oppose that which was in itself a useful suggestion?—A. I think so. Government always show themselves opponents to anything that is calculated to reduce the revenue.

Q. 965. £500,000 is often a matter of consequence to the Government?—A. Yes, and I am of opinion that the Government countenances the loss of three millions annually, in order to get this annual £500,000 of revenue.

Q. 981. Would you wish to add anything further for the guidance of the Committee?—A. I would advert still further to the non-safety of Emigrant ships. As one fact is better than many arguments, I would wish particularly to draw attention to the case of the *Marion*, with about 350 emigrants on board, being nearly a new ship, and said to have been on her first voyage; which ship in going to Adelaide grounded on Troubridge Shoal, at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Vincent, in the month of August, 1851, and, by the Captain's account, although it was in moderate weather and no heavy sea on, "her lower hold almost immediately filled with water," thus endangering the lives of all on board. This could not have happened to any vessel of the Royal Navy, and clearly proceeded from her original defective construction. By the evidence given by the Emigration Agent at Cork to the Committee appointed to inquire into the *Passengers' Act*, now in force, it appears that, out of forty emigrant vessels which have put back to that port with damage, thirteen, or nearly one-third of them, had put back from being leaky. This also in my opinion, evidently proceeded from the unsafe condition of the vessels, whether they had or had not passed the Government surveys. If the vessels were originally defectively built, and the proper means to insure their safety been omitted, it is clear that no after surveys could cure that defect. My opinion is, that the rules of Lloyds, instead of causing safe ships to be built, are the cause of unsafe ships being built, and that safety, instead of being enacted by them, is prohibited by them; and I am supported in this opinion by the practice in the Royal Navy. I would also take leave to suggest, that in my opinion no emigrant ship should be allowed to carry above 400 emigrants, exclusive of her crew, whatever might be her tonnage. Considering the various dangers and casualties of the seas to which emigrant ships as well as others must be exposed, and that no vessel can carry a sufficient number of boats to carry all the emigrants and crew in cases of extreme danger; this is a strong reason for having the number of emigrants limited, as well as a strong reason for having emigrant vessels made as safe as they can be made, and that the cost of these vessels should not be allowed to be weighed against safety to human life.

Also, in a sanitary point of view, there are strong reasons for having the number of emigrants limited: and of the ill effects of having too many emigrants in one vessel we have recently had some noted instances.

The Committee of the Legislative Council having approved of this reasoning, recommended the following clause for the approval of the Council, in their Report, which passed the Council on the 3d February, 1853:—"10. Your Committee also think that, to ensure safety as far as possible, preference should be given to ships constructed on the principle adopted in vessels built for the Royal Navy, and that in advertising for tenders a clause should be introduced to that effect."

This Despatch having been duly forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was replied to as follows: 1st, By the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, under date 23d July, 1853:—"27. In the suggestion that in advertising for tenders we should announce a preference for 'ships constructed on the principle adopted in vessels built for the Royal Navy,' we cannot concur. We conjecture from the evidence that the principle here alluded to is that of filling in the spaces between the beams with solid wood, as is the case in ships of the Royal Navy. No merchant vessels, we believe, are at present so built, and we cannot hope that the announcement in our tenders of an indefinite preference for a class of vessels which do not at present exist, would call these into existence. Nor do we think that the experience of our own Emigration shows a necessity for such a precaution against shipwreck, since of 350 ships which had been chartered by us in the six years ending with 1852, only one, the *Marion*, had been lost; while of the 97,600 emigrants embarked in those ships not one had lost his life from shipwreck. On these grounds we have declined to adopt the suggestion when it has heretofore been made to us. It will be seen by the evidence attached to the Committee's Report (queries 962, 963, 964), that the author of the proposal explains its want of acceptance on other and almost chimerical grounds. He considers that Government discountenances his proposal, lest by decreasing the risk of sea voyages it should decrease the revenue derived from 'Marine Insurances.' 'I am of opinion,' he says, 'that Government countenances the loss of £3,000,000 annually, in order to get this annual half million of revenue.'"

2nd. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date the 19th September, 1853, remarks:—"Another suggestion of detail is offered by the Committee, at the instance of Mr. Ballingall, one of the witnesses from whom they received evidence. Mr. Ballingall, it would appear, has long entertained a conviction that all the merchant ships of Great Britain are built erroneously, and that they ought to be of the same construction as vessels of war, which are designed to carry heavy batteries, and to resist the shot and shell of enemies. So persuaded is Mr. Ballingall of the importance of his scheme, that he believes it to be an object of dread to the British Government, on account of the loss of revenue which it would occasion in diminished marine insurances. For many years he has advocated his views to persons of influence in trade and shipping, but without success. Unable to procure the voluntary adoption of his opinion, he suggests that the Emigration Commissioners should be ordered to offer a preference to merchant ships built on his plan; for, although none such yet exist, he says that such is the competition in England, that they would soon be built. This suggestion the Committee have sanctioned with the weight of their authority, and recommend that it should be carried into effect. Of the sincerity and public spirit of Mr. Ballingall in urging his opinions, I do not entertain a doubt; but I think it will be seen on reflection, that his proper weapon is argument addressed to the classes whom his propositions concern; that it would not be warrantable in a Government to endeavour to compel those whom he cannot convince; and assuredly, that it is not for the interest of the Province of Victoria to enter into a contest with the whole commercial world, in order to force the adoption of the sanguine views of a private projector."

"These," says Mr. Ballingall, "are hard knocks;"—but he has recently returned them, and, as he believes, triumphantly, in the shape of a pamphlet, entitled "Unsafe Ship-building a National Sin."—W. H. A.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.—1837 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER and AMOUNT of MORTGAGES ON LAND Registered in the COLONY of VICTORIA during the Years 1837 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		TOTALS.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1837 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838 ...	16	17260 10 0	...	...	...	...	16	17260 10 0
1839 ...	89	44868 14 7	21	32595 2 10	...	...	110	77463 17 5
1840 ...	60	73176 17 0	19	53768 0 0	3	7500 10 0	82	134445 7 0
1841 ...	51	42858 0 0	40	39765 10 0	8	25850 15 0	99	108474 5 0
1842 ...	95	56090 15 0	57	40301 0 0	10	16870 0 0	162	113261 15 0
1843 ...	69	27238 0 0	47	48322 10 0	18	194853 0 0	134	270413 10 0
1844 ...	45	17831 10 0	20	29317 0 0	3	1510 5 0	68	48658 15 0
1845 ...	37	12262 0 0	25	24461 0 0	1	10000 0 0	63	46723 0 0
1846 ...	45	14702 12 6	25	21034 0 0	...	...	70	35736 12 6
1847 ...	67	19544 6 9	30	23487 13. 6	...	...	97	43032 0 3
1848 ...	97	33433 15 0	40	36395 3 8	4	1900 0 0	141	71728 18 8
1849 ...	188	73227 1 4	75	40870 14 6	4	2060 0 0	267	116157 15 0
1850 ...	247	96689 10 6	141	50861 7 4	9	7147 2 3	397	154698 0 1
1851 ...	261	133372 7 7	229	105105 16 1	6	6943 0 0	496	245421 3 8
1852 ...	111	90468 1 1	166	129894 0 6	5	13421 0 0	282	233783 1 7
1853 ...	425	587806 14 4	392	361680 15 2	15	41310 0 0	832	990797 9 6

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.—MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—1843 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER and AMOUNT of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, Registered in the COLONY OF VICTORIA since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Vict., No. 3, 15th September, 1843 to 1853, inclusive.

	PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.			MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.				
YEAR.	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1843	9	37910	4959 13 9	28	57338	4240	310	24131 18 11
1844	66	275168	23022 12 0	117	345159	19655	629	129008 2 8
1845	37	168795	11784 14 6	71	149536	8175	136	44383 18 4
1846	22	133375	11159 17 4	85	251402	12506	227	100071 7 4
1847	43	284202	33790 12 10	125	539924	22252	480	135907 4 6
1848	102	819823	62532 9 10	146	600517	34469	510	129808 18 2
1849	118	1027488	111813 11 1	185	960714	38319	974	191483 9 10
1850	105	1141383	87385 15 9	132	770379	56708	871	224059 15 3
1851	94	968731	90750 1 8	142	963375	34433	760	332948 14 4
1852	42	542810	49766 6 5	70	245102	11228	80	124582 0 0
1853	35	494953	60362 8 0	124	1220449	41190	397	817795 7 2½

LITIGATION.—1841 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CIVIL CASES Tried in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY of VICTORIA during the Years 1841 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Before Juries of Four and Assessors.		Before Juries of Twelve.		TOTAL.
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.	
1841 ...	40	68	1	...	109
1842 ...	55	73	8	6	142
1843 ...	50	47	1	6	104
1844 ...	30	17	5	15	67
1845 ...	7	10	1	9	27
1846 ...	6	12	8	7	28
1847 ...	30	3	...	13	46
1848 ...	20	7	2	12	41
1849 ...	41	10	...	8	59
1850 ...	50	9	...	4	63
1851 ...	61	3	1	7	72
1852 ...	43	14	...	23	80
1853 ...	194	13	9	48	264

N.B.—The Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria was not established until 1841.

CONVICTIONS.—1850 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENDERS CONVICTED in the SUPREME COURT of the COLONY during the Years 1850 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Felonies.			Total Number of Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Total Number of Convictions.
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.			
1850 ...	26	59	17	102	9	111
1851 ...	20	108	24	152	18	170
1852 ...	147	207	14	368	103	471
1853 ...	187	307	5	499	126	625

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CRIMINALS EXECUTED in the COLONY of VICTORIA, from the earliest date to the 31st December, 1853.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	WHERE BORN.	RELIGION.	OFFENCES.							
						Murder.		Shooting at with intent to Murder.		Robbery with Violence.		Rape.	
						Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.
1842.													
Jan. 20	Bob Bob	27	Male	Hobart Town (Aboriginal)	Pagan	Free							
„ 20	Jack	27	„	Hobart Town (Aboriginal)	Pagan	Free							
June 28	Charles Ellis	18	„	Surrey, in England	Protestant	..	..	Free					
„ 28	Daniel Jepps	27	„	Boston, United States	Protestant	..	..	Free					
„ 28	Martin Fogarty	18	„	County Tipperary, Ireland	Catholic	..	..	Free					
Sept. 5	Roger	30	„	Geelong District (Aboriginal)	Pagan	Free							
1847.													
Jan. 27	Jeremiah Connell	27	„	Cork, in Ireland	Catholic	Free							
April 30	Ptolomy	31	„	Murray River (Aboriginal)	Pagan	Free							
„ 30	Booby	25	„	Goulburn River (Aboriginal)	Pagan	Free							
Nov. 29	John Healey, *alias* Pretty Boy	41	„	Mayo, in Ireland	Catholic	..	Bond						
1848.													
Aug. 1	Augustus Dancey	19	„	Wooton, in England	Protestant	..	Exile						
1851.													
Oct. 18	Patrick Kennedy	30	„	Galway, in Ireland	Catholic	Free							
1852.													
May 23	James Barlow	32	„	Dublin, in Ireland	Protestant	..	Bond						
Nov. 3	John Riches	29	„	Yarmouth, in England	Protestant	..	Bond						
1853.													
April 4	George Whitfield Pinkerton	19	„	Glasgow, in Scotland	Protestant	Free							
July 11	Aaron Durant	38	„	Sherborne, in England	Protestant	..	..	..	..	Free			
Aug. 23	Henry Turner	25	„	Bristol, in England	Protestant	..	..	..	..	..	Bond		
„ 23	John Smith	25	„	Cork, in Ireland	Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	Bond		
Oct. 3	George Wilson	32	„	London, in England	Protestant	..	..	Free					
„ 3	George Melville	31	„	Sheffield, in England	Protestant	..	..	..	Bond				
„ 3	William Atkins	29	„	Windsor, in England	Protestant	..	..	..	Bond				
„ 24	Patrick O'Conner	23	„	Galway, in Ireland	Catholic	..	..	..	Bond				
„ 24	Henry Bradley	21	„	Liverpool, in England	Catholic	..	..	..	Bond				
„ 25	Michael Finessey	32	„	County Tipperary, Ireland	Catholic	Free							
„ 25	Alexander Ram	43	„	London, in England	Protestant	..	Bond						
Nov. 23	John Smith	57	„	Blackwater, in Ireland	Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	Bond
Dec. 27	Joseph West	50	„	London, in England	Protestant	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	

CLAUD FARIE, Sheriff.

OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.—1841 to 1849.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER, NAMES, &c., of EUROPEANS COMMITTED for Offences against the Aboriginal Natives in the DISTRICT of PORT PHILLIP, from its earliest settlement to the 31st December, 1849.

No.	NAME.	OFFENCE.	WHERE COMMITTED.	TRIED.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
1	Sandford G. Bolden	Shooting a black ...	Portland Bay Dist.	Dec. 2, 1841	Not Guilty		These cases were all tried at Melbourne. The result painfully shews the injustice of not admitting partially Aboriginal evidence.
2	— Hill	Shooting several blacks	Muston's Creek ...	July 31, 1843	Not Guilty		
3	— Beswick ...						
4	— Betts ...						
5	Sergeant Daplin..	Shooting a black ...	N.W. of Melbourne	Aug. 20, 1845	Not Guilty		
6	Policeman ...						
7	Policeman ...						
8	William Stockell	Ditto	Western District..	Feb. 23, 1848	Guilty ...	2 mths.' imprisnmt.	
9	John Jenkins ...	Ditto	Lake Hindmarsh..	Feb. 17, 1849	Not Guilty		

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines, Melbourne District.

OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.—1838 to 1849.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER, NAMES, &c., of ABORIGINES COMMITTED for Offences against Europeans, and TRIED in the DISTRICT of PORT PHILLIP, from its earliest settlement to the 31st December, 1849.

No.	NAME.	OFFENCE.	WHERE COMMITTED.	COMMITTED TO GAOL.	TRIED AT MELBOURNE.	NOT TRIED.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
1	Tully-marine	Stealing potatoes	Near Melbourne	April 23, 1838					These were before the Protectors arrived in the Colony. No Court in Port Phillip. They were all sent to Sydney. The first 8, bill ignored; the other discharged by Proclamation.
2	Yne-ane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
3	Bunia Logan	Sheep stealing	Ditto	May 21, 1838					
4	Murry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
5	Moonie Moonie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	
6	Moragine	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
7	Mainger	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
8	Murrum Murrumbean	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
9	Mony-moon	Murder	Geelong	June 16, 1838					
10	Thomas Patetrack	Felony	Portland District	Sept. 28, 1840					2 died; the other 2 were released.
11	Thomas Wenaburne	Murder	Ditto	Ditto					
12	Thomas Konghomarnee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	
13	Thomas Murry	Felony	Near Melbourne	Ditto					
14	Pinecingoon	Felony and assault	Goulburn District	Dec. 17, 1840	Jan. 6, 1841	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	8 of these escaped while being conveyed to the vessel to undergo their sentences at Sydney; the other was, after a few months, discharged
15	Nandermine	Felony	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
16	Lagermackoon	Assault and felony	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
17	Caw-ing-on-let	Felony	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
18	Pee-beep	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
19	Lar-mib-ed-ernik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
20	Mor-rem-all-ock	Assault	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
21	Wil-e-gon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	
22	Tar-rook-mun-in	Assault and felony	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty	10 yrs.' transportn.	Interpreters—myself and Mr. Vasey.
23	War-war-rong	Assault	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
24	Merryman	Suspicion of felony	Ditto	Ditto	- -	- -	Not Guilty		
25	Simon	Suspicion of murder	Ditto	Jan. 1, 1841					No witnesses appearing. Judge Willis considered *inter se* cases no jurisdiction.
26	Larry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
27	Jocky	Ditto	Ditto	Jan. 7, 1841	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	
28	Bon-jon	Murder of Aboriginal native	Geelong	Aug. 23, 1841					

29	Bob - (V. D. Land)	Murder and robbery -	Western Port Dist.	Nov. 30, 1841	Dec. 21, 1841	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	Executed January 20, 1842.
30	Jack - (Ditto)	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	
31	Fanny (Ditto)	Accessory to ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Not Guilty	- -	Sent back to Flinders Island, by order of the Governor.
32	Matilda (Ditto)	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Not Guilty	- -	
33	Triganina (Ditto)	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Not Guilty	- -	
34	Rogers - -	Murder - - -	Portland District	April 22, 1842	July 19, 1842	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	Executed Sept. 5, 1842.
35	Jupiter - -	Threatening life - -	Ditto	May 17, 1842	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	No witnesses appearing.
36	Cock-nose - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto					
37	Cold-morning -	Highway robbery -	Ditto	May 21, 1842	- -	Not tried			
38	Warrie - -	Killing sheep and cattle -	Goulburn District	Mar. 15, 1843	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	Discharged. No interpreter.
39	Billy Billy (Urquhart)	Ditto, and attempting life	Portland Bay Dist.	June 2, 1843					
40	Jackia Jackia -	Killing cattle - -	Goulburn -	Aug. 28, 1843					
41	Jackia Jackia, jun. -	Murder of Aboriginal boy	Portland -	April 2, 1844	May 15, 1844	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	Commuted to transportation.
42	William Tommy -	Larceny - - -	Melbourne -	June 27, 1844	July 15, 1844	- -	Not Guilty		
43	Koort Kurrup -	Murder - - -	Portland District	Nov. 6, 1844	- -	Not tried	- -	- -	No interpreter.
44	John Bull - -	Murder of Aboriginal -	Near Melbourne	Dec. 14, 1844	Mar. 14, 1845	- -	Not Guilty		
45	Yanem Goona -	Sheep stealing - -	Portland Bay -	Aug. 1, 1845	Oct. 17, 1845	- -	Guilty -	10 yrs.' transportn.	
46	Kanin Koombra Kourn	Larceny - - -	Geelong - -	Nov. 3, 1845	Jan. 21, 1846	- -	Guilty -	7 years' transportn.	
47	Warrigle Jemmy -	Attempting murder -	Loddon District -	Oct. 12, 1846	Oct. 17, 1846	- -	Guilty -	Transported for life	
48	Bullet-eye - -	Murder - - -	Murray District -	Nov. 20, 1846	Feb. 25, 1847	- -	Not Guilty		
49	Ptolomy - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	Executed April 1847.
50	Booby - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	Death - -	
51	Jemmy - -	Putting in bodily fear -	Portland Bay -	May 26, 1847	July 23, 1847	- -	Guilty -	7 wk.'s imprisonmt.	
52	Pickaninny Tommy -	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	Discharged	
53	Gentleman Jemmy -	Spearing cattle - -	Goulburn -	June 21, 1847	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	1 mth.'s imprisnmt.	
54	Boonie Lardie -	Assault and attempt at life	Western Port -	Jan. 4, 1848	Feb. 24, 1848	- -	Guilty -	1 day's imprisnmt.	
55	Tommy Trillur -	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- -	Guilty -	1 day's imprisnmt.	
56	Alarwien Tommy -	Murder of Aboriginal -	Grange - -	Oct. 13, 1848	Oct. 18, 1848	- -	Not Guilty		
57	Narribe, *alias* Loaf -	Assault and bodily fear -	Melbourne -	Sept. 24, 1848	Oct. 15, 1849	- -	Not Guilty		

N.B.—This return shews:—Number incarcerated, 57; put on trial, 32; guilty, 23; not guilty, 9; executed, 5; transported, 13; imprisoned, 6.
I generally acted as interpreter, except in three cases, in which Mr. Parker and the Rev. Mr. Inckfield (Missionary) interpreted.

WM. THOMAS,
Guardian of Aborigines, Melbourne District.

INSOLVENCY.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of INSOLVENTS in the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Insolvents.			Amount of Liabilities, as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.			Amount of Assets, as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.			Amount of Deficiency, as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.			Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignees.	Amount of Court Fees paid into the Treasury, collected under the Act of Council.			REMARKS.
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1842	104	10	114	212805	1	9	143862	0	0	68943	1	9	...	...			The Chief Commissioner received no salary from Government during the years 1842 and 1843, but was allowed to retain the whole of the fees for his own benefit.
1843	119	4	123	468467	8	0	215410	7	5	253057	0	7	...	...			
1844	43	3	46	94097	0	4	76884	1	8	17212	18	8	1	544	18	0	
1845	11	...	11	37405	16	9	12117	9	9	25288	7	0	...	309	1	6	
1846	24	2	26	127024	15	8	5098	3	5	121926	12	3	1	304	2	8	A very large amount of the liabilities, as shewn in column 5, consists of debts contracted with English, Sydney, and other absent creditors. In very many of the estates no plans of distribution have been filed by the trustees; consequently, it has been found impracticable to shew the amount of debts proved, the sums realised, and the average dividend payable therefrom.
1847	11	2	13	2106	18	11	1001	5	2	1105	13	9	...	140	3	3	
1848	21	3	24	17452	3	8	4068	18	2	13383	5	6	...	237	14	0	
1849	29	1	30	35721	18	8	6089	6	1	29632	12	7	1	321	19	10	
1850	27	9	36	32323	18	4	17154	9	6	15169	8	10	2	356	9	3	
1851	18	3	21	16060	2	2	10703	5	2	5356	17	0	3	255	4	8	
1852	6	2	8	12856	9	4	4274	18	4	8581	11	0	1	142	2	0	
1853	17	6	23	38430	9	6	23364	14	7	15065	14	11	2	264	1	4	
TOTAL	430	45	475	1094752	3	1	520028	19	3	574723	3	10	11	2875	16	6	

Insolvency Department,
Melbourne, 17th January, 1854.

FREDERICK WILKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

EQUITY.—1841 to 1853.

RETURN of EQUITY in the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1841 to 1853, inclusive.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Suits commenced by Bill	3	17	7	6	11	1	5	4	13	5	5	9	10
Suits commenced by Rule *Nisi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	93
Answers filed	1	5	10	5	7	2	4	1	6	2	5	4	7
Replications filed	...	4	7	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3
Petitions (*ex parte*) filed	...	2	1	10	9	...	3	2	1	3	1	...	6
Commissions in Lunacy issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Decrees drawn up and issued by the Master ...	...	4	1	3	4	1	2	...	2	1	4	5	41
Orders drawn up and issued by the Master ...	2	41	14	18	40	12	8	4	48	31	26	35	103
Reports drawn up and issued by the Master ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	8
Writs of Injunction issued	1	6	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	2	3	1	11
Writs of *Ne Exeat Coloniâ* issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5
Conveyances settled by the Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15
Leases settled by the Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Recognizances entered into	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	5
Suits dismissed for want of Prosecution, or otherwise concluded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Number of Suits still pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
TOTAL	7	79	43	48	76	17	24	13	82	48	57	80	528

Amount of Fees of Court received and paid into Treasury, 1852 ..... £181 12 1
Ditto ditto ditto 1853 ..... 490 15 2
672 7 3

The Fees of Court for the preceding years were received in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court before the establishment of the Master in Equity's Department.

Equity Department,
Melbourne, 17th January, 1854.

FREDERICK WILKINSON,
Master in Equity.

LIVE STOCK.—1841 to 1853.

RETURN of the ESTIMATED NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in the COLONY OF VICTORIA during the Years 1841 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	Horses	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1st January,				
1841	2372	50837	...	782283
1843	5000	140000	...	2000000
1846	9289	231602	3986	1792527
1847	10528	255571	5501	2869139
1848	12129	281510	5015	3993089
1849	16495	386688	5659	5130277
1851	21219	378806	9260	6032783
1852	22086	390923	7372	6589923
1853	34021	431380	8996	6551506

NOTE.—The first arrivals of Live Stock were from Van Diemen's Land in 1835; and a very vigorous system of importation was carried on for several years after.—(See *ante* page 293.)

A considerable number of the Horses imported up to the year 1841 were from South America.—(See Lang's "Phillips' Land," page 38.)

The estimate of two millions of Sheep in 1843 is that formed (in round numbers) by those signing the "Six Members' Petition" for Separation on the 24th December, 1844.—(See Lang's "Phillips' Land," page 390.)

With regard to the whole of this table, it can only be considered as a series of approximations, made by those whose duty it was from year to year to frame Live Stock Returns. I experienced much difficulty in arranging them.

On referring to the "Blue Book" of 1851, it was found that the number of Sheep recorded was 2,352,019, instead of 6,589,923, as above. It appears the clerk who acted as compiler left out whole districts in the half-year's "Blue Book" from the time of Separation, 1st July, to 31st December, 1851; and, besides this, he seems to have thought it necessary not only to divide the year, but to halve the sheep. This caused an error in one of Lieutenant Governor La Trobe's Despatches (3rd August, 1853), which is worthy of notice. On using the incorrect figures, His Excellency made a comparison between them and the numbers for the year 1852, whereby an increase was shown of upwards of four millions of sheep in a single year! whereas, as far as can be now ascertained, there was not *much more than half a million increase!*—W. H. A.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.—1842 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE SLAUGHTERED in the CITY OF MELBOURNE during the Years 1842 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.
1842	3589
1843	3696
1844	5327
1845	7266
1846	6836
1847	8589
1848	12818
1849	12181
1850	12016
1851	14418
1852	15078
1853	22884
TOTAL ...	124698

10th December, 1853.

E. PEARSE,
Inspector of Slaughter-Houses.

VINEYARDS.—1849 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of LAND PLANTED with the GRAPE VINE in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, and of the QUANTITY of WINE and BRANDY made from the Produce thereof, during the Years ending the 31st March, 1849 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR ending 31st March.	ACRES.	PRODUCE.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		gallons.	gallons.
1849	108	6306	100
1850			
1851	161½	4621	286
1852	173½	6447	450
1853	107¾	4500	500

NOTE.—Prior to 1848 no records are available; and returns for 1850 cannot be found.—W. H. A.

AGRICULTURE.—1840 to 1852.

NUMBER of ACRES of LAND in CULTIVATION, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the COLONY of VICTORIA, during the Years 1840 to 1852, inclusive.

YEAR	CROPS.												PRODUCE.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses.	Green Food for Cattle.	Hay	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bshls.	tons.	cwt.	tons.
1840	1940	...	300	820	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	3210	50420	...	9000	26750	...	...	300	...	....
1841	1702	82	353	1735	5	...	932	72	...	...	...	4881	47840	1200	9385	37325	not stated	...	3731	1440	900
1842	2432	68	761	3431	...	...	1419	10	...	...	...	8121	55360	1360	20025	66100	...	...	5996	not stated	2300
1843	4674	77	1063	4182	...	...	2069	3	...	...	...	12068	104040	1600	25156	70789	...	...	6933	10	2661
1844	6045	146	1727	4371	...	2	2486	2	10	...	...	15689	142139	3346	40117	44494	...	34	10614	35	6988
1845	11481	76	1847	9647	...	...	2041	...	2	...	...	25094	234734	1980	39289	71368	...	...	11138	...	9639
1846	15802	126	2034	11390	...	1	2140	...	6	...	...	31499	345946	3330	47737	185856	...	20	9030	...	9303
1847	18680	137	2531	13177	...	...	2639	...	25	...	...	37189	349730	3630	29115	201385	...	...	7255	...	10091
1848	19435	155	2944	15051	...	...	2578	...	10	...	...	40173	410220	3928	36403	78887	...	...	21741	...	10625
1849	28568	28	3832	16875	...	...	2838	3	41	...	...	52185	556167	4	40144	99535	...	...	5613	34	20964
1850	28567	27	3831	16874	...	...	2837	...	40	...	...	52176	556167	4	40143	99535	...	...	5613	...	20964
1851	29623	11	1327	6426	4	...	2375	...	77	708	16745	57296	733321	586	34330	132311	5	...	5987	...	29691
1852	16823	1	411	2947	...	...	1978	...	14101	401	...	36662	498704	61	9431	96980	...	...	4512	...	21236

NOTE.—In the year 1836 there were 50 acres in cultivation. From that period to 1840 no official records are available. A Return from Sydney furnishes the information above given relative to the years 1840 to 1846, inclusive. The figures relating to the years between 1846 and 1849 were obtained from a document in the Colonial Secretary's Office.—W. H. A.

CROWN LANDS.—1837 to 1852.

RETURN shewing the QUANTITY of CROWN LAND SOLD in the COLONY, the NUMBER of PURCHASES, and the AMOUNT of PURCHASE MONEY, during the Years 1837 to 1852, inclusive.

YEAR.	Quantity of Land Sold.			Number of Purchases.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
	A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.
1837	87	3	20	185	7116	0	0
1838	38694	1	12	128	34363	1	10
1839	40753	1	12	391	95719	3	4
1840	88079	1	6	506	257389	6	2
1841	2	0	35	3	2236	5	0
1842	9142	3	16	53	13530	3	0
1843	424	0	32	19	1382	6	3
1844	181	0	0	16	985	4	6
1845	3685	2	1	60	8717	2	4
1846	4577	2	37	180	19184	4	2
1847	26073	0	31	556	67753	14	3
1848	18012	2	34	199	33054	0	10
1849	28090	3	39	525	71157	17	6
1850	40042	2	36	993	97771	9	9
Half year ending 30th June, 1851	67702	2	24	464	100696	18	4
Half year ending 31st Dec., 1851	32067	1	7	780	93206	12	6
1852	258144	1	7	3134	711159	11	7

N.B.—The above return, up to the 30th June, 1851, has been compiled from some documents found in the Colonial Secretary's office. They were submitted to the Colonial Treasurer, and supposed by him to be correct. The figures for the latter half of 1851, and for the whole of 1852, were compiled from the "Blue Book." There is a difference between this return and that in the "Statistics for 1852," published in the Legislative Council Papers of that year; and the reason is, that in the above the *total* amount of Purchase Money is stated, whereas in the former the Purchase Money *received* only is given.—W. H. A.

TOWN LANDS.—1837 to 1851.

RETURN of TOWN LANDS SOLD in the COLONY during the Years 1837 to 30th June, 1851, inclusive.

YEAR.	County.	Township.	Date of First Proclamation.	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Amount of Purchase-Money. £	s.	d.
1837	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	178	64	2	8	6791	0	0
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	7	3	1	12	825	0	0
1838	,, ...	Melbourne	,, ,,	67	31	3	12	7953	13	4
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	20	9	2	0	862	12	0
1839	,, ...	Melbourne	,, ,,	58	27	2	8	6104	0	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	52	25	0	0	2759	0	0
,,	Anglesey	Mitchell's Town	9th October, 1838	26	13	0	0	135	13	4
1840	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	129	61	0	26	51365	0	0
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	27	13	3	12	6518	0	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	53	25	3	0	10000	0	0
,,	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	36	18	0	0	9832	10	0
,,	Anglesey	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	10	5	0	0	78	0	0
1841	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	3	2	0	35	2236	5	0
1842	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	10	4	2	20	1792	10	0
1843	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	13	6	2	0	725	0	0
1844	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	1	0	1	36	360	0	0
,,	Anglesey	Seymour	1st sale, 20th March, 1844	10	5	0	0	102	5	0
1845	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	2	0	3	32	420	0	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	4	2	0	0	16	6	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	9	4	0	0	1222	10	0
,,	Anglesey	Seymour	1st sale, 20th March, 1844	18	9	0	0	111	15	0
1846	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	5	2	1	20	1273	0	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	[illegible]	12	2	0	118	12	4
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	17	7	3	20	3920	0	0
,,	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	5	2	2	0	341	0	0
,,	Anglesey	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	10	5	0	0	51	14	0
,,	Gipps' Land District..	Alberton	1st sale, 12th Aug., 1846	25	12	2	0	406	15	0
1847	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	57	27	0	12	10793	10	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	38	19	0	0	250	6	0

1847	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	51	24	2	0	843	0	0
,,	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	11	5	2	0	640	0	0
,,	Anglesey	Seymour	1st sale, 20th March, 1844	1	0	2	0	7	7	0
,,	Villiers	Warrnambool	30th January, 1837	158	83	2	0	3242	4	0
1848	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	14	6	2	24	2369	0	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	12	6	0	0	195	0	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	18	13	2	0	2841	0	0
,,	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	26	13	0	0	1341	10	0
,,	Anglesey	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	6	3	0	0	34	0	0
,,	Villiers	Warrnambool	30th January, 1847	17	8	2	0	366	10	0
1849	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	43	10	3	0	9492	0	0
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	5	2	1	20	122	5	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	12	6	0	0	90	5	0
,,	,, ...	Bulla	1st sale, 28th June, 1849	8	4	3	36	40	1	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	8	3	2	0	1606	0	0
,,	Normanby	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	12	6	1	13	712	2	6
,,	Anglesey	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	3	1	2	0	12	0	0
,,	Villiers	Warrnambool	30th January, 1847	2	1	0	0	51	0	0
,,	Polwarth	Colac	28th November, 1849	41	20	2	0	280	13	6
,,	(Unnamed)	Wangaratta	7th April, 1849	39	19	2	0	560	5	0
,,	,, ...	Benalla	,, ,,	39	19	2	0	399	5	0
1850	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	35	8	3	0	3629	0	0
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	5	2	1	20	177	0	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	13	6	2	0	167	0	0
,,	,, ...	Bulla	1st sale, 28th June, 1849	4	3	3	27	48	10	0
,,	,, ...	Keilor	4th January, 1850	32	16	0	0	324	14	0
,,	,, ...	Broadmeadows	16th February, 1850	60	30	0	0	391	2	0
,,	,, ...	Wyndham	9th May, 1850	8	4	0	0	105	1	0
,,	,, ...	Footscray, ...	31st October, 1850	23	11	2	0	405	10	0
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne, Sandridge	1st sale, 16th May, 1850	19	9	1	20	1365	10	0
,,	,, ...	Geelong	26th October, 1838	32	16	0	4	8991	0	0
,,	Grant	Ballan	28th November, 1850	10	5	0	26	86	10	0
,,	,, ...	Wyndham	9th May, 1850	18	9	0	0	206	5	0
,,	,, ...	Portland	1st sale, 15th Oct., 1840	14	7	0	0	870	12	0
,,	Normanby	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	5	2	2	0	20	15	0
,,	Anglesey	Warrnambool	30th January, 1847	31	15	2	0	431	0	0
,,	Villiers	Belfast	25th June, 1850	25	12	1	16	660	10	0
,,	,, ...									

TOWN LANDS—*continued.*

Year.	County.	Township.	Date of First Proclamation.	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Amount of Purchase Money. £	s.	d.
1850	Dalhousie ...	Kyneton	27th March, 1850	56	28	0	0	1593	0	0
,,	,, ...	Kilmore	26th June, 1850	40	20	0	0	587	5	0
,,	Polwarth ...	Colac	28th November, 1849	10	5	0	0	42	2	0
,,	(Unnamed) ...	Wangaratta	7th April, 1849	49	24	0	26	537	1	2
,,	,, ...	Benalla	,, ,,	35	17	2	0	274	15	0
,,	,, ...	Horsham	9th May, 1850	20	10	0	0	101	14	0
,,	,, ...	Crowlands...	15th July, 1850	20	10	0	0	140	7	0
,,	,, ...	Sale	1st sale, 6th Sept., 1850	35	17	2	0	252	0	0
,,	,, ...	Glenorchy	18th December, 1850	13	6	2	0	54	14	0
Half year ending 30th June, 1851	Bourke	Melbourne	10th April, 1837	15	3	3	0	1871	14	0
,,	,, ...	Williams Town	,, ,,	10	4	3	16	491	0	0
,,	,, ...	Warringal	1st February, 1840	16	8	0	0	425	0	0
,,	,, ...	Bulla	1st sale, 28th June, 1849	4	4	0	32	72	18	0
,,	,, ...	Broadmeadows	26th February, 1850	7	3	2	0	99	10	0
,,	,, ...	Footscray	31st October, 1850	8	4	0	0	107	10	0
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne, Sandridge	1st sale, 16th May, 1850	9	4	2	0	959	0	0
,,	Grant	Geelong	26th October, 1838	18	8	2	20	4935	0	0
,,	,, ...	Ballan	28th November, 1850	11	5	2	0	120	0	0
,,	,, ...	Buninyong	27th June, 1851	25	12	2	0	923	0	0
,,	Anglesey ...	Violet Town	9th September, 1839	4	2	0	0	28	4	0
,,	Dalhousie ...	Kyneton	27th March, 1850	17	8	2	0	557	0	0
,,	,, ...	Euroa	27th June, 1851	25	12	2	0	246	3	0
,,	,, ...	Avenel	,, ,,	18	9	0	0	491	10	0
,,	,, ...	Kilmore	26th June, 1851	16	8	0	0	297	15	0
,,	Polwarth ...	Colac	28th November, 1849	7	3	2	0	118	10	0
,,	(Unnamed) ...	Wangaratta	7th April, 1849	8	3	3	34	109	10	0
,,	,, ...	Benalla	,, ,,	3	1	2	0	76	3	0

NOTE.—Further information in the above form is not at present obtainable from the Treasury. The above is compiled from returns found in the Colonial Secretary's office, and is presumed to be correct by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W. H. A.

SUBURBAN LANDS.—1839 to 1851.

RETURN of SUBURBAN LANDS SOLD in the COLONY during the Years 1839 to 30th June, 1851, inclusive.

YEAR.	County.	Parish.	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.		
				A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1839	Bourke ...	Jika Jika... ...	63	1568	2	0	18749	3	0
,,	Grant ...	Moorpanyal ...	35	877	3	22	6727	10	6
1840	Bourke ...	Prahran	22	911	3	0	17660	15	0
,,	,, ...	Jika Jika... ...	33	3678	0	0	23428	13	0
,,	Normanby ...	Portland, Parish...	8	215	1	0	2489	7	3
,,	,, ...	Portland, Town . .	18	45	0	0	2872	0	0
,,	,, ...	Violet Creek ...	9	71	1	8	88	8	8
1841	..								
1842	Bourke ...	South Melbourne. at St. Kilda	20	55	0	36	2654	13	0
1843	,, ...	Boroondara ...	4	62	2	32	302	6	3
1844	,, ...	Doutta Galla ...	3	158	0	0	357	12	0
,,	,, ...	Boroondara ...	2	17	2	4	165	7	6
1845	,, ...	Boroondara ...	12	721	2	14	2006	14	5
,,	,, ...	Jika Jika... ..	1	25	0	0	275	0	0
,,	,, ...	Doutta Galla ...	1	563	0	0	1182	6	0
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne..	1	9	2	0	190	0	0
,,	Grant ...	Moorpanyal ...	6	165	0	13	1021	3	2
1846	Bourke ...	Doutta Galla ...	9	1352	0	0	2631	7	0
,,	,, ...	Boroondara ...	19	482	2	11	1534	12	5
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne..	9	46	1	8	1018	4	11
,,	,, ...	Jika Jika... ...	2	63	0	0	313	18	0
,,	,, ...	Keelbundora ...	7	10	1	0	75	0	0
,,	,, ...	Bulleen	1	255	0	0	408	0	0
,,	Grant ...	Moorpanyal ...	16	1285	1	32	5185	8	0
,,	,, ...	Barrarbool . .	2	55	0	37	386	12	5
,,	,, ...	Moolap	2	181	0	13	506	15	7
,,	,, ...	Irrewarra	6	240	0	0	252	0	0
,,	,, ...	Elliminyt... ...	1	35	0	16	35	2	0
,,	Normanby ...	Portland	16	80	0	0	267	2	6
1847	Bourke ...	Doutta Galla ...	19	1755	0	0	4621	0	0
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne..	7	25	0	3	865	14	8
,,	,, ...	Boroondara ...	20	523	0	4	1453	10	4
,,	,, ...	Cut Paw Paw ...	27	1411	1	8	4640	15	5
,,	Grant ...	Duneed	3	1113	1	0	1487	11	0
,,	,, ...	Moorpanyal ...	49	2931	0	23	8656	8	5
,,	,, ...	Moolap	11	631	1	7	972	18	3
,,	,, ...	Barrarbool ...	4	104	0	0	741	15	0
,,	Normanby ...	Portland	13	72	2	0	377	0	0
,,	Villiers ...	Merri River ..	13	88	3	16	289	19	6
,,	,, ...	Warrnambool . .	15	174	2	38	460	12	0
1848	Bourke ...	Boroondara ...	6	100	0	17	251	3	2
,,	,, ...	Cut Paw Paw ..	6	405	3	17	993	8	2
,,	,, ...	Jika Jika... ..	1	26	0	0	214	10	0
,,	,, ...	Doutta Galla ...	2	123	0	0	468	7	0
,,	Grant ...	Moorpanyal ..	20	620	1	25	2542	16	5
,,	,, ...	Moolap	6	1288	2	33	1763	0	4
,,	Normanby ...	Portland	1	2	2	0	18	15	0
,,	Portland Bay	Merri River ..	4	53	3	32	127	16	8
,,	,, ...	near Warrnambool	5	74	3	17	198	7	0

SUBURBAN LANDS—*continued.*

Year.	County.	Parish.	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.		
				A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1849	Bourke ...	Jika Jika... ...	9	229	2	2	3236	4	8
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne..	7	66	2	0	1928	10	0
,,	,, ...	Cut Paw Paw ...	14	1391	2	8	2137	18	10
,,	,, ...	Doutta Galla ...	54	2723	0	14	8004	12	9
,,	,, ...	Prahran	15	906	3	18	2555	9	10
,,	,, ...	Yuroke	2	659	2	0	791	8	0
,,	,, ...	Maribyrnong ...	11	1055	1	3	2045	9	11
,,	,, ...	Nillumbik ...	1	160	0	0	160	0	0
,,	Grant ...	Barrarbool ...	14	269	1	25	2427	14	9
,,	,, ...	Moorpanyal ...	57	2638	1	37	11118	19	9
,,	,, ...	Duneed	3	862	0	0	1306	17	0
,,	,, ...	Moolap	7	1243	3	14	3113	5	9
,,	,, ...	Geelong	9	15	3	13	443	15	8
,,	,, ...	(Unnamed)	10	230	3	29	750	9	7
,,	Normanby ...	Portland	35	541	3	35	1440	5	7
,,	Polwarth ...	Colac	13	82	2	11	319	18	8
1850	Bourke ...	St. Kilda	8	21	0	8	912	16	6
,,	,, ...	Prahran	73	1364	2	33	13407	0	5
,,	,, ...	Doutta Galla ..	6	956	1	16	2312	7	4
,,	,, ...	Cut Paw Paw ...	8	573	1	0	1235	5	0
,,	,, ...	Boroondara ...	13	1130	3	8	3320	8	2
,,	,, ...	Maribyrnong ...	21	66	3	2	364	12	5
,,	Grant ...	near Geelong ...	14	603	2	5	2772	0	1
,,	,, ...	Moolap	12	1329	3	28	3163	8	0
,,	,, ...	Barrarbool ...	9	205	0	0	1511	17	6
,,	,, ...	Moorpanyal ...	8	339	0	0	1829	10	0
,,	Normanby ...	Portland	30	409	2	16	1672	0	6
,,	Villiers ...	Purnim	1	92	0	9	138	1	9
,,	,, ...	Wangoon... ...	5	352	0	18	427	1	8
,,	,, ...	Warrnambool ...	6	21	0	21	87	8	1
,,	Polwarth ...	Colac	6	31	3	36	162	0	3
,,	Dalhousie ...	Lauriston... ...	6	143	2	0	312	15	0
,,	,, ...	Bylands	21	289	1	12	729	16	6
Half year ending 30th June, 1851	Bourke ...	Jika Jika... ...	49	105	2	20	3628	7	0
,,	,, ...	Doutta Galla ...	8	16	2	22	224	5	9
,,	,, ...	South Melbourne..	11	1344	2	7	3560	10	2
,,	,, ...	Moorabbin ...	11	362	2	11	2909	1	8
,,	Grant ...	Moorpanyal ...	17	454	2	39	3012	12	5
,,	Polwarth ...	Colac	19	92	3	31	773	17	8
,,	Dalhousie ...	Bylands	1	5	0	0	41	5	0
,,	,, ...	Lauriston.. ...	8	140	0	0	752	0	0

NOTE.—Further information in the above form is not at present obtainable from the Treasury. The above is compiled from returns found in the Colonial Secretary's office, and is presumed to be correct by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W. H. A.

COUNTRY LANDS.—1838 to 1851.

RETURN of COUNTRY LANDS SOLD in the COLONY during the Years 1838 to 30th June, 1851, inclusive.

YEAR.	County or District.	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.		
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1838	Bourke	41	38653	0	0	25546	16	6
1839	,, ...	104	20787	2	0	44243	18	0
,,	Grant	53	17453	3	22	16999	18	6
1840	Bourke	132	61265	1	0	102916	17	9
,,	Grant	29	21769	0	0	30139	14	6
1841								
1842	Bourke	13	4852	0	0	4852	0	0
,,	Grant	10	4231	0	0	4231	0	0
1843	,, ...	2	355	0	0	355	0	0
1844								
1845	Bourke	2	736	3	12	736	16	6
,,	Grant	4	1448	2	10	1534	11	3
1846	Bourke	3	459	0	0	459	0	0
1847	,, ...	18	5819	1	0	6341	9	8
,,	Grant	8	2745	3	0	4077	12	0
,,	Normanby	33	8518	0	0	8991	1	0
1848	Bourke	23	7535	2	15	9349	19	4
,,	Grant	26	6166	2	14	8284	7	9
,,	Normanby	5	1494	2	0	1554	10	0
,,	(Unnamed)	1	70	0	0	140	0	0
1849	Bourke	21	6408	2	0	6504	18	0
,,	Grant	14	5158	1	19	5923	19	5
,,	Villiers	17	3150	3	22	3582	2	4
1850	Bourke	64	18603	0	14	22721	12	7
,,	Grant	59	11257	2	23	17236	4	10
,,	Dalhousie	5	718	0	0	757	0	0
,,	Evelyn	2	363	2	0	363	10	0
,,	Villiers	4	871	3	8	871	16	0
Half year ending 30th June, 1851	Bourke	63	46881	3	0	54017	3	0
,,	Grant	18	6951	2	0	7329	7	6
,,	Dalhousie	12	2681	0	16	3890	16	7
,,	Evelyn	4	862	0	0	897	0	0
,,	Villiers	19	6371	0	16	6371	2	1
,,	Normanby	3	1324	3	0	1357	2	6

NOTE.—Further information in the above form is not at present obtainable from the Treasury. The above is compiled from returns found in the Colonial Secretary's office, and is presumed to be correct by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W. H. A.

SUMMARY.—CROWN LANDS.—1837 to 1851.

SUMMARY of CROWN LANDS SOLD in the COLONY during the Years 1837 to 30th June, 1851, inclusive.

YEAR.	TOWN LOTS.									SUBURBAN LOTS.										COUNTRY LOTS.									
	Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.			Total Amount Received.			Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.			Total Amount Received.			Number of Purchases.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Purchase Money.			Total Amount Received.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1837	185	87	3	20	7116	0	0	7089	2	0	...	...			...			...			...	...			...			...		
1838	87	41	1	12	8816	5	4	8861	5	4	...	...			...			...			41	38653	0	0	25546	16	6	25246	16	6
1839	136	65	2	8	8998	13	4	9014	2	8	98	2446	1	22	25476	13	6	25118	15	3	157	38241	1	22	61243	16	6	53893	16	6
1840	255	123	2	38	77793	10	0	76863	18	0	90	4921	1	8	46539	3	11	46424	19	3	161	83034	1	0	133056	12	3	130760	17	9
1841	3	2	0	35	2236	5	0	2236	5	0	...	...			...			...			...	...			...			...		
1842	10	4	2	20	1792	10	0	1792	10	0	20	55	0	36	2654	13	0	1515	5	10	23	9083	0	0	9083	0	0	644	0	0
1843	13	6	2	0	725	0	0	725	0	0	4	62	2	32	302	6	3	7	16	0	2	355	0	0	355	0	0	234	0	0
1844	11	5	1	36	426	5	0	138	5	0	5	175	2	4	522	19	6	311	3	10	...	...			...			...		
1845	33	15	3	32	1770	11	0	1771	15	0	21	1484	0	27	4675	3	7	3761	11	5	6	2185	1	22	2271	7	9	1353	19	3
1846	87	42	3	0	6111	1	4	6114	7	0	90	4075	3	37	12664	2	10	12620	14	8	3	459	0	0	459	0	0	459	0	0
1847	316	160	0	12	23776	7	0	23779	12	0	181	8830	0	19	24567	4	7	24588	10	11	59	17083	0	0	19410	2	8	18648	7	8
1848	93	50	2	24	7147	0	0	6802	4	6	51	2695	1	21	6578	3	9	6218	14	11	55	15266	2	29	19328	17	1	18928	17	1
1849	212	95	3	29	13365	17	0	7071	11	0	261	13277	1	9	41781	0	9	36134	17	10	52	14717	3	1	16010	19	9	13671	19	9
1850	612	298	2	19	21462	17	2	7077	19	0	247	7930	0	12	34358	9	2	12215	3	3	134	31814	0	5	41950	3	5	9783	18	7
1851*	221	108	1	22	11932	7	0	5263	18	2	124	2522	0	10	14901	19	8	4007	7	3	119	65072	0	32	73862	11	8	10243	19	10

* For the half year ending the 30th June.

TOWN, SUBURBAN, SPECIAL COUNTRY, AND COUNTRY LANDS.—1851 to 1853.

RETURN shewing the AMOUNT of TOWN, SUBURBAN, SPECIAL COUNTRY, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD by the CROWN, and the TOTAL AMOUNT realised by the SALE, from the 30th June, 1851, to the 31st December, 1853.

DATES	TOWN LANDS.							SUBURBAN LANDS.							SPECIAL COUNTRY LANDS.							COUNTRY LANDS.							TOTAL LANDS SOLD.						
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
From 30th June to 31st Dec., 1851	412	195	0	25	22181	18	0	261	6990	2	39	31852	11	2	27	1827	0	5	4713	10	10	101	48361	3	28	73424	6	6	801	57383	3	17	132172	6	6
From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1852	621	293	3	37	59301	7	0	182	7544	1	21	28330	11	6	53	6864	3	9	18490	12	10	275	76375	0	0	97453	16	4	1131	91078	0	27	203675	7	8
From 30th June to 31st Dec., 1852	1103	389	3	37	209582	14	0	332	8110	2	13	48211	19	9	60	3986	3	27	22208	1	10	389	127731	1	24	187204	9	3	1893	140218	3	21	467357	4	10
From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1853	1200	446	3	37	218446	3	0	531	12209	1	1	156876	17	5	104	12880	0	16	51702	19	6	440	110105	0	7	272378	4	5	2275	135731	1	21	699164	4	4
From 30th June to 31st Dec., 1853	1794	685	2	17	293081	9	6	675	7870	2	34	224675	6	8	477	12122	3	14	53130	7	8	403	127517	2	3	278080	18	4	3409	148196	2	23	848977	2	2
TOTAL	5130	2011	2	33	802683	11	6	1981	42824	2	28	480947	6	6	730	37681	2	31	150374	12	8	1608	490090	3	22	908640	14	10	9509	572608	3	34	2351646	5	6

AUCTION DUTY.—1837 to 1853.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of AUCTION DUTY paid into the COLONIAL TREASURY OF VICTORIA, during the Years 1837 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
1837 1838 1839	Not known; paid in Sydney
1840	2976 18 11
1841	1644 9 0
1842	1390 18 6
1843	908 13 9
1844	890 19 7
1845	1127 19 3
1846	1463 9 10
1847	2227 8 4
1848	1172 19 0
1849	1669 19 5
1850	2093 4 8
1851	1596 1 0
1852	6806 8 4
1853	3456 1 1

W. LONSDALE,
Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury,
Melbourne, May, 1854.

NOTE.—Auction Duty ceased to be paid after the 18th January, 1853, when the Act for its repeal (16 Vict., No. 27) came into force. The sum stated in the above column for the year 1853 consisted not only of the duties receivable during the eighteen days of January, but also of arrears due in 1852.—W. H. A.

SUMMARY.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1851 to 1853.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE incurred in the FORMATION of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£	£	£
Mount Alexander Road	492	29402	282844
Sydney Road	1234	475	73728
Melbourne District Roads	7027	2984	65994
Geelong District Roads	1254	1745	43349
Belfast and Portland Roads ...	1000	350	935
Gold Fields District Roads ...	...	...	20846
Gipps' Land District	...	...	141
Miscellaneous	...	...	16712
Maintenance of Works already executed	106	293	15529
TOTAL	11113	35249	520078

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1851.

EXPENDITURE incurred in the FORMATION of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Year 1851.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD.						
Bridge over the Moonee Ponds	...			492	0	0
SYDNEY ROAD.						
Bridge over Mollison's Creek	234	0	0			
,, ,, Creek near Albury	235	0	0			
Sugar Loaf Bridge	100	0	0			
Road formation at Aitkin's Creek	267	0	0			
,, ,, Sommerton	70	0	0			
,, ,, Campbellfield	328	0	0			
				1234	0	0
MELBOURNE DISTRICT ROADS.						
Merri Creek Road	294	0	0			
Plenty Road	50	0	0			
Sandridge Road	600	18	8			
South Yarra Road	893	10	6			
Geelong Road	276	6	8			
Williams Town Road	198	0	0			
Prince's Bridge Approaches	2986	5	5			
Richmond Bridge	1526	15	0			
Botanic Gardens' Bridge...	201	5	8			
				7027	1	11
GEELONG DISTRICT.						
Buckley's Falls Bridge	308	9	6			
Road near Cowie's Creek	210	0	0			
,, ,, Fisherman's Gully	129	0	0			
Bates' Ford Bridge	19	10	0			
Leigh Bridge	374	0	0			
Culvert, Malop-street, Geelong	213	0	0			
				1253	19	6
BELFAST AND PORTLAND DISTRICT.						
Bridge at Woodford, Warrnambool	430	18	0			
,, over the Fitzroy	198	0	0			
Road at Manifold's Creek	110	0	0			
Bridge over the Wannon	261	0	0			
				999	18	0
REPAIRS to Miscellaneous Works	...			105	18	6
TOTAL	...		...	11112	17	11

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1852.

EXPENDITURE incurred in the FORMATION of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Year 1852.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD	...	29401 13 0
SYDNEY ROAD	...	475 0 0
MELBOURNE DISTRICT ROADS.		
Deep Creek Road...	130 0 0	
Merri Creek Road	887 15 0	
Heidelberg Road	754 13 10	
Richmond Road	471 0 0	
Sandridge Road	161 0 0	
Geelong Road	579 17 6	
		2984 6 4
GEELONG DISTRICT ROADS.		
Barrabool Hills Road	340 8 9	
Fyan's Ford Road	89 7 8	
Barwon Punt	915 8 11	
,, ,, Approaches	167 2 6	
Melbourne Road, Geelong Section	148 12 0	
Miscellaneous Works	84 4 0	
		1745 3 10
BELFAST AND PORTLAND DISTRICT.		
Bridge over the Hopkins, at Allan's Ford ...	262 10 0	
,, ,, Wannon, at Arden's Station ...	87 0 0	
		349 10 0
REPAIRS to Roads and Bridges	...	292 19 6
TOTAL	... ...	35248 12 8

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1853.

EXPENDITURE incurred in the FORMATION of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Year 1853.

[*The works distinguished thus* (*) *are those which were in progress on* 31*st December*, 1853.]

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD.						
*Flemington Section	119474	7	3			
*Gisborne ditto...	95575	19	6			
*Back Creek ditto	67793	11	11			
				282843	18	8
SYDNEY ROAD.						
*Campbellfield Section	47103	0	2			
*Kilmore ditto	9247	12	3			
*Euroa	11438	4	3			
*Wangaratta	5939	8	3			
				73728	4	11
GOLD FIELDS DISTRICT ROADS.						
*Bendigo Road	17420	6	11			
*Ballaarat and Castlemaine	247	18	0			
*Ballaarat Road *via* Bates' Ford	1016	13	0			
*Buninyong Road	1942	1	6			
*Fryer's Creek Road	114	7	9			
*Mount Korong Road	104	17	0			
				20846	4	2
MELBOURNE DISTRICT ROADS.						
*Deep Creek Road	5292	8	6			
Pascoevale Road	74	15	0			
*Upper Plenty Road	2729	18	7			
*Heidelberg and Plenty Junction Road ...	8438	12	10			
*Heidelberg Road	1523	0	6			
*Richmond Road	112	3	10			
Richmond Punt	1285	12	10			
*Richmond Punt Road	236	5	0			
*Bulleen Road	2353	13	4			
*Hawthorn Road	8261	10	11			
Gardiner's Creek Road	790	9	1			
Dandenong Road	70	12	0			
Prahran District	357	13	4			
*Brighton Road	19562	9	10			
*Sandridge Road	8958	11	2			
*Geelong Road	4672	8	4			
Studley Punt	31	0	0			
*Point Nepean Road	200	0	0			
Williams Town Road	1042	10	0			
				65993	15	1
Carried forward				443412	2	10

ROADS AND BRIDGES, 1853—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	... ...	443412 2 10
GEELONG DISTRICT.		
*Barrabool Hills Road	3064 8 8	
Barwon Punt	1074 2 4	
Second ditto	900 0 0	
*Bates' Ford Road	9183 10 3	
*Colac Road	12028 17 2	
*Cressy and Darlington	770 0 0	
Fiery Creek Road	333 14 0	
*Fyan's Ford Road	958 16 1	
Geelong and Grange	400 0 0	
Geelong Section of Melbourne Road ...	1528 1 7	
*Leigh Road	3044 13 10	
Lismore Road	388 19 3	
Lower Leigh Road	759 2 6	
Lower Port Road	75 0 0	
Middle Western Road	277 10 0	
*Newtown to Ashby	343 7 11	
Portarlington Road	1042 1 4	
*Shortland's Bluff Road	7176 5 3	
		43348 10 2
BELFAST AND PORTLAND DISTRICT.		
Belfast and Warrnambool Road	477 4 8	
*Belfast District Roads	457 5 9	
		934 10 5
GIPPS' LAND DISTRICT.		
*Main Road	... ...	141 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
*Bacchus Marsh Road	4911 14 7	
Maiden's Punt	1000 0 0	
Remitted home for iron bridges	7000 0 0	
Tools and Stores	3800 13 3	
		16712 7 10
TOTAL	... ...	504548 11 3
Amount expended in REPAIRS for the Year 1853 (see next page for detail)	... ...	15529 0 4
		520077 11 7

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1853.

EXPENDITURE incurred in the REPAIRS of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Year 1853.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD.								
Flemington Section, Road Repairs			4682	7	0			
Gisborne ditto ditto			1224	1	3			
Back Creek ditto ditto ... ... say			1000	0	0			
						6906	8	3
SYDNEY ROAD.								
Campbellfield Section, Road Repairs			5200	0	0			
Kilmore Section—								
Mollison's Creek Bridge ...	£260	0 0						
Whitehead's Creek Bridge ...	40	0 0						
			300	0	0			
Euroa Section—								
Faithfull's Creek Bridge ...	£110	0 0						
Hughes' Creek Bridge ...	773	10 0						
Benalla Bridge...	266	0 0						
			1149	10	0			
Wangaratta Section—								
Bridges Nos. 2 and 3	£280	0 0						
Three-mile Creek Bridge ...	200	0 0						
			480	0	0			
						7129	10	0
MELBOURNE DISTRICT.								
Richmond Bridge...			794	10	0			
„ Punt			65	5	0			
						859	15	0
GEELONG DISTRICT.								
Fisherman's Gully Bridge			207	16	7			
Upper Leigh Bridge			26	12	0			
Bates' Ford Bridge			42	9	6			
Buckley's Falls Bridge			147	3	0			
Lawson's Bridge			100	0	0			
Upper Barwon Bridge			109	6	0			
						633	7	1
						15529	0	4

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1851 to 1853.

STATEMENT of WORK EXECUTED in the FORMATION of ROADS and BRIDGES in the COLONY during the Years 1851 to 1853, inclusive.

1851 ..... No return.

1852 ..... No return.

1853.

Miles.	Chains.	
38	9	Road cleared, formed, drained, and metalled.
13	66	Road cleared, formed, drained, and partially metalled.
11	34	Road cleared, formed, and drained.
4	13	Road cleared and formed
64	25	Road cleared only.
29	41	Road repaired.
Cubic yards.		
72043		Cuttings and Embankments.
No.		
196		Culverts built.
42		Bridges built.
26		Bridges in progress
15		Bridges repaired.
5		Temporary Bridges built.
10		Crossings formed.
21		Timber Gullets in progress.
7		Punts purchased or constructed.
10		Boats purchased or constructed.
Feet.		
1074		Plank Road.
Miles.		
10		Extra Drainage.

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board, Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

SUMMARY.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.—1853.

SUMMARY of the AMOUNT and NATURE of WORK performed upon the various ROADS throughout the COLONY, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1853, with the COST of the same, defrayed from the Vote of £550,000.

	Road Formed, Drained, and Metalled.	Road Formed, Drained, and partially Metalled.	Road Cleared, Formed, and Drained.	Road Cleared and Formed.	Road Cleared only.	Repaired.	Cuttings and Embankments.	Culverts Built.	Bridges Built.	Bridges in Progress.	Cost of Bridges	Total Expenditure on Roads and Bridges, in 1853.
	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	cubic yds.				£	£ s. d.
Mount Alexander Road ...	23 63	9 20	3 69	2 32	10 48	16 5	48204	121	20	4	24543	307637 16 7
Sydney Road	6 38	1 54	2 0	...	7 31	5 21	...	25	5	11	12143	81857 14 11
Geelong Roads	2 0	0 33	4 13	0 74	42 26	0 45	19800	27	9	5	12716	46588 1 9
Melbourne Roads	5 68	2 39	1 32	0 67	4 0	7 50	4039	23	6	4	3330	71936 8 8
Belfast and Portland Roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	847	1212 0 5
Gipps' Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	75	216 0 0
Iron Bridges.—Remittance to Colonial Agent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000 0 0
TOTAL	38 9	13 66	11 34	4 13	64 25	29 41	72043	196	42	26	53654	516448 2 4

FRANCIS MURPHY,
President of the Board.

Central Road Board Office,
Melbourne, 23rd March, 1854.

INTESTATE ESTATES.—1841 to 1853.

RETURN of the NAMES of all PERSONS who have DIED INTESTATE, whose Estates have been Collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates; and also of the Amount remaining in the Savings' or other Banks at Melbourne, to the credit of each respectively, from the 1st December, 1841, to the 31st December, 1853.

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate. £	s.	d.	REMARKS.
James Turnbull... ...	Melbourne ...	Unknown ...	9	9	11	Died about 5th May, 1842, at Dandenong, near Melbourne.
Michael Dignan... ...	,, ...	Loch Gilped, Argyleshire	6	12	0	Died 18th June, 1843.
Gilbert Beith	,, ...	Ireland	3	18	1	Town Treasurer; died 5th July, 1843.
Henry R. Bryant ...	,, ...	Near Bristol ...	36	15	6	Arrived in the Colony in August, 1842; died at Port Fairy 24th August, 1843.
Charles Gray	Mercer's Vale ...	...	7	3	9	Native of Van Diemen's Land; died in May, 1841.
James Farrall	Gipps' Land ...	Unknown ...	11	1	6	Servant in the employ of Mr. Taylor, Gipps' Land; died in September, 1844.
Matthew McCann ...	Portland	,, ...	13	0	11	Died 5th November, 1844.
William Webb	Murray District ...	,, ...	0	18	8	Sergeant in the Border Police; died in October, 1844.
James Holmes	Geelong	,, ...	5	10	2	Died at Woady Yaloak, near Geelong, in December, 1844.
Johann Leinhardt ...	Fiery Creek ...	..	26	17	6	Native of Saxony; shepherd, in the employ of J. W. Stevens, Esq.; died in December, 1844.
Louisa Matilda Woodcock	Western Port ...	Unknown ...	29	13	10	Died 22nd May, 1845.
John Bretter	Lal Lal	,, ...	5	6	8	Died 11th August, 1845.
William Kent	Melbourne ...	,, ...	3	6	9	Seaman; died August, 1845.
Peter Ormanby	...	,, ...	1	6	7	Passenger per ship *Johnston*, from Liverpool; died 13th December, 1845.
Samuel Adams	The Grange ...	Ireland	5	1	2	Was killed in the Bush.
Jesse Parfett	Loddon River ...	Unknown ...	2	0	0	Died 25th December, 1845.
Thomas Simpson ...	Geelong	,, ...	10	4	0	Murdered by Thomas Ware, who was convicted of the crime, 21st January, 1846.
William Connor ...	Mount Alexander.	,, ...	36	4	10	Shepherd, in the employ of Mr. J. Orr; drowned January, 1846.

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1841 to 1853—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
William Stroude ...	...	Unknown ...	11	4	0	Steward of the ship *Royal George*, of London; died 21st April, 1846.
Thomas Cleveland ...	Glenelg River... ...	,, ...	0	8	1	Killed at the Emu Creek, on 1st April, 1846.
James Patterson ...	Grampians	,, ...	12	12	9	Died about 3rd August, 1846.
Joseph Draper	Geelong	,, ...	1	10	7	Died about 14th June, 1846.
Thomas Trainer ...	Port Fairy	,, ...	8	8	6	Died about 11th August, 1846.
Alfred Diaper	Melbourne	London	2	18	8	Died about 24th August, 1846.
John McCord	Glenelg River... ...	Unknown ...	5	3	8	Died about 16th August, 1846.
John Perks	Geelong	Lincolnshire ...	0	4	0	Died about 7th November, 1846.
George Kirby	Ballena, Ballan ...	Unknown ...	6	7	3	Died about 24th November, 1846.
William Garvie	Hopkins River ...	,, ...	42	5	0	Died about 2nd November, 1846.
Fitzherbert Miller Mundy	Western Port... ...	England	49	12	8	Died about 1st March, 1847.
Robert Kelsall	Melbourne	London	23	0	6	Died about 9th January, 1847.
William Laxton... ...	Mount Emu	Unknown ...	10	1	2	Died about 25th December, 1846.
John Robertson	Gipps' Land	,, ...	16	16	0	Died about 11th January, 1847.
Alexander Laird ...	Geelong	,, ...	6	15	8	Died about 16th April, 1847.
Robert Howe	Fiery Creek	Van Diemen's Land	1	10	8	Died about 17th April, 1847, at Mr. Dwyer's Station, Fiery Creek.
William Lambert ...	Hopkins River ...	,, ...	1	0	10	Drowned in the River Hopkins.
George Craig	Lake Bolac	Unknown ...	11	4	0	Died at the Station of R. Patterson, Esq., 8th March, 1847.
George Campbell ...	Loddon River... ...	Ireland	3	6	10	Drowned in the River Loddon, 8th September, 1847.
James Burt	Seven Creeks	,, ...	8	13	0	Died in December, 1847.
Charles Scott	Mount Emu Creek ...	Unknown ...	6	11	3	Died 7th November, 1847.
John William Fishenden	Tarraville	,, ...	0	5	10	Died 6th November, 1847.
Thomas Ellis	...	,, ...	28	13	6	Mariner on board the *Giraffe*, of Sydney.
Benjamin Trewelly ...	... ...	,, ...	1	14	6	Mariner on board the *William Stewart*, of London.
Patrick Holihan... ...	Pyrenees	,, ...	0	15	9	Died 20th March, 1848.
William Peacock ...	Van Diemen's Land ...	,, ...	0	14	0	Died 15th August, 1848.
Michael Keogh	Muston's Creek ...	,, ...	0	4	0	Died 11th September, 1848.
John Andrews	Campaspe Creek ...	London	4	8	4	Died 8th December, 1848.

Wm. Wardropp Crawford	Melbourne	Aberdeen, N. B....	24	6	3	Gentleman; died 21st February, 1849.
Michael Sullivan ...	Sugar Loaf Creek ...	Unknown ...	61	6	0	Laborer; died 7th November, 1848.
John Evans	Muntham, Portland ...	,, ...	5	1	1	Laborer; died 30th August, 1848.
John Adams	Geelong	,, ...	1	1	2	Laborer; died 10th March, 1849.
John McKennon ...	Mount Macedon ...	,, ...	8	9	5	Laborer; died 11th June, 1849.
Emma Smith	Melbourne	,, ...	1	19	0	Died 14th May, 1849.
Laurence Nally	Lower Murray ...	,, ...	5	8	0	Laborer; died 27th July, 1849.
James Walker	Barwon River, Geelong	,, ...	16	19	1	Laborer; died 23rd July, 1849.
Henry Vickars	Mount Gambier ...	,, ...	3	18	8	Died 12th August, 1849.
John Saville	Melbourne	Wakefield, Yorksh.	6	15	11	Emigrant per *Mahomet Shah*; died 10th October, 1849.
William Ramsey ...	Glenhope, Campaspe...	Unknown ...	18	7	2	Laborer; died 10th September, 1849.
William Smith	Loyola, near Seymour..	,, ...	11	19	9	Laborer; died 7th August, 1849.
Walter Russ, *alias* Rush..	Mount Macedon ...	,, ...	5	19	9	Laborer; died 1st December, 1849.
William Atkinson ...	Native Creek, Geelong	,, ...	4	12	4	Laborer; died 8th May, 1849.
James Ions	Glenmore	,, ...	5	9	4	Laborer; died 28th January, 1850.
Patrick Murphy ...	Campaspe Creek ...	,, ...	6	12	6	Died December, 1847.
James Thompson ...	Darling River... ...	,, ...	5	9	1	Laborer; died 28th September, 1849.
William Dockray ...	Belfast	,, ...	20	9	2	Master mariner; died 19th September, 1849.
Thomas Lowe	Goulburn River ...	,, ...	9	0	10	Laborer; died 3rd March, 1849.
Henry Logan	...	,, ...	4	6	3	Emigrants per ship *Douglas*, from Glasgow to Melbourne; died on the passage.
Alfred Bassett	...	,, ...	1	7	9	
Robert Miller	...	Coldred, Dover ...	2	10	1	
William Thornatt ...	...	Unknown ...	2	2	6	
James Bell	Sugar Loaf Creek ...	Canonbie, Dumfrieshire	17	16	1	Laborer; died in November, 1845.
Philip Cummings ...	Portland Bay	Unknown ...	3	16	7	Laborer; died 9th March, 1850.
John Cocket	Penny Royal Creek, near Keilor	,, ...	7	2	8	Laborer; died 13th July, 1850.
William Richardson ...	Seven Creeks, nr. Benalla	,, ...	15	10	6	Laborer; died 20th April, 1850.
William Pryde	Melbourne	,, ...	2	1	4	Laborer; died 1st June, 1844.
Thomas Jones Sweatman	Portland Bay	,, ...	5	11	10	Shepherd; died 24th April, 1850.
James Riley	Salisbury Plains ...	,, ...	4	17	4	Laborer; died 10th September, 1850.
George Carre, *alias* Carne	Brighton	,, ...	0	3	4	Laborer; died 28th October, 1850.
John Clarke	Buninyong, Wimmera District	,, ...	26	4	0	Laborer; died 17th August, 1850.
James Stott	Melbourne	,, ...	8	2	9	Shipwright; died 30th November, 1850.

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1841 to 1853—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate. £ s. d.	Remarks.
Jacob Croker	Murrendindi, near Seymour	Unknown ...	27 14 7	Laborer; died 14th October, 1850.
William Hodges ...	Bacchus' Marsh ...	,, ...	0 17 7	Occupation and date of death unknown.
James King	Muston's Creek ...	,, ...	20 15 6	Laborer; died 20th November, 1850.
George Throssel ...	Melbourne	Shensell, Yorkshire	21 8 8	Carpenter; died 8th March, 1851.
Charles Newman Lyne...	Mount Piper	Unknown ...	124 6 4	Shepherd; found dead in the Mallee Scrub, 19th Feb., 1851.
Francis Cassidy	Melbourne	,, ...	6 5 6	Laborer; died 14th March, 1851.
Peter Winstanley ...	Gipps' Land	,, ...	1 6 4	Shepherd; died October, 1844.
William Cook	Port Fairy	,, ...	8 1 10	Carrier; died 27th September, 1850.
Robert Burrows	Taharra, Gipps' Land..	,, ...	62 8 0	Laborer; died 5th May, 1851.
Edward Martin	Gipps' Land	,, ...	9 2 6	Laborer; date of death unknown.
Valentine Joseph Dodd.	Melbourne	Dublin	68 3 9	Gentleman; died 31st May, 1851.
Jacob Ford	Duneed, near Geelong..	Unknown ...	6 2 1	Carter; died 5th July, 1851.
James Fox	Seymour	England	216 5 11	Gentleman; drowned in the Sunday Creek, near Seymour, 21st August, 1851.
Henry Stewart	Woady Yaloak ...	Portadown, Ireland	841 11 4	Licensed victualler; died 24th October, 1851.
Richard Hottom ...	Belfast	Unknown ...	4 14 2	Laborer; died 10th September, 1851.
James Smith	Unknown	,, ...	34 0 3	Found dead by the Loddon Police, 10th April, 1852.
George Long	Melbourne	,, ...	99 0 0	Laborer; died in the Hospital, 26th June, 1852.
Charles Branson... ...	Unknown	Daventry, Northamptonshire	13 2 3	Drowned in the River Wimmera, 18th May, 1852.
James Page	Melbourne	Unknown ...	32 8 6	Died in the Melbourne Hospital.
Charles Haynes	Mooralla, Wannon River	,, ...	6 7 9	Drowned in the Wannon River, November, 1851.
Thomas Williams ...	Melbourne	,, ...	0 12 0	Laborer; died 4th May, 1852.
——— ...	Unknown	,, ...	3 10 0	Found dead in the bush; name unknown.
George Barry	Belfast	,, ...	4 0 0	Laborer; died August, 1852.
William Middleton ...	,, ...	Thames Ditton, Surrey	122 3 11	Died at Belfast, 13th September, 1852.
Richard Lyon	Mount Alexander ...	Unknown ...	74 8 8	Gold digger; died 30th June, 1852.
James Williams ...	,, ,, ...	,, ...	59 19 11	Gold digger; died from a gun-shot wound, October, 1852.

James Hopkins	Carisbrook, Loddon River	Brighton, Sussex..	9 3 6		Police constable; died September, 1852.
Thomas Jones	Melbourne	Unknown ...	4 12 0		Laborer; died 2nd November, 1852.
Archibald Waddle ...	...	,, ...	17 15 0		Emigrant per ship *Wanota*, from Liverpool; died on the passage out.
John Collins	Upper Glenelg ...	,, ...	87 5 0		Laborer; drowned in the River Glenelg about 18th October, 1852.
Benjamin Candy ...	Ballaarat	,, ...	23 12 7		Gold digger; accidentally shot, 6th November, 1852.
William Burdett ...	,, ...	London	262 12 3		Builder; arrived at Adelaide, S.A., about 1848, per ship *Sir Edward Parry*; died at Ballaarat, 12th Oct., 1852.
Sarah Duel	Melbourne	Unknown ...	14 0 0		Widow; died 6th October, 1852.
Robert Strachan... ...	Mount Alexander ...	,, ...	3 7 6		Mariner; died at Saw-pit Gully, 2nd November, 1852.
William Hinchcliff ...	,, ,, ...	,, ...	22 10 8		Formerly a police constable at Sydney, New South Wales; died at Forest Creek, 3rd December, 1852.
John Watts	Lancefield, near Kilmore	,, ...	1 6 9		Died 2nd September, 1852.
Thomas Gamson ...	Kilmore	,, ...	2 10 8		Died some time in September, 1852.
——— ——— ...	...	...	46 12 6		Drowned in the Campaspe River, 25th June, 1852; name and occupation unknown.
Thomas Yardley ...	...	Wolverhampton...	10 1 0		Passenger per ship *Covenanter*, from Liverpool; died on the passage out.
Murdoch D. Linton ...	...	...	30 17 3		Died on board the ship *Revenue*, on her passage from New York to Melbourne, 30th September, 1852. Family residing at Toronto, Upper Canada.
Thomas Hewitt... ...	Kilmore	Unknown ...	39 3 4		Laborer; died 3rd January, 1853.
James Wentworth Davis.	Port Albert	Wexford, Ireland.	48 3 6		Farmer; died at Mount Alexander, in January, 1853.
A. Rutherford	...	Unknown ...	32 6 5		Emigrants per ship *Ticonderoga*, from Liverpool; died on the passage out; their effects disposed of by the Immigration Agent at Melbourne; and the proceeds received by Curator, 1st February, 1853.
Isabella Renshaw ...	...	,, ...	38 3 7		
B. Terrett	...	,, ...	7 8 10		
George Gibson	...	,, ...	1 16 4		
Roderick McDonald ...	...	,, ...	1 6 5		
James Raeburn	...	,, ...	2 3 6		
Henry Ayling	...	,, ...	0 13 10		
Frances Isabella Laurie...	Melbourne	Scotland ...	389 16 0		Died in February, 1853.
John Allen	Delatite	Unknown ...	11 9 6		Shepherd; died in February, 1853.
——— ——— ...	...	,, ...	1 4 6		Name unknown; found dead by the police, and supposed to have committed suicide.

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1841 to 1853—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
E. Cornet	...	Unknown ...	1 4 0	Emigrants per ship *Helen*, from Liverpool to Portland; died on the passage; proceeds of sale of their effects received from the Immigration Agent at Melbourne, 18th March, 1853.
S. Cornet	...	,, ...	1 16 8	
J. Cornet	...	,, ...	0 19 8	
H. Cornet	...	,, ...	1 8 8	
—— Larlham	...	,, ...	10 1 3	
Mary Rogers	...	,, ...	3 16 0	Emigrant per ship *John Davis*, to Portland.
Thomas Fox	Goulburn River ...	,, ...	3 11 6	Shepherd, in the service of W. S. Clifton, Esq.; died in February, 1853.
Robert Minty	Unknown	,, ...	1 14 6	Found dead in the Loddon Ranges, 17th January, 1853.
—— —— ...	,, ...	,, ...	0 2 6	Name unknown; found drowned in Barker's Creek, 20th January, 1853.
James Stewart	,, ...	,, ...	11 2 6	Found drowned, 4th February, 1853.
John Parker	,, ...	,, ...	9 12 0	Died at the Glen Lyon Inn, Loddon Ranges, 14th February, 1853.
George Bricknell ...	,, ...	Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire	32 17 8	Shot himself whilst in a state of insanity, 19th February, 1853.
Frank Reynolds	,, ...	Unknown ...	7 1 6	Accidentally drowned, 24th February, 1853.
James Warren	Violet Creek... ...	,, ...	51 2 11	Died at Hamilton, in the County of Normanby, about 16th December, 1852.
John Fox	Melbourne	,, ...	33 15 1	Died in the Melbourne Hospital, 28th March, 1853.
James Dover Hill ...	,, ...	London	132 12 10	Died at Beechworth, in December, 1852.
John Walker	Navarre, Wimmera District	Unknown ...	4 7 6	Died at Mackay's Inn, in the Wimmera District, about 8th February, 1853.
David Bain	Sugar Loaf Creek	Unknown ...	...	Poundkeeper; died 2nd March, 1853; no assets received.
Robert Smith Sharpe ...	Melbourne	Minto Howick, Scotland	15 18 6	Passenger per ship *Severn*, from London; died in the Melbourne Hospital, 22nd January, 1853.
William Hagerty ...	...	London	8 4 3	Passenger per ship *Galway Ark*, from London to Melbourne; died on the passage, 17th November, 1852.
James Royall	Melbourne	Norwich... ...	1 8 0	Died in the Melbourne Hospital, 1st March, 1853.

William Halcro Robertson	Ballaarat	Stromness, Scotland	19 18 8	Died at Ballaarat, 7th January, 1853.	
—— Matthews	...	Unknown ...	1 15 11		
Morgan Lewis	...	,, ...	29 9 4		
—— Foley	...	,, ...	5 3 11		
Matthew McIntosh ...	...	Leith, Scotland ...	2 6 5		
James Hesie	...	Unknown ...	4 4 5	Passengers per ship *Una*, from Liverpool; died on the passage; their effects, consisting solely of wearing apparel, received by Curator, from Messrs. Damyon and Scott, shipping agents, 28th April, 1853.	
—— Newberry	...	,, ...	9 19 5		
—— Turner	...	,, ...	7 9 5		
James Patterson ...	...	Near Latham, Forfarshire	8 19 5		
—— Phanton	...	Unknown ...	0 17 11		
James Price	...	Cardiff	15 13 8		
—— Bell	...	Unknown ...	6 1 8		
Thomas Pettit	Beechworth	,, ...	5 10 6	Died at Beechworth, in December, 1852.	
John Dyer Godwin ...	,, ...	Newbury, Berks...	19 4 10	Surgeon; died at Beechworth, 28th December, 1852.	
Alfred Coulson	,, ...	Unknown ...	9 8 6	Gold digger; died in January, 1853.	
John Marshall	,, ...	,, ...	78 6 2	Gold digger; died 2nd March, 1853.	
J. E. Blassmire	,, ...	,, ...	0 6 6	Gold digger.	
John Coleman	,, ...	,, ...	0 2 6	Gold digger.	
Samuel Bex	,, ...	,, ...	3 7 3	Gold digger.	
William Beaumont ...	,, ...	Tedmarton ...	442 19 8	Gold digger; died 9th March, 1853.	
James Ogilvie Ross ...	Melbourne	Ireland	90 10 1	Newspaper reporter; died at Beechworth, 26th January, 1853.	
Henry Haylden	,, ...	Unknown ...	1 17 6	Died at Kilmore, 9th February, 1853.	
Charlotte Young ...	...	...	1 6 6	Immigrant per ship *Ticonderoga*,	Died on the passage out, or immediately after their arrival at Melbourne.
Edward Pilcher	...	...	7 14 9	Immigrant per ship *Ticonderoga*,	
James Jenkins	...	...	1 4 7	Immigrant per ship *Ticonderoga*,	
—— Fulton	...	...	3 13 10	Immigrant per ship *Marlborough*,	
—— Goddard	...	...	1 18 4	Immigrant per ship *Washington Irving*,	
J. Davies	...	...	1 13 9	Immigrant per ship *Washington Irving*,	
Charles Harcus	...	...	4 11 6	Immigrant per ship *Persian*,	
George Harris	...	...	0 16 5	Immigrant per ship *Persian*,	
Alexander Nicholson ...	...	...	0 19 2	Immigrant per ship *Persian*,	
Arthur Mailee	...	...	0 19 6	Immigrant per ship *Bombay*,	
R. Rumf	...	...	2 4 7	Immigrant per ship *Bombay*,	
Elizabeth Parry	...	...	4 8 9	Immigrant per ship *Earl Grey*,	

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1841 to 1853—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
Thomas Williams ...	Mount Alexander ...	Martock, Somersetshire	4	0	0	Gold digger; died 4th May, 1853.
John Roe	Unknown	England	114	1	7	Died at Dr. Mackay's Station, Ovens River, 22nd March, 1853.
John Williams	Emu Creek	Unknown ...	53	19	0	Laborer, in the employ of Mr. Alexander Russell; died 15th May, 1852.
Daniel Sadler	Ballaarat	...	5	0	0	Native of Hungary; died 12th May, 1853.
George Mason	Beechworth	Unknown ...	10	5	0	Gold digger; died 20th April, 1853.
Walter Ling	Fryer's Creek ...	Western Zoyland, Somersetshire	224	4	9	Gold digger; died 11th May, 1853.
John Williams	Colac	Unknown ...	16	0	10	Gold digger; died 2nd May, 1853.
Otto Friedricks	Melbourne	...	426	14	10	Carpenter; native of Hanover; died 7th May, 1853.
Henry Porter	Kilmore	Unknown ...	12	8	6	Police constable; died 26th November, 1852.
John Costello	Clarence River, N.S.W.	Glencannon, Ahascuagh, Ireland	142	12	0	Laborer; died at Mount Alexander, 28th February, 1853.
Joseph Chapman ...	Woodend	Oxfordshire ...	26	4	0	Laborer; died 22nd March, 1853. Left England and arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1839.
James Pratt	Unknown	Unknown ...	2	10	0	Found in the Bush in an exhausted state, and died at the Police Station, Buninyong, 23rd May, 1853.
Patrick Gorman... ...	Mitta Mitta, N.S.W...	Limerick ...	83	4	2	Laborer; died in September, 1852.
James Willows	Geelong	Unknown ...	250	11	10	Barman; died 24th June, 1853.
Richard Harding Hethorn	Melbourne	London	591	5	1	Gentleman; died 24th May, 1853.
Thomas Connor ...	Mount Alexander ...	County Kerry, Ireland	99	15	6	Gold digger; killed by the earth falling-in on him whilst in a hole, 6th June, 1853.
John Warren	,, ,, ...	Unknown ...	161	18	6	Shot by bushrangers; died 15th July, 1853.
John Bishop	Melbourne	,, ...	48	0	6	Died 6th July, 1853.
Lewis Green	Geelong	,, ...	67	15	0	Gold digger; died at Geelong, in November, 1852.
Antoine Richards ...	Mount Alexander ...	...	59	7	1	Died 1st August, 1853. Family residing at Bordeaux, in France.

William Hearn	Hunter River, N.S.W.	Unknown ...	4	0	0	Died at Sandhurst, 30th May, 1853.
Daniel Sullivan	Van Diemen's Land ...	,, ...	6	5	6	Died 20th June, 1853, of apoplexy.
E. Okoe	New Zealand	Unknown ...	6	1	6	Committed suicide at Sandhurst, 25th June, 1853.
Thomas Mawdsley ...	Mount Alexander ...	Berrie, Kincardineshire, N.B.	1	10	10	Suffocated, by having incautiously placed a pan of burning charcoal in their tent, without any outlet for the gas arising therefrom, 23rd June, 1853.
John Campbell	,, ,, ...	Liverpool ...	1	10	10	
Francis James Moylan ...	Melbourne	Unknown ...	69	14	6	Baker; died 28th August, 1853.
William Constantine ...	Albury, N.S.W. ...	,, ...	3	4	6	Died in the Hospital at Beechworth, 20th July, 1853, aged 63 years.
Ezra Robinson	Spring Creek	,, ...	15	12	6	Sawyer; died 18th July, 1853.
Miles Fleming	Maitland, N.S.W. ...	County Clare, Ireland	104	18	6	Died at the Police Station on the Porcupine Creek, 24th August, 1853.
John Kelly	Kyneton	...	116	4	11	Died 10th September, 1853. Family residing North River, New York, America.
James Coleman	Burn Bank, Pyrenees...	London	782	18	8	Ostler; drowned 6th September, 1853.
William Ireland ...	Castlemaine	England	82	2	9	Cadet; died 14th July, 1853.
John Babbage	...	Unknown ...	7	0	0	These persons were in the service of the Colonial Government. Drowned at sea, 10th June, 1853.
William Reily	...	,, ...	6	0	0	
George Russell	...	,, ...	6	0	0	
Edward Barlow	Williams Town ...	,, ...	15	10	0	Signal master; died 2nd August, 1853.
Griffiith Evans	Castlemaine	Caernarvonshire, North Wales	93	2	9	Carrier; killed by the wheel of his dray passing over his head, 28th August, 1853.
William Kingston ...	Ballaarat	Unknown ...	8	19	6	Found dead, 26th August, 1853.
Thomas Nunn	Melbourne	,, ...	5	14	9	Mariner; died in September, 1853.
William Drakeford ...	Wellington, near Kinlochewe	England	26	2	0	Farmer; died in January, 1853.
John Laston	...	Unknown ...	18	11	11	Seamen serving on board the brig *Gertrude*; lost overboard during the passage from Sydney to Geelong, in September, 1853.
Robert Smith	...	,, ...	21	2	5	
Robert Lumb	Castlemaine	Lancaster ...	9	16	0	Coroners' constable; died 20th April, 1853.
Hugh McGrath	Mount Alexander ...	Unknown ...	1	7	0	Found drowned in Campbell's Creek, 13th September, 1853.
William Richards ..	Hindmarsh, Adelaide, South Australia	,, ...	8	4	6	Drowned in Fryer's Creek, Mount Alexander, 11th October, 1853.
John Hayes	Mount Alexander ...	Westgate Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne	35	2	4	Died 12th October, 1853.

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1841 to 1853—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Amount remaining to the credit of the Estate. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
Christopher Glover ...	Mount Alexander ...	Liverpool ...	1	14	9	Poisoned himself whilst in a state of insanity, 13th October, 1853.
Sarah Graham	Sandhurst	Unknown ...	33	3	9	Died 9th July, 1853.
William Blackler ...	Mount Alexander ...	,, ...	56	14	7	Died 8th September, 1853.
George Costin	Launceston, V.D.L. ...	,, ...	44	5	9	Suffocated, by having incautiously placed a pan of burning charcoal in their tent without any outlet for the gas arising therefrom, 14th September, 1853.
George Garraha, *alias* Alexander Garcia	,, ,, ...	,, ...	44	5	9	
William Badham ...	Melbourne	Herefordshire ...	60	5	9	Carrier; died 14th February, 1853.
George Hill	,, ...	Unknown ...	3	16	0	Carpenter; died 10th April, 1853.
John Clement	,, ...	,, ...	3	16	6	Laborer; died 8th March, 1853.
Henry Matthews ...	Hexham	,, ...	92	14	3	Clerk of Petty Sessions; died 9th August, 1853.
Alexander Duncan ...	Melbourne	Scotland	276	14	0	Storekeeper; died 31st October, 1853.
Henry Henderson ...	Tottington, Wimmera	Unknown ...	1	14	0	Found dead in the Bush, in September, 1853.
Catherine Dealy... ...	...	,, ...	2	4	6	Immigrant per ship *Argyle*,
Mary Norman	...	,, ...	3	11	6	Immigrant per ship *Charles*, Died on the passage out.
Jessie McMillan... ...	...	,, ...	3	18	0	Immigrant per ship *Argyle*,
John Cairns	Melbourne	,, ...	16	19	2	Carrier; found drowned, 27th August, 1853.
Thomas Brown	Mount Alexander ...	,, ...	49	8	6	Gold digger. Came from Van Diemen's Land. Wilfully murdered, 2nd November, 1853.
Joseph Ring	Alberton	,, ...	8	12	0	Overseer, in the service of the Central Road Board; died 4th September, 1853.
Charles Britchley ...	Merino Downs, County Normanby	,, ...	42	19	4	Overseer, in the service of F. Henty, Esq,; drowned in the river Wannon, about 7th October, 1852.
William Terry	Melbourne	,, ...		...		Carpenter; died at Geelong, 4th September, 1853. No assets on account of the estate have been received as yet.
John Boucher	Glenelg	Wiltshire ...	13	3	6	Laborer; drowned in Dwyer's Creek, 21st June, 1853.
David Toole	,, ...	Unknown ...	30	4	10	Private mailman; drowned in the Glenelg, 9th August, 1852.

John Spero	Ballaarat	...	32 19 3	Gold digger; native of Italy, drowned in the River Barrabool, 11th September, 1853.
James Irwin Bell ...	Carlsruhe	London	93 15 5	Mariner; born at Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, England, 11th March, 1816; committed suicide 11th December, 1853.
William Ward	Melbourne	Unknown ...	66 11 3	Carrier; died 8th December, 1853.
			9748 1 7	

The sum of £9452 0s. 1d., the balances in Forty-five Estates, paid to relatives or others in pursuance of Letters of Administration or Orders, granted by the Supreme Court.

AUGUSTUS FARLEY,
Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates.

INQUESTS (ACCIDENTS).—1853.

ANALYSIS of RETURNS of INQUESTS held in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS BY	DEATHS AT																										TOTAL.	AGGREGATE TOTAL.	DEATHS BY
	Melbourne.		Geelong.		Ballaarat.		Belfast.		Bendigo		Bourke.		Castlemaine.		Heathcote.		Kilmore.		Korong.		Kyneton.		May Day Hills.		Portland.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Burning	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	14	14	Burning.
Concussion of Brain	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Concussion of Brain.
Drays passing over	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	Drays.
,, upsetting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Drowning	41	3	18	2	3	1	1	-	12	4	26	1	17	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	147	147	Drowning.*
Falls down Shaft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	Falls.
,, from Height	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
,, from Horses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7		
,, of Earth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	Falls of Earth, &c.
,, of Trees	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Fracture of Leg	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	Fractures.
,, of Skull	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Hæmorrhage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Hæmorrhage.
Injuries to Ancle	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	Injuries.
,, to Head	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
,, to Leg	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
,, to Spine	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Injury, Internal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
,, with Gangrene ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

| | | |

INQUESTS (DISEASES).—1853.

ANALYSIS of RETURNS of INQUESTS held in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

DEATHS FROM DISEASES.	DEATHS AT Melbourne. M.	F.	Geelong. M.	F.	Ballaarat. M.	F.	Belfast. M.	F.	Bendigo. M.	F.	Bourke. M.	F.	Castlemaine. M.	F.	Heathcote. M.	F.	Kilmore. M.	F.	Korong. M	F.	Kyneton. M.	F.	May Day Hills. M.	F.	Portland. M.	F.	TOTAL.	AGGREGATE TOTAL.	DEATHS FROM
ZYMOTIC.																													
Diarrhœa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	Zymotic Diseases.
Dysentery	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14		
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Fever	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
NERVOUS SYSTEM.																													
Apoplexy	8	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	44	Diseases of Nervous System.
Brain, Congestion of ...	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9		
,, Disease of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
,, Inflammation of ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Cerebro-spinal Irritation ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Convulsions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Epilepsy	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Insanity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Nervous Exhaustion ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Tetanus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		

| | | |

INQUESTS (INTEMPERANCE, SUICIDE, ETC.)—1853.

ANALYSIS of RETURNS of INQUESTS held in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

DEATHS.	DEATHS AT																								TOTAL.	AGGREGATE TOTAL.	DEATHS FROM
	Melbourne.		Geelong.		Ballarat.		Belfast.		Bendigo.		Bourke.		Castlemaine.		Heathcote.		Kilmore.		Korong.		Kyneton.		May Day Hills.		Portland.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
From Intemperance, directly ...	2	2	4	5	1	1	-	-	7	4	7	1	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	123	Intemperance, or 17·521 per cent of the entire Inquests.
From Intemperance, indirectly, by—																													
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Apoplexy	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11		
Burning	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Cachexia	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Delirium Tremens	21	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29		
Drowning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Exhaustion	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
Exposure	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Hocussing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Suicide, by Poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Unstated causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
Justifiable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Homicide.

| | | |

INQUESTS HELD IN VICTORIA.—1853.

The following List shews the TOTAL NUMBER of INQUESTS held in each locality in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Year 1853.

Melbourne	262
Geelong	73
Ballaarat	27
Belfast	10
Bendigo	73
Bourke	108
Castlemaine	87
Heathcote	9*
Kilmore	16
Korong	3
Kyneton	21
May Day Hills	1
Portland	12
TOTAL	702

Of the whole 702 Inquests, the Males constitute 84·615 per cent.
The Females ... ... 15·384

99·999

* For half year only.

INQUESTS HELD IN MELBOURNE.—1847 to 1853.

RETURN of INQUESTS held in the CITY OF MELBOURNE, from 1st January, 1847, to 31st December, 1853, inclusive.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING							TOTAL during the Seven Years.
	31 Dec. 1847.	31 Dec. 1848.	31 Dec. 1849.	31 Dec. 1850.	31 Dec. 1851.	31 Dec. 1852.	31 Dec. 1853.	
Intemperance { Directly	...	3	1	2	6	32	18	62
Intemperance { Indirectly ...	7	11	11	26	25	56	60	196
Natural causes	10	10	15	6	18	25	55	139
Accidents	39	30	31	36	46	43	51	276
Unknown causes	2	3	5	7	7	23	28	75
Criminal agency	3	4	5	5	3	6	7	33
Ditto, arising from Intemperance...	...	...	...	1	...	8	8	17
Insanity	1	3	2	8	8	6	9	37
Exposure and Want, whilst laboring under Disease ...	...	2	1	6	3	...	26	38
Justifiable Homicide	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	62	66	71	97	117	199	262	874

W. B. WILMOT,
City Coroner.

NOTE ON INQUESTS.

An apparent discrepancy will be perceived between the foregoing tables, compiled from the untabulated *data* furnished by the various Coroners to the office of the Registrar General (pages 394—397) and the table by the City Coroner laid before the Committee of the Legislative Council on Intemperance (page 400). This may in part arise from the different modes of tabulation adopted, but is probably chiefly owing to Dr. Wilmot being in possession of fuller information as to the precise causes of death than has been hitherto furnished to this office. The compiler of these tables, having no previous or collateral knowledge of the causes of death, has tabulated the cases just as they appear on the face of the returns themselves; thus, wherever Intemperance or Excessive Drinking is assigned as the cause of death, the case is classed under Intemperance *directly*; wherever any specific accident, as a Fall, &c., or any specific disease, as Congestion of the Brain, &c., is assigned as the cause of death in connexion with Intemperance, such cases are classed under Intemperance *indirectly*; and wherever the death is set down to Accident, and no mention is made of its connexion with Intemperance, it is classed among Accidents simply. This will account for the seeming contradiction of the respective tables as to the proportions of deaths in Melbourne in 1853 from Intemperance and Accident severally. Again: under the head of Insanity, *nine* cases appear in the Coroner's table, and only *three* are placed under this head in the preceding tables. This deficiency evidently arises from *six* cases of Suicide being included which are not mentioned as such in the Coroner's table, and are not stated in his returns as occurring from Insanity. So also the deaths attributed by Dr. Wilmot to Exposure and Want whilst laboring under Disease, exceed those arranged under the corresponding head Neglect, &c., in the foregoing tables, the specific disease being assigned as the cause of death. Thus, Bronchitis from Exposure would be tabulated under Bronchitis; the Exposure being the producing cause of the disease, and the disease the immediate cause of death.

W. H. A.

SUMMARY.—DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—1853.

Summary of Denominational Schools in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1853.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	On the Roll.			Average Attendance.			Average Number on the Roll in each School.	Average Attendance in each School.	Average Government Aid for each Child on the Roll.	Average School Fees for each Child on the Roll.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Government Aid to Teachers and Assistants.	School Fees.	Grants in aid of the erection of School Buildings and purchase of School Apparatus.	Amount Locally Subscribed.	Singing Master.	Purchase of Books.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England ..	52	2405	1854	4259	1355	1071	2426	82	47	24 3½	18 11¼	154	5176 10 2	4032 15 1	10777 15 9	5885 6 7	128 13 8	245 2 5	26246 3 8
Presbyterian.....	9	335	152	487	242	99	341	54	38	31 11¼	29 2½	9	778 3 1	711 11 8	1413 1 8	706 10 10	..	..	..
Free Church.....	9	391	270	661	268	169	437	73	48	33 0½	40 1½	21	1092 2 1	1326 15 9	1643 16 9	716 18 5	39 18 0	76 0 3	5624 2 7
United Presbyterian ..	1	13	12	25	13	12	25	25	25	19 4¼	76 0	..	24 4 1	95 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Wesleyan	14	823	599	1422	479	334	813	101	58	19 10½	24 1	16	1412 1 11	1713 13 10	708 6 1	526 18 11	17 3 0	32 13 3	4410 17 0
Independent	3	71	110	181	44	71	115	60	38	38 8	34 2½	..	350 0 0	309 19 0	1474 18 5	796 2 8	14 16 7	28 4 10	2974 1 6
Roman Catholic	37	1347	1124	2471	900	724	1624	67	44	27 7	24 9¾	21	3408 11 8	3068 13 10	4252 2 7	2615 2 3	61 18 9	117 19 3	13522 8 4
Total	125	5385	4121	9506	3301	2480	5781	76	46	25 9	23 8	221	12241 13 0	11256 9 2	23270 1 3	11246 19 5	262 10 0	503 0 0	55777 13 1

The numbers in the above statement are substantially correct, but the returns when it was made were not quite complete. The number of scholars is the average number for the whole year. The total number of scholars on the roll at the end of 1853 was 10400.

Denominational School Board,
15th August, 1854.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Inspector of Schools.

Note.—For further particulars respecting Schools, see *ante*, pages 251 and 252.—W. H. A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—1836 to 1852.

An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Port Phillip District, now the Colony of Victoria, from its first settlement, in 1836, to 1852.

REVENUE.						EXPENDITURE.					
Year.	General Revenue.			Crown Revenue.			Total Revenue.			Year.	Expenditure of General Revenue.			Expenditure of Crown Revenue.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1836	...			...			...			1836	644	12	0¼	1520	4	7¾	2164	16	8
1837	2358	15	10	3712	14	0	6071	9	10	1837	3949	18	11¼	1922	1	7½	5872	0	6¾
1838	2245	17	10	37774	12	1	40020	9	11	1838	10321	11	8	6552	13	0½	16874	4	8½
1839	14008	5	10	60689	14	7	74698	0	5	1839	17726	10	9¾	18122	1	7⅛	35848	12	5¼
1840	29238	16	6	226745	1	6	255983	18	0	1840	30703	1	2¼	39425	14	4⅜	70128	15	7
1841	73065	19	9	79759	11	10	152825	11	7	1841	57424	19	2½	143938	1	0¾	201363	0	3¼
1842	75372	1	8	11924	0	3	87296	1	11	1842	61854	16	5¾	62775	18	5¾	124630	14	11½
1843	61792	1	9	11772	13	2	73564	14	11	1843	44487	11	10¾	12677	10	5	57165	2	3¾
1844	58648	18	3	11264	7	11	69913	6	2	1844	34437	15	4½	28610	9	5½	63048	4	10
1845	66001	19	10	32537	5	9	98539	5	7	1845	38606	9	11	4634	11	3	43241	1	2
1846	60332	18	9	36013	14	4	96346	13	1	1846	45305	1	1	5789	14	9	51094	15	10
1847	68142	14	7	70150	5	7	138293	0	2	1847	63058	3	9½	10402	3	7	73460	7	4½
1848*	86153	9	0	58607	14	4	144761	3	4	1848	73544	15	5	66715	0	3	140259	15	8
1849	99035	11	2	130352	4	8	229387	15	10	1849	61281	8	11	78977	13	5	140259	2	4
1850†	122781	0	4	136651	18	6	259432	18	10	1850	94679	2	3	101761	0	4	196440	2	7
To 30th June, 1851	83235	19	5	99044	15	2	182280	14	7	To 30th June, 1851	75931	5	6	122141	7	9	198072	13	3
To 31st Dec., 1851‡	114931	5	0	201829	6	4	316760	11	4	To 31st Dec., 1851	67317	5	8	145474	3	2	212791	8	10
1852‡	914594	5	6	720900	12	2	1635494	17	8	1852	695961	17	0	285604	15	4	981566	12	4
1853§																			

* The above abstract does not include any part of the expenses of the General Government. The proportion of such expenses chargeable to the Port Phillip District for the thirteen years ending 31st December, 1848, has been estimated by the New South Wales Government, in a Return to that date, to amount to £80280; or an average of about £6035 a year; making for the entire period to 30th June, 1851, a sum of £102842.

† In consequence of a change in the system of keeping the public accounts from 1st January, 1850, the expenditure of that year includes a considerable amount of arrear expenses of 1849. The amount stated for 1849, in the above abstract, contains not more than eleven months' expenditure.

‡ The amounts of Revenue and Expenditure for the latter half of 1851, and the whole of 1852, do not agree with the Blue Book returns. The present figures are derived from the Abstracts and Statements made by the Auditor General, and laid on the table of the Legislative Council in August, 1852, and September, 1853.

§ An adjusted statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1853 has not yet been issued from the Audit Office. 21st August, 1854. W. H. A.

PRICES CURRENT.—1848 to 1850.

QUARTERLY RETURN of the MELBOURNE MARKET PRICES CURRENT of the principal ARTICLES of CONSUMPTION, for the Years 1848 to 1850.

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.	Quantity.	1848.				1849.				1850.			
		January.	April.	July.	October.	January.	April.	July.	October.	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wheat	bushel	...	4 9	5 6	4 6	3 6	3 3	4 2	3 9	3 10	3 6	4 0	4 3
Maize	,,	...	3 9	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Barley	,,	...	4 6	5 6	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0
Oats	,,	...	3 9	4 6	4 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 3	3 3
Bran	,,	...	11	1 1	1 1	11	9	8	9	7	10	11	11
Hay	ton	4 2 6	3 15 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0
Flour (first quality)	,,	...	11 0 0	13 10 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	9 15 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 10 0
,, (second do.)	,,	...	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	9 0 0
Bread	4lb loaf	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Potatoes (wholesale)	cwt.	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 10	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0
,, (retail) ...	lb.	1½	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butter (fresh) ..	,,	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 4	2 0	11	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 1
,, (salt) ...	,,	10	1 3	10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	10	10	10	...	...
Milk	quart	4	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	lb.	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Eggs	dozen	1 6	1 9	1 6	1 0	1 9	1 3	2 0	10	1 0	2 0	2 0	10
Onions (dried) ...	cwt.	10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	8 0	1 0 0	...	10 0	1 10 0	...
,, ,, ...	lb.	2	3	6	...	2½	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
,, (green) ...	bunch	1	...	2	1½	1½	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carrots	,,	1½	2	2	1½	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1½
Turnips	,,	1½	2	1	1½	1½	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1½
Cabbages... ...	each	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1½	3
Geese	,,	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	6 0
Turkeys	,,	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	6 0	8 0	6 0
Ducks	couple	4 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	4 6	5 0	5 0
Fowls	,,	3 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	3 9	3 6	3 0	5 0	3 9	3 6	3 6	4 0
Pigeons	brace	2 6	...	2 6	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	...	1 6
Peas	quart	4	...	...	4	2	3	3	6	2	2½	...	6
French Beans ...	lb.	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	1	...

PRICES CURRENT.—1851 to 1854.

QUARTERLY RETURN of the MELBOURNE MARKET PRICES CURRENT of the principal ARTICLES of CONSUMPTION, for the Years 1851 to 31st July, 1854.

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.	Quantity.	1851. January.	1851. April.	1851. July.	1851. October.	1852. January.	1852. April.	1852. July.	1852. October.	1853. January.	1853. April.	1853. July.	1853. October.	1854. January.	1854. April.	1854. July.
Wheat	bushel	£ s. d. 6 0	£ s. d. 6 9	£ s. d. 9 0	£ s. d. 10 0	£ s. d. 5 0	£ s. d. 8 0	£ s. d. 8 0	£ s. d. 12 0	£ s. d. 7 6	£ s. d. 10 6	£ s. d. 10 0	£ s. d. 10 6	£ s. d. 13 0	£ s. d. 15 0	£ s. d. 15 3
Maize	,,	...	6 0	4 3	4 3	4 3	...	4 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0
Barley	,,	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	3 6	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 6
Oats	,,	5 0	5 0	4 9	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	8 6	11 0	16 0	11 6
Bran	,,	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 1	1 9	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	4 3	5 0	5 6	5 6	7 6	5 0
Hay	ton	8 0 0	6 12 6	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 10 0	26 10 0	26 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	33 0 0	36 0 0	39 0 0	34 0 0
Flour (first qual.)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	23 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
,, (second do.)	,,	16 0 0	15 10 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	19 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	36 0 0	23 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0
Bread	4lb loaf	...	...	1 0	1 0	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 9
Potatoes (wholes)	cwt.	9 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	...	10 0	17 0	17 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	...	1 4 0
,, (retail)	lb.	...	...	...	2½	...	...	...	New 10	6	...	...	New 2 0	6	6	4
Butter (fresh) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	...	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0
,, (salt) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	2 0	1 6	1 6	...	3 0
Milk	quart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6	...	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 6
Cheese	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1 6	1 6	10	1 3	1 0	1 1	1 1
Eggs	dozen	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	2 0	...	...	2 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0
Onions (dried) ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ...	lb.	4	3	3	8	9	...	4	6	4	4	4	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 6
,, (green) ..	bunch	1	...	...	6	1½	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	6	6
Carrots	,,	1	1½	1½	1	2	4	3	4	6	6	6	8	1 0	8	8
Turnips ...	,,	1½	2	2	1	1	4	4	5	6	4	6	8	8	8	6
Cabbages ...	each	2	6	3	2	1	1½	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 4	1 0	2 0	5 0	2 0	1 6
Geese	,,	7 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	...	8 0	10 0	1 0 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Turkeys ...	,,	6 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	10 0	1 0 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	1 0 6	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ducks	couple	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	4 0	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Fowls	,,	4 0	3 6	3 6	4 0	3 0	...	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	1 0 0	14 0
Pigeons ...	brace	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 6	1 6	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas	quart	4	...	...	8	2	...	...	1 6	10	8	...	2 6	...	...	2 0
French Beans ...	lb.	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	...	...	2 6	...	...

WAGES.—1850 to 1854.

RETURN of the RATES OF WAGES in the TOWNS and COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Years 1850 to the end of June, 1854.

(Supplied by the Commissioners of Crown Lands.)

TRADE OR CALLING.	SEPTEMBER, 1850.		SEPTEMBER, 1851.		SEPTEMBER, 1852.			SEPTEMBER, 1853.			JUNE, 1854.	
	Per Diem, without Board and Lodgings.	Per Annum, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, without Board and Lodgings.	Per Annum, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, without Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Annum, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, without Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Annum, with Board and Lodgings.	Per Diem, without Board and Lodgings.	Per Annum, with Board and Lodgings.
MALES.	s. d.	£ £	s. d.	£ £	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ £	s. d.	£ s d.
Carpenters .... Town	6 0	...	6 6	...	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	25 0	...
Carpenters .... Country	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	22 6	15 0	...	23 0	...
Smiths ..... Town	6 0	...	6 6	...	15 0	...	...	22 6	...	...	...	...
Smiths ..... Country	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	22 6	17 0	...	20 0	...
Wheelwrights Town	6 0	...	6 6	...	15 0	...	...	22 6	...	...	30 0	...
Wheelwrights Country	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	22 6	15 0	...	24 0	...
Bricklayers .... Town	6 0	...	7 0	...	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	30 0	...
Bricklayers .... Country	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	25 0	15 0	...	25 0	...
Masons ..... Town	6 0	...	7 0	...	15 0	...	...	26 9	...	...	...	...
Masons ..... Country	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	25 0	18 0	...	22 6	...
Farm Laborers	...	19 to 24	...	26 to 30	8 9	4 6	56 0 0	...	5 0	50 to 90	...	56 5 0
Shepherds	...	19 to 22	...	21 to 26	...	...	34 10 0	...	5 0	35 to 50	...	48 15 0
SINGLE FEMALES.												
Cooks	...	16 to 18	...	16 to 21	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	25 to 40	...	47 10 0
Housemaids	...	12 to 16	...	13 to 17	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	20 to 30	...	33 2 6
Laundresses	...	14 to 18	...	16 to 20	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	25 to 40	...	35 16 8
Nursemaids	...	10 to 12	...	9 to 15	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	18 to 25	...	24 3 4
Farm Servants	...	10 to 12	...	10 to 12	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	25 to 30	...	36 5 0
General House Servants ...	...	14 to 16	...	12 to 17	...	...	26 0 0	...	...	25 to 30	...	36 5 0

BAPTISMS, BURIALS, AND MARRIAGES.—1836 to 1853.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BAPTISMS, BURIALS, and MARRIAGES, recorded by CLERGYMEN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, during the Years 1836 to 1853, inclusive.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Baptisms	...	3	17	55	135	260	377	493	459	526	531	583	537	606	699	537	762	1078
Burials	3	1	15	41	93	145	155	93	94	109	141	171	172	174	228	279	697	496
Marriages	...	1	2	42	115	155	205	120	98	101	111	142	111	188	231	201	453	341

N.B.—These returns have been furnished by the Registrar of the Diocese at the last moment of going to press. For similar returns, relating to Roman Catholics and Dissenters, see *ante*, pages 244—247.—W. H. A.

Meteorology.

THERE is no doubt that there are many intelligent persons in this and the adjacent colonies who would take pleasure in recording the instrumental indications of the climate in their respective localities, but that they are diffident, and for two reasons,—first, although they would willingly purchase and take home instruments with them, they do not know how to use them; and, secondly, they are so far removed from what may be called the habitations of science that they keep back from the work because they imagine that whatever they might do would be thrown away. The following observations are made with the view of removing the misconception just adverted to.

As regards making observations having a climatic character, it may be remarked that it is possible for any person to be surrounded for years with thermal, hygrometrical, and barometrical instruments, and yet, in a scientific sense, neither benefit himself nor his fellow-creatures. It is not enough to read off and record the indications of the instruments; there is another object which must always be attended to at the same time, and that is the appearance of the face of nature when the instruments show certain results; because, if the results only are noted while the cause of these results is overlooked, the former will be valueless.

Some remarks will be subsequently made respecting the mode of rendering instrumental indications valuable, by comparison with standards. But even this mode of giving value to instrumental results is comparatively unimportant when contrasted with the enhancement of value impressed on a record of these instrumental indications, coupled with a record of the appearance of nature at the instant when each respective instrument exhibits a new *phase*. The fact is that the instruments are merely indicators of what is passing, or about to take place, within the range of the atmospherical hemisphere, based on the visible horizon of the place where the instruments are; and therefore a comparison of the instrumental results with the natural appearances is necessary, in order to enable any one to determine the relation between the indication and the thing or event indicated: as, for example, it appears that when the thermometer rises there is *heat* in the atmosphere; but heat and moisture are not incompatible; therefore, at the same time the hygrometrical cord may be shortened. In such a case, dull foggy weather results. But if the simultaneous rising of the thermometer and hygrometer are both recorded without any notice of the state of the atmosphere, as regards clouds, winds, &c., the state of the instruments cannot convey any useful information. Again: suppose it determined by observation that while both the thermometer and hygrometer are rising, the barometer is sinking, *i.e.* that while the heat and moisture in the air are increasing, the actual pressure of the air is diminishing, unless the observer notes or records the state of the sky, and gives the character of the clouds which are forming around on the upper or middle sky, no person would be able to determine from the barometer and its two fellow instruments that rain was approaching. It is therefore of great importance that those who observe the instruments which indicate the heat, pressure, and humidity of the atmosphere, should, at every time they make a record of these, also note the following things:—

1st. The direction from which the wind blows, according to the sixteen primary divisions on the face of the mariners' compass, viz. N.—N.N.E.—N.E.—E.N.E.—E.—E.S.E.—S.E.—S.S.E.—S.—S.S.W.—S.W.—W.S.W.—W.—W.N.W.—N.W.—N.N.W.

2nd. The force of the wind: whether light, a breeze, a gale, or a hurricane; also indicating, as nearly as possible, whether the breeze, &c., is light, fresh, or intense; whether the gale be steady, squally, or severe, &c.

3rd. The appearance of the quarter from which the wind blows, *i.e.* what is popularly known among mariners as the *wind's eye*, noting particularly its apparent elevation.

4th. Note also the motion of the clouds, and whether surface or upper winds be acting on them, and which winds, if two or more, are strongest.

5th. State what clouds, if any, appear opposite the wind's eye, and how the semi-hemisphere appears on each side of the wind's track.

6th. In describing the clouds, designate them as cumulus, nimbus, cirrus, or some combination of these, which may be still more definitely assorted into stratus, filamentary, fleecy, &c.

7th. As regards the divisions of the sky,—the horizon and zenith, for description, are the limits. If the eye be turned to the horizon, then all visible at the same instant with

the horizon will be the low sky. In like manner, if the zenith be taken as the limit, all in view at the same instant with it will be top or upper sky. Then it will be found that there is a space which the eye cannot take in when it is turned to either the horizon or the zenith; this intermediate space is the middle sky. These three great divisions of the visible hemisphere having each an upper and an under part, it follows that each of them has a middle section, which divides the whole vertical arc or line between the zenith and horizon into nine parts, viz., low sky, middle sky, top or upper sky,—each of these, as already stated, has three natural divisions, which may be named as follows:—

The lower half of the low sky—	middle sky—	top sky,	
The middle of the	ditto	ditto	ditto,
The upper half of the	ditto	ditto	ditto.

Now, since the principles of vision inform us that the three grand divisions of the vertical arc are nearly equal to each other, it follows that each of them contains about 30 degrees; and the third of each of these will be about ten degrees.

8th. Be careful to state the appearance of the zenith and horizon, and whether any haze appears on the latter; also whether the refraction be ordinary or not. In the absence of instruments, the best mode of judging of the quantity of refraction, is the apparent bulk and proximity of objects near the horizon, and the clearness with which buildings, trees, &c., can be distinguished on the acclivities and ridges of distant hills. It ought always to be borne in mind that a dense haze and great refraction are by no means incompatible, but both may be perceived at the same instant.

9th. The progress of mists, fogs, hoar frosts, and other atmospheric meteors, should be carefully watched; and the state of the instruments at the times of apparition, nearest approach, and disappearance, carefully noted in the journals and records of the observer.

10th. In cases where thunder, hail, rain, heat, or unusual cold occur, observers would find their labor fully repaid by watching and recording the rapid changes which the instruments evince. A single peal of proximate thunder sometimes alters the thermometer several degrees, while at other times, during a heavy thunder-storm, every instrument will be in a quiescent state, and afterwards begin to indicate a change hours before the storm has gone off.

11th. In the case of hot winds, wherever it is practicable, hourly observations should be made with the thermometers, or oftener, if possible; and in cases where close, sultry weather occurs, the formation of dust pillars is well worth every observer's notice, in order, if possible, to ascertain whether they are caused by the rarefaction of the air, electrical action, or by the result of a combination of these and other energies, moving through or acting by means of the atmosphere, or are induced by the conformation of the localities where they appear.

12th. When shooting stars appear in abundance, the instruments cannot be too frequently read off, inasmuch as it has been found, by repeated observation, that about the times when they become visible the instruments are very unsteady and exhibit great fluctuations.

13th. At the approach of the equinoxes in March and September, as well as prior to the solstices in June and December, the thermal and barometrical instruments require to be carefully watched, for, although the law has not yet been detected, observation seems to have decided that there are cycles which connect the instrumental and physical phenomena more distinctly discernible about these periods of the year than has as yet been fully investigated.

14th. Besides the solar and lunar apogee and perigee, the approaches of eclipses are seasons when observers should pay every attention to reading off the indications of their instruments, and noting the external appearance of the visible heavens.

15th. The hours fixed by the Meteorological Associations in Europe and Asia are noon, 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., midnight, and the same hours from midnight to noon. Besides these, the hours of sunrise and of sunset, and the moon's meridian transit, are all times, when observations on the state of the thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer, if carefully and continuously taken, can hardly fail to develope some important results.

16th As already stated, the instrumental indications ought to be read off as quickly as possible. Previous to reading off the barometers and sympiesometers, they ought to be slightly shaken, in order to free the fluids, which have a tendency to adhere to the glass. It will frequently happen that, within a couple of minutes after such disturbance, the instruments will shew a difference of upwards of a twentieth of an inch.

Rules for using Meteorological Instruments.

Thermal, Barometrical, and Hygrometrical instruments, prior to their being fixed in any locality, ought, for a month at least, to be compared with standard instruments of the same kind, in order to determine their respective rates of oscillation as induced by heat, pressure, and moisture. If this be carefully done, then all observations which may hereafter be made with such instruments can be readily generalized, and become links of the chain of observations from which the climate of this or any other Colony may ultimately be determined, not only as regards its capability for production, but also as it affects the health, age, and comfort of the inhabitants. It is desirable that whenever such comparisons of similar instruments can be made, that it should be effected with quickness and precision, and, if possible, every hour. Indeed, in comparing Thermal instruments, quickness is indispensable; for if they be at all trustworthy, the proximity of the observer's body, while reading off and noting down the observation, from say five or six Thermometers, all placed in juxta-position, will in general be found to alter the indications from a half to two degrees. It is, therefore, a good plan, when Thermometers and other instruments to which they are attached, are to be noted, for the observer to read off and record:—1st, all the Thermometers in consecutive order; 2nd, the Sympiesometers; 3rd, the Barometers, and Aneroids; and lastly, attend to the Hygrometers. In comparing the instruments, it is not a sufficient trial that they are placed in juxta-position, their positions must be alternated; *i.e.* Thermometer (A), in locality (*a*), when compared with Thermometer (B), in locality (*b*), will give a result of comparison (C): but if Thermometer (A) be placed in locality (*b*), and Thermometer (B) in locality (*a*), it will be found in general that the result of comparison is not (C), but another quantity (*c*), entirely different from the first result. Although the Thermometer has been named in this example, the same remark applies to Register or Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Barometers, Sympiesometers, Aneroids, and, in fact, every instrument where heat and atmospheric pressure are the motive powers. In comparing Hygrometers, they ought to be placed entirely out of the reach of actual rain, and the texture or substance of which each is made carefully investigated.

After the instruments have been connected by comparison with the standards, the next object to be attended to is to get them properly fixed, so as to obtain good and trustworthy observations from them.

The situation ought (as regards Thermal and Barometrical instruments in particular) to be such, that the direct light as well as the calorific or heating rays of the sun are excluded from the instruments. In like manner, the direct action of the winds ought to be prevented; as well as all actual contact with places where heat from fires, stoves, sleeping apartments, cattle or poultry are likely to make their way to the instruments. In order to do this effectually, the instruments ought to be placed in a stone or wooden building, (the larger the better); all contact with the walls may also be reduced to a minimum by suspending the instruments on cords or wires passing horizontally from wall to wall. The direct entrance of solar light, its accompanying heat, as well as the direct action of hot or cold winds, will be evaded by having a screen or curtain between the door and the instruments, while the light from the windows may be easily deflected by having Venetian blinds or shutters between the instruments and the windows. In placing Hygrometers, care must be taken to fix them so that no rain can directly reach them, while at the same time they are fully exposed to the action of the atmosphere. One of the best positions for this class of instruments is on the wall under a verandah, and so high on the wall or walls that the rain cannot be blown on to them by the wind, nor can any drops of moisture fall on them from the roof: they ought also to be kept off the walls of rooms in which heat is generated, particularly wood or brick walls. In placing a Hygrometer, it is considered best to suspend it by wires, allowing the cord, thread, &c., to pass over sheaves or pullies.

The Rain Gauge is best placed on the highest spot of a piece of cleared ground, at as great a distance as possible from buildings, masts, ropes, trees, long grass, and such like. The surface of the receiver ought at first to be placed as nearly on the horizontal plane as circumstances admit of. The instrument should then be filled up so far as to enable its index to act, which, after several distinct examinations or readings off, ought to be registered, and afterwards the instrument ought to be read off daily at sunrise and

sunset. As at sunrise, the fall of rain, which in general is greater between sunset and sunrise, will be detected, while by the observation in the evening of those days on which no rain has fallen, the evaporation can be closely approximated to. After a Rain Gauge has been once fixed, it ought not by any means to be moved, because it is one of those instruments which, even if not accurately placed in the horizontal level at first, all the subsequent observations, rejecting the first (provided the instrument has not been tampered with), must be correct.

In placing Anemometers or instruments to show the direction of the wind, observers ought to be careful to fix them as far as possible beyond the reach of *eddies* or *reflected* winds. The best security against this evil, is to have the *vane* (if no better instrument is available) above all adjacent objects, such as trees, houses, masts, &c.

After the observer has got his instruments compared, that is, their relative capabilities registered, and the instruments permanently fixed, the first point of importance to be attended to, is the altitude of the instruments above, or the depression of their respective sites below, the sea level. In order to determine this important element, various methods may be resorted to; one of the best is probably as follows:—There are very few stations in Victoria from which some well known headland or mountain peak is not visible. The altitudes of these headlands, peaks, &c., above the sea level have been in most cases closely approximated to by the Government surveyors; the only thing that remains for the observer to do, is simply to find out the depression of his station from any one of these elevated points, and his locality is determined, in so far as the sea level is concerned, provided the distance and bearings of the point in question be given. In order to effect these things, three observations will be necessary as follows:—1st, Take the bearings of the point by compass; 2nd, measure with a chain in a straight line to another place as nearly as possible on the same horizontal line, and again take the bearings by compass, these two bearings and the distance between the station and the point measured to, will determine the distance of the prominence, of which the altitude above the sea level has been approximately determined by the Government surveyors; then all that remains to be done is to observe the altitude of the said point above the observer's station. Another and still simpler mode of determining the altitude above sea level is sometimes practised by persons residing in the vicinity of rivers without falls to the sea, who ascertain by observation the flow and reflux of tide; from which, having previously ascertained the hourly motion of the river by a simple computation, they find the elevation above sea level of the river at that point where the latter is nearest their station, and then by means of poles, &c, they find the altitude of the station above that point of the river, which added to the elevation of the said point of the river above the sea level, gives the altitude of the station above the sea level.

It is however proper to remark, that it is by no means imperative on any observer to determine the difference between the altitude of his station and the sea level, previous to his commencing a series of observations with Thermal, Barometrical, and Hygrometrical instruments. The latter are in no way dependent on the former. The difference from sea level can be determined at any time, whereas after the time has elapsed when the phenomena occur it is impossible to get the observations.

Instruments are mere indices of what is taking place; they point out events as they occur, or are about to occur: but man, to be benefited by such indications, must be on the watch to record them for the benefit of himself and of his successors.—P. R.

NOTE.

In order that the Climatology of Victoria might be observed with precision in various localities, both on the *sea-coast* and *inland*, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, William Lonsdale, Esquire, at my suggestion, in April, 1853, sent to England for £200 worth of the best meteorological instruments. They have not as yet, however, come to hand; and we have been compelled to make shift with a few instruments of an ordinary kind, procured in Melbourne. Observations are being taken at the offices of the Registrar General, and at the Flagstaff, by Mr. Peter Robertson, who wrote the above article; by Edward Wilson, Esquire, at the *Argus* office, Melbourne; by Lieutenant Slade, R.N., at Alberton, and by C. J. Tyers, Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands, at Sale, both being in Gipps' Land; by Mr. Ellery, at the Observatory, Williams Town; and by myself, at Richmond.

Several gentlemen, in other parts of the Colony, have signified their willingness to aid in keeping meteorological records, if I will let them know when and where they can purchase good instruments; which, whenever the opportunity occurs, I shall not fail to do; as also to provide them with a form of "Meteorological Journal," in order to secure uniformity of record.—W. H. A.

CORRECTION OF BAROMETERS.

TABLE of CORRECTION to be applied to BAROMETERS with Brass Scales, extending from the Cistern to the top of the Mercurial Column, to reduce the observations to 32° Fahrenheit.

PART A.

TEMP.	INCHES.								TEMP.
Deg.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	Deg.
0	·061	·064	·067	069	·072	·074	·077	·080	57
1	·059	·062	·064	·067	·069	·072	·074	·077	56
2	·057	·060	·062	·064	·067	·069	·072	·074	55
3	·055	·057	·060	·062	·064	·067	·069	·071	54
4	·053	·055	·057	·059	·062	·064	·066	·068	53
5	·051	·053	·055	·057	·059	·061	·063	·066	52
6	·049	·051	·053	·055	·057	·059	·061	·063	51
7	·046	·048	·050	·052	·054	·056	·058	·060	50
8	·044	·046	·048	·050	·052	·054	·055	·057	49
9	·042	·044	·046	·047	·049	·051	·053	·054	48
10	·040	·042	·043	·045	·047	·048	·050	·052	47
11	·038	·039	·041	·042	·044	046	·047	·049	46
13	·033	·035	·036	038	·039	·040	·042	·043	44
15	·029	·030	·032	·033	·034	·035	·036	·038	42
17	025	·026	·027	·028	·029	·030	·031	·032	40
19	·021	·021	·022	·023	·024	·025	·026	·027	38
21	·016	·017	·018	·018	·019	·020	·020	·021	36
23	·012	·012	·013	·013	·014	·014	·015	·015	34
25	·008	·008	·008	·009	·009	·009	·010	·010	32
27	·003	·003	·003	·004	·004	·004	·004	·004	30
28	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	29

PART B.

TEMP.	INCHES.								TEMP.
Deg.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	Deg.
59	·065	·068	·071	·074	·076	·079	·082	·085	59
61	·070	·073	·075	078	·081	·084	·087	·090	61
63	·074	·077	·080	·083	086	·089	·093	·096	63
65	·078	·082	·085	·088	·091	·095	·098	·101	65
67	·083	·086	·089	·093	·096	·100	·103	·107	67
69	·087	·090	·094	·098	·101	·105	·109	·112	69
71	·091	·095	·099	·102	·106	·110	·114	·118	71
73	·095	·099	·103	·107	·111	·115	·119	·123	73
75	·100	·104	·108	·112	·116	·120	·125	·129	75
77	·104	·108	·112	·117	·121	·126	·130	·134	77
79	·108	·113	·117	·122	·126	·131	·135	·140	79
81	·112	·117	·122	·126	·131	·136	·141	·145	81
83	·117	·121	·126	131	·136	·141	·146	·151	83
85	·121	·126	·131	·136	·141	·146	·151	·156	85
87	·125	·130	·136	·141	·146	·151	·157	·162	87
89	·129	·135	·140	·146	·151	·156	·162	·167	89
91	·134	·139	·145	·150	·156	·162	·167	·173	91
93	·138	·144	·149	·155	·161	·167	·173	·178	93
95	·142	·148	·154	·160	166	·172	·178	·183	95
97	·146	·152	·159	·165	·171	·177	·183	·189	97
99	·151	·157	·163	·169	·176	·182	·188	·194	99
100	·153	·159	·165	·172	·178	·184	·191	·197	100

N.B.—When the temperature is 28 deg., or less than 28 deg, the correction is found in Part A, and is to be added;—if over 28 deg. and 57 deg., or between the two, it is found in Part A, and is to be deducted. The correction for all temperatures greater than 57 deg. are to be found in Part B, and are all to be deducted.

The correction of the Barometer for depression below sea level is + one thousandth of an inch for every foot below; and for altitude above sea level, the correction is — one thousandth of an inch for every foot above the level of the sea.

LAW OF BAROMETRICAL FLUCTUATIONS, MELBOURNE.

Month.	No. of Days.	THE HEIGHTS OF BAROMETER AT 8·30 A.M.									THE HEIGHTS OF BAROMETER AT 2·30 P.M.						THE HEIGHTS OF BAROMETER AT SUNSET.		
		Equal at 2 P.M.	Higher than at 2 P.M.	Less than at 2 P.M.	Equal at Sunset.	Higher than at Sunset.	Less than at Sunset.	Equal at 9 P.M.	Higher than at 9 P.M.	Less than at 9 P.M.	Equal at Sunset.	Higher than at Sunset.	Less than at Sunset.	Equal at 9 P.M.	Higher than at 9 P.M.	Less than at 9 P.M.	Equal at 9 P.M.	Higher than at 9 P.M.	Less than at 9 P.M.
January ...	31	2	21	8	2	19	10	1	18	12	5	11	15	3	13	15	5	8	18
February ...	28	6	16	6	3	17	8	2	15	11	2	15	11	2	7	19	8	1	19
March	31	5	19	7	5	18	8	3	13	15	7	14	10	5	11	15	13	4	14
April	30	1	23	6	0	24	6	1	17	12	6	15	9	3	11	16	9	5	16
May	31	2	20	9	2	20	9	2	16	13	11	9	11	7	9	15	14	7	10
June	30	4	24	2	4	21	5	2	18	10	11	10	9	7	9	14	15	2	13
July	31	8	13	10	6	13	12	4	13	14	14	9	8	9	8	14	16	1	14
August ...	31	1	21	9	0	19	12	3	13	15	9	8	14	2	7	22	8	1	22
September ...	30	3	23	4	2	20	8	2	16	12	8	13	9	6	12	12	19	0	11
October ...	31	4	19	8	3	16	12	0	14	17	7	9	15	4	11	16	10	2	19
November ...	30	2	17	11	1	17	12	1	15	14	7	11	12	5	8	17	8	3	19
December ...	31	2	19	10	2	19	10	2	17	12	7	14	10	3	13	15	13	3	15
Sums	365	40	235	90	30	223	112	23	185	157	94	138	133	56	121	190	138	37	190
Means	...	3·333	19·583	7·500	2·500	18·583	9·333	1·916	15·416	13·083	7·833	11·500	11·083	4·666	10·083	15·833	11·500	3·083	15.833

NOTE.—The above table of Barometrical Fluctuations has been deduced from a long series of observations made at the Flagstaff, Melbourne, by means of a Standard Barometer. The various columns strikingly illustrate the fact of a gradual depression of the mercury from the morning to the evening, when it re-ascends. For example, refer to the last line of the table. The first column is the addition of the total number of days in the twelve months, viz., 365. In the second column there appears the number 10, which was the number of days when the Barometer at 8·30 A.M. and 2 P.M. were *exactly alike* on the same day. In the third column, the number 235 appears as the number of days when the Barometer at 8·30 A.M. was *higher* than at 2 P.M. Column 4 shows 90 as the number of days when the Barometer at 8·30 A.M. was *less* than at 2 P.M. The next three columns are comparisons between 8 A.M. and sunset. The next three between 8·30 A.M. and 9 P.M. Then follow comparisons between 2·30 P.M. and sunset and 9 P.M. And the three latter columns consist of comparisons between the Barometer at sunset and at 9 P.M. These are valuable as the first efforts made in this Colony to show the extent to which the mercury falls during the day and rises towards night.—W. H. A.

CLIMATES OF MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

COMPARATIVE METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, shewing the CLIMATES of MELBOURNE and LONDON.

MONTH.	MEAN BAROMETER.		MEAN THERMOMETER		MEAN DEW POINT.			MEAN FALL OF RAIN.	
	Four Daily Observations at Melbourne.	At London.	Four Daily Observations in Shade at Melbourne.	At London.	Thermometer in Shade at 2·30 P.M. at Melbourne.	Wet Thermometer at 2·30 P.M. at Melbourne.	At London.	At Melbourne.	At London.
	inches.	inches.						inches.	inches.
January	30·065	...	67·94	...	73·12	65·60	...	1·36	...
July	...	29·452	...	63·17	...	...	55 37	...	2·44
February	29·909	...	67·31	...	72·84	65·90	...	0·95	...
August	...	29·971	...	62·78	...	...	55·16	...	2·37
March	30·099	...	63·92	...	68·92	63·06	...	1·60	...
September ...	...	29·882	...	57·00	...	....	50·49	...	2·97
April	29·991	...	60·56	...	65·01	60·40	...	3·13	...
October	...	29·949	...	50·37	...	...	45·64	...	2·46
May	29·962	...	54·91	...	58·90	55·26	...	3·67	...
November ...	...	29·834	...	43·12	...	...	39·87	...	2·58
June	29·960	...	51·00	...	54·54	51·93	...	2·41	...
December ...	...	29·957	...	40·09	...	...	37 47	...	1·65
July	29 983	...	49·34	...	53·17	50·57	...	2·18	...
January	...	29·952	...	36·02	...	...	33·49	...	1·56
August	29·942	...	50·66	...	54·50	51·29	...	3·61	...
February	...	29·926	...	39·75	...	...	35·98	...	1·45
September ...	29·964	...	55·08	...	58·90	55·37	...	3·27	...
March	...	29·935	...	42·65	...	...	37·82	...	1·36
October	29·963	...	58·97	...	63·72	58·65	...	2·54	...
April	...	29·919	...	47·57	...	...	40·57	...	1·55
November ...	29·835	...	62·25	...	66·76	61·18	...	4·27*	...
May	...	29·959	...	55·26	...	...	46·79	...	1·67
December ...	29·846	...	66·29	...	70·98	64·21	...	1·86	...
June	...	29·970	...	60·68	...	...	53·16	...	1·98
Means	29·960	29·892	59·02	49·87	63·45	58·62	44·32	2·571	2·003
Excess of Melbourne over London	0·068	...	9·15	...	...	14·30	...	0·558	...

* This is the average of November for the five years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1850, and 1851. In 1849 12·13 inches fell, which amount is not included in the total from which the mean of 4·27 inches was found. If we include 1849, the mean for November in the six years ending with 1851 would be 5·58 inches.

The numbers in the columns headed London have been taken from a table showing the Climate of London for twenty years, ending 1846.

The Thermometer in shade at Melbourne was fixed at the Signal Station, called the Flag-staff Hill, 130 feet above the level of the sea. It was at the south-west side of the building; was read off daily at 8½ A.M., 2½ P.M., sunset, and 9 P.M. The mean of these four diurnal observations is that given in the third column of the above table. The Mean Dew Point, or the height of the Wet Thermometer, was only taken at 2½ P.M., and is that inserted in the sixth column. The means for January at Melbourne have been deduced from observations made during five consecutive years, from 1847 to 1851, inclusive. The means for all the other months have been found by taking the means of observations continued during six consecutive years, from 1846 to 1851, inclusive. For the sake of comparison with the Melbourne Wet Thermometer, or Mean Dew Point, read off daily at 2½ P.M., the mean height of the Thermometer in shade, and read off daily at 2½ P.M., has been inserted in the fifth column.

W. H. A.

The Electric Telegraph.

On the 3rd March, 1854, the Electric Telegraph was first put in operation in this Colony. The line was opened on that day between Melbourne and Williamstown, by Mr. McGowan, in the presence of Lieutenant Governor La Trobe, the Members of the Legislative Council, and several gentlemen connected with the Government, who were assembled at the Telegraph Office, William-street. Various messages were duly transmitted and received, so as to fully test the working capabilities of the apparatus employed. A short extension of the line was subsequently laid down to the Custom House, Melbourne, and an additional office opened in that building for the special service of the Customs Department; and so extensively has the use of the Electric Telegraph been applied in transacting various branches of Custom House business, that it has proved itself a most efficient aid in facilitating the clearing of vessels, landing of goods, &c. Shortly after the formal opening Mr. McGowan was appointed as Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph.

The completion of the line between Williamstown, Geelong, and Shortland's Bluff was authorized to be proceeded with in the month of April last, and the work is now so far under way that it is anticipated the communication will be open with Geelong in September, and with Shortland's Bluff in November next. This portion of the line is only to cost £115 15s. per mile, which will be about the cost of several other lines at present in contemplation to be laid down to the various Gold Fields.

The timber used for the posts has been principally that known as stringy bark and box wood, the base of each post being properly charred and covered with a preservative mixture over the part contained in the ground. The posts are each twenty-five (25) feet in length, and from six (6) to seven (7) inches square. The wire (a single one) is carried on the tops of the posts, being insulated from the supports by means of bell-shaped insulators, saturated with gum shellac and resin, as is also each wooden pin on which the insulator rests. The wire is so fastened to the insulator, that, in the event of the post being violently broken or removed, the wire becomes detached, and remains unbroken.

The posts are set into the earth to the depth of five (5) feet, by means of an earth augur, which bores a smooth hole ten (10) inches in diameter and five (5) feet deep: the great advantage of using such an instrument for this purpose being that no more earth is displaced than is barely necessary for the reception of the base of the post, thereby rendering the work much more firm and enduring, besides affording a considerable saving both of time and labor.

The instrument used in working the line is that known as Morse's American Telegraph, which is constructed on the permanently recording principle, and is perhaps one of the most efficient and simple combinations ever invented for the purposes to which it is applied. The instrument consists of an electro-magnet, the armature of which is attached to one end of a small brass lever, through the end of which is screwed vertically a small pointed steel pricker or "pen," as it is termed. Over the point of this "pen," but not in contact with it, the recording paper is drawn between two small rollers, the upper one of which has a small groove around it opposite the pen point. The rollers are made to revolve by means of a cord and weight, regulated by a small fly wheel and four cog wheels. As the rollers revolve they draw the paper between the steel point and the groove in the upper roller; indentations are therefore made in the paper by the upward pressure of the "pen" into the hollow of the groove. The length of each indentation is regulated by the duration of the passage of the current of electricity, the contact of which is made and broken at the will of the operator, by means of a small finger lever known as a signal key. A lengthened or a shortened pressure on the key makes a longer or a shorter line accordingly, and the contact quickly made and broken gives a dot on the paper. A pause creates a small blank space. The alphabet being composed of lines, dots, and spaces, it will be seen that every variety of variation may be adopted to suit any particular character or letter. The following are the combinations at present in use:—

- —	A	- - - -	H	- -	O	- - - —	V
— - - -	B	- -	I	- - - - -	P	- — —	W
- - -	C	— - — -	J	- - — -	Q	- — - -	X
— - -	D	- - - —	K	- - -	R	- - - -	Y
-	E	——	L	- - -	S	- - - -	Z
- — -	F	— -	M	—	T	- - - -	&
— — -	G	— -	N	- - —	U		

NUMERALS.

- — — -	1	- - - - —	4	— - - - -	8
- - — - -	2	— — —	5	— - - —	9
- - — -	3	- - - - - -	6	———	0
		— — - -	7		

PUNCTUATION.

- — - —	Comma	— — — -	Exclamatiou
- - - - — -	Colon	- — - — - — - —	Quotation
- — - - — -	Semicolon	- — - - -	Parenthesis
- — — - -	Period	— - - - -	Italics
— - - — -	Interrogation	— — — — —	New Paragraph

Besides the foregoing there are over fifty private numerical signals in use, for the purpose of affording greater facility in carrying on the correspondence, such as the numerals—1. "Wait a moment." 2. "What is the hour?" 5. "I have a despatch for you." 6. "I am ready." 7. "I do not know." 8. "Very important." 9. "Get immediate reply." 11. "Do you understand?" 12. "I do not understand." 13. "What is the news?" 14. "Separate your words a little more." 33. "This message is to be dropped into the Post Office." 43. "The answer will be paid for at this office," &c., &c.

Messages may be transmitted in any foreign language, in which the Roman letters are used, with as great accuracy as those in English; nor is it necessary that the operator should understand the particular language in which a message may be written, his duty being simply to transmit a *verbatim* copy of the manuscript before him. It is also quite practicable for correspondents to use any variety of private codes or cypher which they may choose to arrange between them, so that the managers of the Electric Telegraph may not possess the slightest clue as to the meanings of these messages while passing through their hands.

In British America and the United States where there are at present upwards of 20,000 (twenty thousand) miles of this permanently recording system in operation; ingenious and varied forms of private cypher communication have long been in use between mercantile firms, bankers, brokers, &c., and the arrangement is found to work admirably, more especially as the Electric Telegraph is probably much more universally used in that country than in others; private codes are, therefore, of great service.

So soon as the present line shall have been completed and in operation with the Heads, at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, a complete system of time-signalling by Electric Telegraph will be perfected—time balls are to be dropped simultaneously at the hour of 1, P.M., at the Electric Telegraph Stations of Melbourne, Geelong, and Shortland's Bluff respectively. The ball will traverse on a perpendicular shaft, elevated on the top of the tower of each station, sufficiently high to be in full view of the shipping. Permanent stations of neat design are now in the course of erection at the places before named, and it is probable that within a very few months the whole system will be in full operation.

A manufactory for the constructing of instruments, magnets, &c., as well as for the making of insulators having recently been established at Melbourne, the Colony is now nearly independent of imported supplies, as the ordinary galvanized iron wire, which is now being sent here in large quantities, answers every end in carrying out Telegraph lines, and the paper for registering instruments being simply a strip or ribbon of common white paper requiring no special preparation, ordinary printing paper cut into narrow slips can be made to answer the purpose.

The new Electric Telegraph Station at Melbourne is situated on the corner of William-street and Little Bourke-street, entrance in William-street. The Williams Town Station is on Gellibrand's Point near the Lighthouse.

REGULATIONS.

1. Messages must be written with ink, in a clear and legible manner, and bear a proper date, address, and genuine signature.
2. Messages will be delivered, free of charge, within one mile of any of the offices; over that distance, porterage will be charged; and on messages to be delivered on ship-board in Hobson's Bay, an extra charge (to cover boat expenses) will be made.
3. Messages will be transmitted in the order of their reception, and no precedence will be allowed in transmission, except for Government despatches, the Police service, and in cases of death.
4. All messages will be held strictly confidential.
5. Payment of charges in advance will be required in all cases.

Abstract of Public Acts and Ordinances,

Passed by His Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

(Continued from page 83.)

CUSTOMS.

17 Vic., No. 6.—19th January, 1854.

An Act for granting Duties of Customs in the Colony of Victoria.

After repealing 16 Vic., No. 2 (see *ante* p. 54), re-enacts all the Clauses, with a new Table of Duties as follows:—

Table A.

Duties.

	s.	d.
Ale, Porter, Spruce, and other Beer, Cider, and Perry, the gallon	0	6
Cigars and Snuff, the pound	2	0
Coffee, the cwt.	10	0
Spirits or Strong Waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	7	0
Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the gallon	7	0
Spirits, perfumed, the gallon	7	0
Tea, the pound	0	3
Tobacco, other than Cigars or Snuff, the pound	2	0
Wine, the gallon	2	0
All other Goods, Wares, and Merchandise	Free.	

(For Tonnage Duty, &c., see 17 Vic., No. 18, page 422.)

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE FOR ESTIMATES.

17 Vic., No. 7.—31st January, 1854.

An Act for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Victoria to the service thereof, for the year 1854, *and for further appropriating the said Revenue* (according to Estimates).

CARELESS USE OF FIRE.

17 Vic., No. 8.—23rd February, 1854.

An Act to restrain the Careless Use of Fire.

If any person ignite in the open air any inflammable material within two yards of any growing crops of corn or hay, or of any stubble field, or of any stack, or carry any ignited material into any growing crops, or any stubble field, or within ten yards of any stack, during November, December, January, or February, or if any person ignite any inflammable material in the open air, whereby the property of any other person shall be injured or destroyed, or shall leave any fire he may have lighted, or cause to have been lighted, in the open air, before the same be thoroughly extinguished, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding 50*l*., or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner or occupier of any land to burn material on such land after he shall have cleared of inflammable substance a space around of not less than fifteen feet

in breadth, and after he shall have given to contiguous occupiers twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing of his intention. Provided further, the occupier of any waste lands of the Crown may at and between 2 P.M. and 9 P.M. burn off any grass or herbage from any such land in his occupation, after giving like notice in writing to contiguous occupiers. (Sec. ii.) If the owner, &c., clear the space of fifteen feet from any fence dividing another's land from his, and such other neglect to clear his land, and any damage from fire happen to such dividing fence through such neglect, such owner, &c., so omitting shall repair and re-erect such fence at his own cost, within one calendar month after damage, and if he refuse or omit to do this the sufferer may repair or re-erect, and recover the expense in a summary way, before any two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony. (Sec. iii.) Any person may apprehend those offending against this Act, and deliver them to a peace officer; and (sec. iv.) if any resistance the offender will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months. (Sec. v.) Proceedings under this Act not to interfere with right to sue for compensation for damage by fire. (Sec. vi.) No *certiorari*. (Sec. vii.) Appeal may be made to General Sessions by any person adjudged to pay a fine of 10*l*. or upwards, or to be imprisoned. (Sec. viii.) Fines and penalties not specially appropriated to be paid to Colonial Treasurer.

CENSUS ACT.

17 VIC., No. 9.—1ST MARCH, 1854.

An Act for taking an account of the Population of the Colony of Victoria (on the 26th April, 1854).

BREAD AND FLOUR ADULTERATION ACT.

17 VIC., No. 10.—14TH MARCH, 1854.

An Act to repeal certain clauses of "An Act to regulate the Making and Sale of Bread, and to prevent the adulteration thereof, and of Meal and Flour," and to make other provision instead thereof.

REPEAL of 3rd, 9th, 10th, and 11th clauses of 6 Will. IV., No. 1. (Sec. ii.) It is lawful for bakers or sellers of bread to make and sell or offer for sale bread made of pure and sound flour or meal, of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice, or potatoes, or any of them, and with any common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, barm, leaven, potato, or other yeast, and mixed in such proportions as they shall think fit, and with no other ingredient, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained. (Sec. iii.) Bread may be made and sold of any weight or size. (Sec. iv.) All bread to be sold by weight under a penalty not exceeding 40s. for every offence; but French or fancy bread or rolls need not be weighed. (Sec. v.) Penalty not exceeding 5*l*. nor less than 5s. on bakers or sellers using any other than avoirdupois weight. (Sec. vi.) If any baker or seller shall any time before the expiration of two years from the 1st July, 1854, sell or deliver in his shop or premises any bread not previously weighed in the presence of the purchaser whether required by such purchaser so to do or not except as aforesaid; penalty not exceeding 5*l*. (Sec. vii.) Every baker or seller of bread shall cause to be fixed in some conspicuous part of his shop on or near the counter a beam and scales, with proper weights, or other sufficient balance, for weighing in the presence of purchasers; penalty for neglecting or keeping incorrect weights or balance, not exceeding £5. (Sec. viii.) Every baker or seller, and every journeyman, servant, or other person employed by such baker or seller, who shall carry out bread for sale, shall constantly carry a correct beam and scales with proper weights, or balance, and if a refusal is made to weigh in the presence of the purchaser: penalty not exceeding 5*l*. for every offence. (Sec. ix.) Any person selling to any baker impure or unwholesome flour, or any baker or confectioner having it on his premises, or shall offer for sale any bread or dough, biscuit or confectionery, containing any such flour: penalty not exceeding 20*l*., and confiscation of the unwholesome material. (Sec. x.) Persons mulcted in any penalty exceeding 5*l*. may appeal. (Sec. xi.) Act commenced 1st July, 1854.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

17 Vic., No. 11.—14th March, 1854.

An Act to Amend further the Law of Evidence.

Repeals 12 Vic., No. 1, sec. 7. (Sec. ii.) On trial of any issue joined or question, or enquiry, parties to suit and wife, as the case may be, may be examined. (Sec. iii.) Husband or wife not to disclose any communication between each other. (Sec. iv.) No person compelled to criminate himself. (Sec. v.) Actions not to extend for adultery or promise of marriage. (Sec. vi.) Nothing in this Act shall repeal any provisions of 7 Will. IV., and 1 Vic. (Sec. vii.) Aboriginal or half-caste natives brought up and abiding with any native tribe may be examined without the usual form of oath, but upon affirmation to tell the truth; and in preliminary enquiries evidence to be reduced to writing and signed. (Sec. viii.) Caution to be given to Aborigines or half-castes before taking their evidence. (Sec. ix.) Written declarations made by Aborigines may be received as evidence where affidavits of other persons are receivable. (Sec. x.) The degree of credibility attached to such evidence left to the discretion of the Court. (Sec. xi.) An Aboriginal convicted of perjury incurs the same punishments as are enacted against others for perjury. (Sec. xii.) All persons believing in God and in a future state to be sworn. (Sec. xiii.) Act commenced from the 1st May, 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF CEMETERIES.

17 Vic., No. 12.—23rd March, 1854.

An Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria.

Whereas it is expedient to make general regulations for the establishment of Cemeteries, and for a Cemetery already established under 14 Vic., No. 19. The Act repeals sec. x. 6 Geo. IV., No. 21. (Sec. ii.) Lieutenant Governor and Executive may appoint Trustees for any Public Cemetery. (Sec. iii.) Trustees may be removed or new ones appointed by Lieutenant Governor and Executive. (Sec. iv.) The Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may lend or pay to the Trustees money for the establishment and management of Cemeteries. (Sec. v.) Trustees have power to enclose and keep in order Cemeteries, and to expend monies, subject to the direction of the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council. (Sec. vi.) Trustees have power to make rules and regulations, and to prosecute persons doing any damage. (Sec. vii.) Ministers of all denominations to have free access. (Sec. viii.) Vaults, monuments, or tombstones may be made or erected by permission of Trustees on payment of certain fees. (Sec. ix.) Private vaults to be protected from encroachment. (Sec. x.) Monuments, &c., may be removed if erected contrary to regulations. (Sec. xi.) Mortuary, church, or chapel may be erected by any religious denomination. (Sec. xii.) Meetings of Trustees shall be convened. (Sec. xiii.) Accounts to be kept by Trustees, and abstract made up to the 31st December of every year. (Sec. xiv.) Any person maliciously damaging the Cemetery, liable to a penalty of 20*l.* or imprisonment not exceeding three months. (Sec. xv.) Penalties—one half to be paid to the Trustees for the uses of Cemetery, and half to informer prosecuting. (Sec. xvi.) Proceedings to be in a summary way; no *certiorari*. (Sec. xvii.) Act to extend to the Cemetery established near the city of Melbourne.

EMPOWERING THE CORPORATION OF MELBOURNE TO BORROW MONEY.

17 Vic., No. 13.—24th March, 1854.

An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of Melbourne, to raise a sum or sums of money, not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Pounds in the whole, and for further amending the Acts relating to the Corporation thereof.

Empowers Corporation to borrow not exceeding 500,000*l.*, on security of the City Revenues. (Sec. ii.) Power to pay off existing liabilities. (Sec. iii.) Repeals part of 6 Vic., No. 7 and 8 Vic., as to rates to be levied. (Sec. iv.) Endowment 25,000*l.* to be

paid annually from the Public Revenue for 21 years, towards the repayment of loans. (Sec. v.) Annual grants to be applied in liquidation of Bonds, &c. (Sec. vi.) Accurate accounts, with proper vouchers, to be furnished on or before the last day of September in each year. (Sec. vii.) In default of payment of monies, &c., or failure to furnish accounts, the Corporation to be dissolved, and all things belonging thereto transferred to a Board of Commissioners. (Sec. viii.) The boundaries of the City and Constitution of Corporation may be altered as deemed advisable. (Sec. ix.) So much of this Act as relates to the repeal of the limitation on the amount of rate to be levied to commence on 1st December, 1854, and the remainder from the passing of this Act.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

17 Vic., No. 14.—31st March, 1854.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts relating to legally qualified Medical Practitioners.

Recites Acts passed in New South Wales, 2 Vic., and 8 Vic. (Sec. i.) Graduates of Universities, &c., (on proof of qualification to Medical Board of Victoria) may be admitted as legally qualified practitioners. The provision extends to foreign Universities, and to aliens on naturalization.

PATENTS ACT.

17 Vic., No. 15.—31st March, 1854.

An Act to regulate Grants of Patents for Inventions in the Colony of Victoria.

Any discoverer of new inventions or improvements in the arts or manufactures may procure Letters Patent for a term of 14 years, entitling him to the same privileges as those conferred on patentees in England. (Sec. 2.) Any person being the discoverer, &c., for which no patent or instrument in the nature of Letters Patent has been issued or granted in Victoria, or any other country, and being desirous, &c., shall deposit with the Colonial Treasurer 50*l.*, and leave at the office, or in the custody of such person as may be appointed, a petition addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating clearly the object to be attained, &c., and a written specification of his invention or discovery, &c., and drawing, &c., and also send a declaration, &c. (Sec. iii.) Lieutenant Governor to cause notice of such application to be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, requiring any person who may conceive that he would be prejudiced thereby, to send, within two months of the said publication, a statement of his grounds of objection. (Sec. iv.) Lieutenant Governor to refer such objection. (Sec. v.) Cost on such objection being referred. (Sec. vi.) No objection being made to the Letters Patent within a specified time, the Lieutenant Governor to direct that such shall be issued by the Colonial Secretary, &c., and shall thereupon cause such specification, drawings, and models so sent as aforesaid, to be deposited with the Registrar General. (Sec. vii.) 50*l.* more to be paid. (Sec. viii.) Colonial Secretary to issue the Patent. (Sec. ix.) The person to whom the Letters Patent are issued shall deliver the same at the office of the Registrar General, and the said Letters Patent shall be operative from the time of the delivery. (Sec. x.) More than twelve persons may be interested in Letters Patent. (Sec. xi.) May be assigned (part or whole) but such assignment to be recorded at the office of the Registrar General within three months. 10*l.* to be paid to Colonial Treasurer. (Sec. xii.) Injunction may be granted on infringement. (Sec. xiii.) Letters Patent may be repealed by *Scire Facias*. (Sec. xiv.) Registrar General to cause the said Letters Patent, and the said specification and description to be kept in his office; to cause a book to be kept, containing an index of all such Letters Patent or Instruments which may be issued or assigned; the object to be attained by the invention; the date thereof; the name of the person to whom the same is issued or assigned; such description of the enrolment thereof as may be necessary to facilitate reference; to allow searches, and to furnish copies or extracts on payment of fees. (Sec. xv.) Erroneous specification accidentally furnished may be corrected on payment of 10*l.* to Colonial Treasurer. (Sec. xvi.) Patentees may enter disclaimer with Registrar General, with permission of Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xvii.) Patentees making false entry or affirmation guilty of misdemeanor. (Sec. xviii.)

Holder or assignee of Patents obtained in other countries may obtain Letters of Registration on payment of 50*l.* to Colonial Treasurer. (Sec. xix.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. xx.) Royal Prerogative saved; then follows the Form of Letters Patent, or Instrument in the nature of Letters Patent.

LIEN ON WOOL AND MORTGAGES OF STOCK.

17 Vic., No. 16.—3rd April, 1854.

An Act to give a preferable Lien on Wool from season to season, and to make Mortgages of Stock valid without delivery.

Persons advancing money, &c., to the proprietor of Stock, on condition of receiving the next year's clip of Wool, to secure the same by registering the agreement in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court within thirty days. (Sec. ii.) Right of lienee to ensuing clip of Wool. (Sec. iii:) Any mortgagee (provided the mortgage be duly registered) shall have just right of Stock, although such Stock may be in possession of the mortgagor. (Sec. iv.) Liens and mortgages shall be transferable by endorsement. (Sec. v.) Mortgagor of Stock may (with consent, in writing, of mortgagee) make a valid lien on next ensuing clip of Wool. (Sec. vi.) Registrar to keep a distinct registry of all such agreements for purchases of Wool, or advances thereon, from year to year, or mortgages of Stock, and to be entitled to 2*s.* 6*d.* for each such registry, and 1*s.* for each affidavit sworn before him in verification thereof; searches may be made during the usual hours of business on payment of 1*s.* (Sec. vii.) Registrar may (at the expiration of the year for which such preferable lien shall have been given) remove from the records of his office, and destroy or cancel the same; or at any time, at the request of both the parties, enter satisfaction on the same. (Sec. viii.) Where the balance of principal and interest shall be paid, and a receipt given, mortgagor may cause such to be registered, such registration to operate as an extinction of the mortgage. (Sec. ix.) Any mortgagor defrauding lienee, by disposing of such Wool or Stock without his written consent, to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to fine or imprisonment at discretion of Judge. (Sec. x.) Nothing in this Act to affect rights or prerogatives of Crown as to any waste lands mentioned in any such liens or mortgages. (Sec. xi.) Preferable liens and mortgages, &c., made since 31st December, 1851, to be valid, notwithstanding any misrecital of 11 Vic., No. 4. (Sec. xii.) Interpretation clause. (Sec. xiii.) Act to continue in force until 1st May, 1856, and from thence till end of next session of Legislature of the Colony.

CUSTOMS' ACT.

17 Vic., No. 17.—8th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the General Regulation of the Customs in the Colony of Victoria."

Amending Act 16 Vic., No. 23. (Sec. i.) Masters of ships to deliver three reports. (Sec. ii.) Goods imported, not entered at the Customs within four days, can be removed by the Master from the ship within fourteen days of the delivery of report. (Sec. iii.) Value of free goods imported must be stated in the entry, and any one making a false declaration will be liable to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.* (Sec. iv.) Repeal of 25th sec., 16 Vic., No. 23; no Goods to be landed from any vessel, except on such days and hours as are appointed. (Sec. v.) Penalties for the infringement of the 28th sec., 16 Vic., No. 23, increased from not exceeding 30*l.* to not exceeding 200*l.* (Sec. vi.) Drawback allowed on wine, coffee, and tea exported, provided the duty paid thereon shall amount to 50*l.* or upwards; the drawback must be claimed within two years of its importation. (Sec. vii.) Goods cleared to be exported for drawback, if not duly exported shall be forfeited, unless relanded under the care of the proper officer of Customs. (Sec. viii.) If any dispute arise on the import duties the importer must deposit the duty demanded, which will be considered as the proper duty payable, unless an action be commenced within three months; and upon the decision of any competent Court the Collector of Customs shall grant the delivery of such goods on passing the proper entry. (Sec. ix.)

All deposits to be paid over to the Colonial Treasurer; persons having actions decided in their favor shall be entitled to the costs of the suit. (Sec. x.) Repealing 56th clause 16 Vic., No. 23; Goods not cleared from the Queen's Warehouse within one month, or sooner if they be of a perishable nature, shall be sold by auction. (Sec. xi.) After 1st January, 1855, on pain of forfeiture, spirits imported in bulk must be in casks not containing less than twenty gallons each; tobacco and cigars not less than eighty pounds net. (Sec. xii.) Amount required as security under 59th sec., 16 Vic., No. 23, increased from 200*l.* to 400*l.* (Sec. xiii.) Repealing part of sec. 67, 16 Vic., No. 23, respecting Warehouses. (Sec. xiv.) Fees to be paid in advance by the proprietors of bonded Warehouses as follows:—For a Warehouse whose capacity is less than 3000 tons, 300*l.*; For a Warehouse whose capacity is 3000 tons, or more, 450*l.* (Sec. xv.) Collector of Customs to receive Warehouse Fees, and pay them to Colonial Treasurer. (Sec. xvi.) Warehouse Goods that are not duly cleared, exported, or warehoused, the duty paid thereon at the expiration of two years shall be noticed in the *Government Gazette*, and after one month shall be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the duties. (Sec. xvii.) Repealing 78th sec. 16 Vic., No. 23. substituting that no goods shall be delivered in less quantity than the entire parcel, when the duty does not exceed five pounds. (Sec. xviii.) Goods may be destroyed when they are found not to be worth the duty to be paid on them. (Sec. xix.) Tobacco used for the purpose of sheep dressing admitted free of duty. (Sec. xx.) The Governor empowered to make regulations for the importation of goods, &c., across the River Murray. (Sec. xxi.) This Act to be deemed a part of the Act before recited.

TONNAGE DUTY.

17 Vic., No. 18.—8th April, 1854.

An Act to authorize a Tonnage Duty on Shipping.

To make provision for the expenses incurred in erecting lighthouses, &c. (Sec. i.) From the 1st May all vessels arriving in the Colony shall pay a duty of 1*s.* per ton, but no vessel shall pay duty more than once in the six months, from January to June, both inclusive, or from July to December, both inclusive. (Sec. ii.) Duties payable to the Collector of Customs at the time of making entry at the Custom House. (Sec. iii.) If any dispute arise respecting the Tonnage the duty must be paid to the Collector, and the Master can demand a survey of his vessel. (Sec. iv.) The certificate of any vessel registered in the United Kingdom shall be considered the tonnage of such vessel. (Sec. v.) Any person authorized to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel shall follow the regulation for measuring contained in an Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled "*An Act for the Registering of British Vessels.*" (Sec. vi.) All rates and dues payable under this Act shall form part of the Public Revenues. (Sec. vii.) The word "vessel" shall mean any ship or vessel.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

17 Vic., No. 19.—8th April, 1854.

An Act to regulate the Temporal affairs of the Synod of Victoria, and to amend the Law relating thereto.

Powers and privileges conferred upon Synod of Australia conferred upon Synod of Victoria. (Sec. ii.) Real estate vested in Trustees under Synod of Australia, &c., to be held by the same Trustees under Synod of Victoria.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

17 Vic., No. 20.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to authorize for a limited period an Assessment on Stock.

The following yearly Assessment payable on Stock depasturing on Waste Lands of the Crown beyond the Settled Districts:—For every sheep 2d., every head of cattle 1s., and every horse 2s. (Sec. ii.) Persons pasturing stock shall send to the Commissioner of the

District, on the 1st January in every year, or within fourteen days, a return in accordance with the schedule appended to the Act. Persons neglecting so doing shall be liable to a fine of not less than 40s., nor exceeding 50*l*. (Sec. iii.) Persons omitting to send the return as required, the Commissioner of that District may, on and after the 31st March, seize and impound the stock, and if not claimed and the expenses paid, cause the same to be sold. (Sec. iv.) Commissioners shall send an annual return to the Colonial Treasurer on the 31st January in every year. (Sec. v.) Commissioners shall publish in *Government Gazette* and in Local Papers a notice requiring assessments to be paid. (Sec. vi.) Persons making erroneous returns the Commissioner shall serve with a notice. (Sec. vii.) Assessment not duly paid the Commissioner shall issue a warrant of distress. (Sec. viii.) Penalties and fines may be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace. (Sec. ix.) Actions for anything done under this Act must be commenced within six months after the act was committed. (Sec. x.) Prosecutions, &c., may be brought by Commissioner, and he may be admitted to give evidence. (Sec. xi.) Prosecutions to be commenced within twelve months. (Sec. xii.) Commissioner to mean Commissioner of Crown Lands. (Sec. xiii.) This Act shall continue in force and effect for the period of two years from the 1st day of January, 1854.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

17 Vic., No. 21.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to amend and extend an Act intituled "An Act to make provision for the better administration of Justice in the County Courts in Colony of Victoria."

Amending and extending an Act, 16 Vic., No. 11. (Sec. i.) The jurisdiction of County Courts shall extend to all actions for the recovery of debts not exceeding 200*l*., excepting as therein excepted. (Sec. ii.) Persons assaulting bailiffs in the execution of their duty shall be liable to a fine of 20*l*.; in default imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days. (Sec. iii.) Parties dissatisfied with the decision of the Judge of the County Courts on point of law, or on admission or rejection of any evidence, may appeal to the Supreme Court. (Sec. iv.) The Judge of the County Court shall use his discretion whether such appeal shall operate as a stay of execution. (Sec. v) The Registrar shall cause a copy of the said case to be forwarded as to security to the Prothonotary. (Sec. vi.) Judges of Supreme Court may make general rules for the hearing of appeals. (Sec. vii.) Judges of Supreme Court shall hear appeals, and make orders thereupon. (Sec. viii.) Prothonotary shall, after taxation of costs of appeal awarded by order of the Court, cause a copy of the same, with a certificate, to be forwarded to the Registrar of the County Court. (Sec. ix.) Amount of judgment which may be reversed on appeal shall be recoverable as a debt. (Sec. x.) This Act to commence on 1st June, 1854.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

17 Vic. No. 22.—11th April, 1854.

An Act for Electric Telegraphs.

Providing for the construction, &c., of Electric Telegraph lines in Victoria. (Sec. i.) Present and future lines to be subject to this Act and rules to be made. (Sec. ii) Lieutenant Governor may appoint and remove Superintendent and officers, &c. (Sec. iii.) Properly appointed persons authorized to enter any lands in Victoria to survey, &c. (Sec. iv.) Also to erect posts and make excavations, &c. (Sec. v.) Trees and underwood shall be cut for the space of twenty feet on each side of any line. (Sec. vi.) Fees, rates, &c, to be fixed, and general regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. vii.) Fees to be paid to properly appointed persons. (Sec. viii.) Messages to be transmitted in the order they are received, under penalty, but Government messages and those relating to administration of justice to be transmitted in preference to any other. (Sec. ix.) Persons damaging or destroying telegraph line or works shall forfeit a sum not less than 5*l*., nor more than 100*l*., or be imprisoned, with hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months. (Sec. x.) Officers, clerks, &c., shall not divulge the contents of messages or despatches, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. (Sec. xi.) Apprehension of offenders.

(Sec. xii.) All proceedings under this Act shall be taken in a summary way; no *certiorari*. (Sec. xiii.) Fees received shall be paid for the public uses of the Government. (Sec. xiv.) Persons who shall feel aggrieved by the judgment of any Justice, in case of a pecuniary conviction exceeding 10*l*., or of imprisonment exceeding fourteen days, appeal from such judgment to the next Court of General Sessions. (Sec. xv.) The word "Road" shall mean any public or private road, highway, street, lane, square, or passage.

EMPOWERING THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GEELONG TO BORROW MONEY.

17 Vic., No. 23.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the Town of Geelong to raise a sum or sums of money not exceeding Two hundred thousand pounds in the whole, and for further amending the Acts relating to the Corporation thereof.

Corporation may borrow not exceeding Two hundred thousand pounds, secured on the revenues of the Corporation. (Sec. ii.) To make provision for the payment of the principal and interest of monies borrowed: parts of 6 Vic., No. 7; 8 Vic. and 13 Vic., as to rates to be levied, repealed. (Sec. iii.) Endowment of 10,000*l*. to be paid annually from the public revenues for twenty-one years for repayment of loan. (Sec. iv.) Annual grants to be applied to liquidate securities, &c. (Sec. v.) The Corporation to furnish on or before the last day of September in each year correct accounts and proper vouchers. (Sec. vi.) If the Corporation fail to pay monies borrowed, it shall be dissolved, and all things belonging thereto transferred to a Board of Commissioners. (Sec. vii.) Boundaries of the Town and Constitution of Corporation may be altered. (Sec. viii.) Act to commence on 1st December, 1854, so far as relates to the repeal of limitation of rate.

LICENSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

17 Vic., No. 24.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Licensing of Public Houses, and to regulate the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors in New South Wales," and also an Act, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors and Refreshments in certain Districts," and to impose a Fee on the Registration of Names of Spirit Merchants.

Amending Act 13 Vic., No. 29, also 16 Vic., No. 35, and imposing a duty on persons registering their names under Act 13 Vic., No 26. (Sec. i.) Publicans' General License, or renewal of any such License, raised to 100*l*.; transfer of License, 50*l*. (Sec. ii.) Licenses may be issued on waste lands. (Sec. iii.) Repealing 48th sec. 13 Vic., No. 29: liquors not to be sold on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, excepting to *bonâ fide* lodgers and when actually repuired with their meals. (Sec. iv.) Imprisonment may be substituted in lieu of penalties in 12 Vic., No. 29, sec. ii. (Sec. v.) Persons carrying on business as Spirit Merchants and duly registering their names to pay 100*l*. per annum. (Sec. vi.) Spirit Merchants must register their names and pay the rate within forty days of the passing of this Act. (Sec. vii.) 13 Vic., No. 26, not repealed. (Sec. viii.) Monies received under this Act shall be paid for the public uses and support of the Government. (Sec. ix.) "Spirit Merchants" shall mean all persons selling spirituous liquors of and above two gallons, upon which the duty shall have been paid, except Brokers selling for or on account of registered Spirit Merchants, and except Auctioneers.

POLICE REGULATION ACT.

17 Vic., No. 25.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the Regulation of the Police Force."

Amending Act 13 Vic., No. 24. (Sec. i.) Powers of Chief Commissioner of Police may be exercised by Acting Chief Commissioner. (Sec. ii.) Oath required in the 10th sec. of such Act may be taken before one Justice of the Peace. (Sec. iii.) The 13th sec. of

said recited Act shall extend to all members of the Police Force. (Sec. iv.) Members of the Police Force guilty of insubordination, &c., shall be liable to the punishment mentioned in the 15th sec. (Sec. v.) Inspector or other proper officer may enquire into charge of insubordination, and fine or imprison the offender. (Sec. vi.) Persons dismissed from the Force concealing th fact of such dismissal, and any person who shall by false representations obtain admission, liable to imprisonment. (Sec. vii.) Repeal of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of 16 Vic., No. 24. (Sec. viii.) Constables dying intestate, the Chief Commissioner to cause the effects of the deceased to be sold by public auction, to defray expenses of funeral; any balance thereof, or from any pay or other monies, be paid to widow or next of kin. (Sec. ix.) Imprisonment may be substituted for pecuniary penalties. (Sec. x.) Members of Police Force may be imprisoned in any gaol appointed by the Governor. (Sec. xi.) Members of the Police Force accused of misconduct, &c., may require to be heard before a Board. (Sec. xii.) Publicans permitting Constables to become intoxicated on their premises, or supplying them with spirituous liquors while on duty, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 20*l*. (Sec. xiii.) Unclaimed goods in the possession of the Police may, by the direction of the Chief Commissioner, be sold by public auction, being first thrice published in the *Gazette*, and the proceeds shall be applied for the public uses of the said Colony. (Sec. xiv.) Members of the Police Force incapable of voting for a Member of the Legislative Council and any Legislative Assembly. (Sec. xv.) This Act shall be incorporated with and form part of the said recited Act.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.

17 Vic., No. 26.—11th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better controul and disposal of Offenders."

Amending Act 16 Vic., No. 32. (Sec. i.) Criminal Offenders may be kept to hard labor. (Sec. ii.) Prisoners escaping or attempting to escape, guilty of felony. (Sec. iii.) The 12th sec. 16 Vic., No. 3, not repealed. (Sec. iv.) Punishment of greater offences. (Sec. v.) Punishment of lesser offences. (Sec. vi.) Imprisonment under this Act shall not be deemed as a portion of imprisonment previously sentenced. (Sec. vii.) The Sheriff may cause the removal of prisoners from one gaol to any other gaol.

PROTECTION OF WHARFS.

17 Vic., No. 27.—12th April, 1854.

An Act for the Protection and Management of Wharfs.

Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council may make rules and regulations for the management of Wharfs; no such rule to interfere with any bye-law passed by the Corporations of Melbourne and Geelong, for preventing obstructions, &c. (Sec. ii.) Goods left on any Wharf more than twenty-four hours, the Collector of Customs may, after notice, and within three days, remove the same, and, after once advertising in some newspaper, sell the same by public auction within seven days. (Sec. iii.) Goods already removed previous to the commencement of this Act, if not claimed within seven days after advertized notice, to be sold. (Sec. iv.) Any person guilty of an infringement of the rules or regulations aforesaid shall be liable to a fine of 20*l*. (Sec. v.) No *certiorari*.

PORTS, HARBORS, AND SHIPPING.

17 Vic., No. 28.—12th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Ports, Harbors, and Shipping in the Colony of Victoria."

Amending Act 16 Vic., No. 12. (Sec. i.) Repealing 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th sections 16 Vic., No. 12, and substituting the following rates of pilotage:—

Pilotage Rates.

	Sailing Vessel.	Steamer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	s. d.	s. d.	£	£
From without the Heads to Melbourne or Geelong, and *vice versa* ... per ton	1 3	0 10	100	15
From within the Heads to Melbourne or Geelong, and *vice versa* ... per ton	0 9	0 6	60	10
Into, or out of, Port Albert ... per ton	0 9	0 6	60	5
Into, or out of, all other ports	0 6	0 4	40	4
Between Melbourne and Geelong	0 6	0 4	40	4

The above rates include two removes by the Pilot.

Exemptions.

All ships belonging to Her Majesty, all ships outfitting to, or refitting from, the fisheries, all ships employed in the coasting trade, all ships regularly trading between any port of Victoria and of any of the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Western and South Australia, (the master of such ship holding a certificate from the Pilot Board that he is competent to act as Pilot to such trader,) unless the services of a Pilot shall have been actually received, and all ships not having actually received the services of a Pilot.

(Sec. ii.) The Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Pilot Board, to consist of the Harbor Master, one person selected by the licensed Pilots, and two or three other persons not holding Government offices of profit. (Sec. iii.) Harbor Master to be President of the Board. (Sec. iv.) The Governor may remove members of the Board. (Sec. v.) Members not being the President to be paid 2*l.* for every day of attendance at the Board. (Sec. vi.) Board to grant licenses; unlicensed persons acting as Pilots liable to penalty not exceeding 100*l.* (Sec. vii.) Rates of pilotage to be paid according to schedule. (Sec. viii.) Pilot on board a boat or vessel running before a ship for the purpose of directing her course, shall be entitled to pilotage the same as if he had been on board. (Sec. ix.) All ships arriving at and departing from any port in Victoria, must take a Pilot, with the exception of coasting vessels, and the masters of these must have a certificate from Pilot Board. (Sec. x.) Pilots detained on outward or inward bound vessels in quarantine, &c., beyond the performance of their duty, shall be entitled to 30s. per day. (Sec. xi.) The Pilot Board may fix or alter rates of pilotage. (Sec. xii.) The Board shall make rules and regulations, to be approved by the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council. (Sec. xiii.) Pilots are liable to revocation or suspension of license and to a fine for misconduct or a breach of the rules, but may appeal to Lieutenant Governor. (Sec. xiv.) Rates to be paid to the Collector of Customs at the time of making entry: ship not legally entered until this is done. (Sec. xv.) In disputes as to the tonnage of any ship, the rate demanded by the Collector must be paid in the first instance, and the master may demand that such ship shall be surveyed. (Sec. xvi.) The tonnage stated in the certificate of a ship registered in the United Kingdom shall be considered as the tonnage of such ship. (Sec. xvii.) The tonnage of Foreign ships to be ascertained by measurement, according to the regulations of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "*An Act for the Registering of British Vessels.*" (Sec. xviii.) The Board shall pay out of the pilotage rates and all other monies received, fees to members, clerks' salaries, &c., and to distribute the remainder under regulations to the Pilots of each port. (Sec. xix.) The Board to furnish to the Colonial Secretary, once in every year, an account of monies received and expended, and a statement of the number and tonnage of each ship, and other particulars, to be laid before the Legislative Council. (Sec. xx.) This Act to form part of 16 Vic., No. 12 (see *ante*, page 58). (Sec. xxi.) Certain portions of the Act to come into operation on the 1st May, and the remainder on the 1st September, 1854. (Sec. xxii.) The word "ship" to mean all navigable vessels; "master" to mean any person in charge or command of any ship, the Pilot excepted; "sailing vessel," all vessels propelled by wind; "steamer," all vessels propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by wind.

ROAD ACT.

17 Vic., No. 29.—12th April, 1854.

An Act to amend an Act intituled, "An Act for making and improving Roads in the Colony of Victoria."

Amending 16 Vic., No. 40. (Sec. i.) Police Magistrates or Commissioner of Crown Lands being Justices of the Peace, may, upon requisition, call meetings of land or householders in a proclaimed Road District. (Sec. ii.) The Lieutenant Governor to make and alter rates of tolls, and the Central Road Board may collect tolls. (Sec. iii.) The provisions made in 20th to the 25th sections of the Act 16 Vic., No. 40 (see *ante*, page 78), respecting tolls by District Road Board, to apply to tolls raised by Central Road Board. (Sec. iv.) Provisions in the 26th sec. of 16 Vic., No. 40, respecting tolls of punts, to be extended to tolls of roads. (Sec. v.) Persons plying a boat for the conveyance of passengers, &c., within one mile of any punt, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l*. (Sec. vi.) Assessment fixed in 27th sec. of 16 Vic., No. 40, repealed, and it may be lawful for any Road Board to levy in the following proportions:—on unalienated waste lands of the Crown held on license or lease, at the rate of one farthing per acre; on alienated pasture land, one penny per acre; and on cultivated lands, at the rate of one shilling per acre, and one shilling in the pound on the actual annual rental, or annual valued rental, of messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, and so in the like proportions at any greater or lesser rates. (Sec. vii.) The proprietor of any land not situate within the district of any Road Board desiring a road through any other person's land, must make application in writing to the Court of General Sessions in that district. (Sec. viii.) Surveyor General shall cause the line of road required to be marked out within two months after decision. (Sec. ix.) The powers of Inspector General, contained in the Act above recited, conferred upon Road Boards, under whom he is to act. (Sec. x.) Uncultivated land may be used by District Road Board for temporary road. (Sec. xi.) Roads through private property to be fenced in at the expense of the Board, or persons applying for such roads. (Sec. xii.) The District Boards have power to make contracts exceeding the funds actually at disposal, but not exceeding the rates receivable by them for twelve months after such contracts. (Sec. xiii.) Monies raised by tolls, &c., shall be applied towards the repairs of Roads. (Sec. xiv.) The Lieutenant Governor may take possession of any land for the purpose of making roads. (Sec. xv.) The Central and District Road Boards to make rules for the guidance of the public respecting the uses of roads, bridges, &c. (Sec. xvi.) The Boards to lay before the Governor copies of all rules. (Sec. xvii.) If the driver of any carriage (carriages driven by reins only excepted) shall ride thereon along any public or private road, not having some other person on foot or on horseback to guide the same, or shall drive furiously, or not keep on the left hand side of the road, &c., shall be dealt with according to law. (Sec. xviii.) This Act shall be incorporated with, and deemed part of, the said recited Act (see *ante*, page 78).

POSTAGE.

17 Vic., No. 30.—12th April, 1854.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Post Office.

Repealing 15 Vic., No. 9 (see *ante*, page 50).

Letters to be charged by weight, viz.:—

Not exceeding ½ oz., one rate of postage.
Exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., two rates of postage.
And for every additional ounce beyond one ounce, two additional rates of postage.

The following particulars are extracted from the notices issued by the Postmaster General:—

Exemptions from Postage Rates.—All letters received from beyond seas. All Official letters on military and naval service (11th clause). All letters containing correspondence of Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Colony, and Deputy Registrars, if posted in accordance with the Act 16 Victoria, No. 26. All petitions to Her Majesty, the Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council, or any Member of the Legislature—not exceeding 16 ounces in weight and without covers or in covers open at the sides.

Undue Weight.—The Postmaster General or Postmasters to be at liberty to refuse to receive or transmit by post any letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight, or any letter of inconvenient form or dimensions, or suspected to contain articles likely to injure the contents of the mail.

Remittances.—Remittances by bank-notes or drafts should be made by cutting the notes or drafts in halves and sending the respective portions by different posts; the number, date, and other particulars being first taken.

Late Fee.—Letters or packets can be posted quarter of an hour subsequent to hours named for closing mails, upon payment of a late fee of sixpence.

Affixing of Stamps.—Stamps on letters, newspapers, &c., to be affixed upon the outside and above the address; if affixed elsewhere Postmasters not bound to take any notice of them.

Prepayment by Postage Stamps—From and after the 31st December, 1854, the postage upon all letters, newspapers, and packets posted in Victoria, shall be prepaid by postage stamps, and unless a sufficient number of stamps be affixed cannot be transmitted, but will be opened and returned to the writers.

Registration Fee.—The registration fee to be prepaid by stamps.

Late Fee.—The late fee to be prepaid by stamps.

Registered Letters.—Registration of letters, packets, &c., can be effected at the General Post Office between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. (but all letters must be registered two hours before the closing of the mail by which it is intended that they should be forwarded), and at the country Post Offices during office hours, until one hour before the closing of the mail, upon the payment of a fee of one shilling for each; a receipt being given by the clerk at the registry window. Registered letters will be entered on the letter bills, and every precaution taken to ensure safe and proper delivery, but the Department will not be responsible for them.

Re-direction of Letters.—The re-direction of letters at a Post Office may be effected without additional charge; but letters having been delivered to their original address and again posted are liable to full postage rates.

Hackney Carriages, Hawker, Newsvendor, idle or disorderly person.—No hackney carriage shall stand for hire opposite to or on any side of the General Post Office, in Melbourne, or any other Post Office in the Colony; nor shall any hawker, newsvendor, idle or disorderly person, stop or loiter on the flagway or pavement opposite to or on the premises of the General or any other Post Office under penalty not exceeding 20*l.* or three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor.

Ship Mails.—The general hour for closing ship mails is 5.30 P.M, but letters can be received up to 5.45 P.M., upon payment of the late fee of sixpence. Ship mails closing at any other hour than the above will be duly advised by notice posted outside the General Post Office.

Letters by the Overland Route.—Letters for England, posted for transmission per Overland mail, *via* India, not specially addressed *via* Marseilles, will be sent *via* Southampton.

Letters for France and the Continent of Europe, via *France.*—Correspondence for France or the continent of Europe, directed *via* France, will be forwarded in a closed mail by way of Singapore, addressed to the Postmaster at Marseilles.

Correspondence for the Continent of Europe, via *Trieste.—Red Sea Postage.*—Letters and newspapers will be transmitted by way of Singapore per the mail contract packets, upon payment of the following rates:—

Letters not exceeding half (½) ounce	1s.
Exceeding half (½) ounce and not exceeding one (1) ounce ...	2s.
Exceeding one (1) ounce and not exceeding two (2) ounces ...	4s.
Increasing 2s. for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.	
Newspapers	2d. each.

The above rates are collected on account of the English Government, and are irrespective of any postage collected on account of the Colonial Government.

Conveyance or route to be marked on the top left hand corner of the letter.—It is particularly requested that the conveyance or route, by which it is intended that letters, &c., are to be forwarded, should be written distinctly on the top of the letter, in the left hand corner.

Transmission of correspondence by other routes or conveyance to that intended by the senders. Letters posted for transmission by any particular conveyance, the departure of which it is found on enquiry will be delayed beyond a reasonable period, will be despatched per first opportunity, and if by the Overland mail, *via* the Southampton route, to avoid the additional expense to which they would be liable if forwarded *via* the Marseilles route.

List of Post Towns in Victoria.

Suburban.—*Daily.*

Richmond
Hawthorn
Prahran
St. Kilda
Brighton
Sandridge
Williamstown

South Eastern.

Dandenong
Sale
Tarraville
Alberton

Eltham.

Warringal
Eltham

Plenty.

Janefield
Upper Plenty

Sydney or North Eastern.

Brunswick
Pentridge
Campbellfield
Somerton or Kinlochewe
Donnybrook
Kilmore
Broadford
Seymour
Longwood
Euroa
Benalla
Wangaratta
Albury (N.S.W.)

Branch from Kilmore.

Heathcote
Campaspe
Maiden's Punt

Branch from Heathcote.

Waranga (not open)
Shepparton

Branch from Wangaratta.

Beechworth

Northern.

Keilor
Gisborne
Kyneton
Elphinstone
Castlemaine
Mount Alexander (Porcupine Inn)
Sandhurst

Branch from Keilor.

Bulla

Branch from Kyneton.

Hepburn
Carisbrook
Yowen Hill (on the Avoca)

Branch from Castlemaine.

Serpentine
Durham Ox (Loddon River)
Swan Hill

Branch from Serpentine.

Kerang (not open)

North Western.

Flemington
Bacchus Marsh
Ballan
Ballaarat
Lexton
Crowlands
Glenorchy
Horsham
Buninyong (*via* Geelong)

Geelong and Queenscliff.

Geelong
Queenscliff

Western.

Shelford
Streatham
Wickliffe
Dunkeld
Hamilton
Portland
Ditto (*via* Belfast)

Branch from Shelford.

Elephant Bridge
Woodford
Warrnambool
Ditto (*via* Wickliffe)
Belfast
Ditto (*via* Wickliffe)

Branch from Creek.

Chepstow

Branch from Wickliffe.

Caramut

Branch from Hamilton.

Cavendish
Harrow
Apsley

Branch from Hamilton.

Casterton
Lindsay

South Western.

Winchelsea
Colac
Camperdown

Post Office Notice.

The public are requested to observe that all correspondence bearing only the addresses of the undermentioned places, will be forwarded to the Post Office set opposite such places; they being the nearest and most convenient for the accommodation of the residents of those localities:—

Avoca, to Lexton
Blaydon, to Brunswick
Boroondara, to Hawthorn
Buckland, to Beechworth
Bulleen, to Warringal
Darebin Creek, to Janefield
Essendon, to Flemington
Footscray, to Flemington
Gardiner's Creek, to Prahran
Glenroy, to Flemington
Kensington, to Flemington
Lower Plenty, to Eltham
Moonee Ponds, to Flemington
Phillipstown, to Brunswick
Plenty, to Janefield
Plenty, Lower, to Eltham
Plenty Road, to Northcote
Saltwater River, to Flemington
South Yarra, to Prahran
Windsor, to St. Kilda

POSTAGE.—1853.

RETURN of the Total Number of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS that passed through the various Post Offices in VICTORIA, distinguishing SHIP from INLAND, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1853.

Number of Post Offices.	Number of LETTERS passed through the Post Offices.		Number of NEWSPAPERS passed through the Post Offices.		TOTAL.		Income.			Expenditure.		
	Ship.	Inland.	Ship.	Inland.	Letters.	Newspapers.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
62	825811	1213188	971224	647565	2038999	1618789	25733	12	11	73036	1	0

N.B.—For "Postage" of former years, see *ante*, page 237.—W. H. A.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FITZ ROY WARD.

17 Vic., No. 31.—12th April, 1854.

An Act for Improvements in Fitz Roy Ward, in the City of Melbourne.

Reserved for Her Majesty's Approval.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

17 Vic. — 25th March, 1854.

An Act to extend the Elective Franchise.

CONVICT PREVENTION.

17 Vic. — 11th October, 1853.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Offenders illegally at large.

Re-enacting all the clauses of the Bill disallowed by Her Majesty (see *ante*, page 59).

CONSTITUTION ACT.

17 Vic. — 25th March, 1854.

An Act to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria.

Private Act.

BANK OF VICTORIA.

17 Vic. — 1st March, 1854.

An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company, called "The Bank of Victoria," and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Proclamations

PUBLISHED IN THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

(Continued from page 92.)

1854.		SUBSTANCE.	PAGE OF GAZETTE.
Jan.	5.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in the Murray District, on 14th February, 1854	38
,,	5.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dundas, on 17th February, 1854 ...	40
,,	5.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in the Murray District, on 21st February, 1854	42
,,	11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Talbot, on 21st February, 1854	118
,,	11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 22nd February, 1854 ...	120
,,	11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, Gipps' Land District, and Mornington, on 23rd February, 1854	122
,,	11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 24th February, 1854 ...	124
,,	14.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Talbot, on 23rd February, 1854 ...	158
,,	14.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Talbot, on 24th February, 1854 ...	160
,,	19.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant and Grenville, on 27th February, 1854	178
,,	19.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant and Hampden, on 28th February, 1854	180
,,	16.	Proclaiming and defining the limits and boundaries of a New Road District, to be called and known as the Hawthorn Road District ...	182
,,	17.	Proclaiming Robt. Molesworth, Esq., as Acting Solicitor General, to be a Member of the Legislative Council, in lieu of James Croke, Esq. ...	182
,,	21.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Mornington, on 1st March, 1854	202
Feb.	1.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dundas, on 7th March, 1854 ...	260
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 14th March, 1854 ...	308
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Villiers, on 16th March, 1854 ...	310
,,	9.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dalhousie and Talbot, on 20th March, 1854	424
,,	18.	Proclaiming that the provisions of an "Act for regulating the Police in the Towns of Parramatta, Windsor, Maitland, Bathurst, and other Towns respectively, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions, and for the better alignment of Streets therein," be extended to and be in force in the Township of Wangaratta, and describing the limits and boundaries of said Township	529
,,	23.	Proclaiming the Watch-house at Wangaratta, to be a Prison, House of Correction, and Penal Establishment	555
March	1.	Proclaiming that the provisions of an "Act for regulating the Police in the Towns of Parramatta, Windsor, Maitland, Bathurst, and other Towns respectively," be extended to and be in force within the following District, that is to say:—The Country surrounding the Corporate boundaries of the City of Melbourne, and extending a distance of five miles from those boundaries, and all Towns and Places within the limits so described, and defining the limits of the said District ...	575
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Mornington, on 12th April, 1854	595
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Castle Donnington, on 24th April, 1854 ...	597
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Portland, Mostyn, and Apsley, on 25th April, 1854	600
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Coleraine, Casterton, Hotspur, Branxholme, Lindsay, Dartmoor, and Balmoral, on 26th April, 1854	602
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Normanby, Dundas, Villiers, and Follett, on 27th April, 1854	604
,,	6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dundas, Normanby, and Follett, on 28th April, 1854	606
,,	6.	Proclaiming and appointing Geelong an additional Polling Place for the Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth Electoral Districts ...	608
,,	9.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Essendon, Sandridge, Warringal, Elsternwick, and Melbourne, on 13th April, 1854	648

1854.	SUBSTANCE.	PAGE.
March 9.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 14th April, 1854	650
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in North Geelong, on 17th April, 1854 ...	669
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Polwarth, Grant, and Grenville, on 18th April, 1854	671
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Horsham, Crowland, Glenorchy, and Lexton, on 20th April, 1854	673
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 17th April, 1854 ...	675
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 18th April, 1854 ...	677
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 19th April, 1854 ...	679
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 20th April, 1854 ...	681
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 21st April, 1854 ...	683
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 22nd April, 1854 ...	685
„ 16.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Belvoir and Wangaratta, on 28th April, 1854	711
„ 16.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 25th April, 1854	713
„ 15.	Proclaiming that the Hulk, *Sacramento*, shall be used as a Public Prison, and appointing the limits and boundaries thereof	715
„ 20.	Proclaiming that the vessel called the *Lysander* shall be used as a Public Prison, and that the limits and boundaries in and around the Hulk *Deborah* shall include and be applicable to the *Lysander*	745
„ 23.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Longwood, Broadford, and Pyalong, on 26th April, 1854	765
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Hamilton, on 3rd May, 1854	787
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dundas and Normanby, on 4th May, 1854	789
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in North Geelong and South Geelong, on 22nd May, 1854	791
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in North Geelong, Maddingley, Colac, Pitfield, Carngham, Rokewood, and Camperdown, on 23rd May, 1854 ...	793
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 25th May, 1854	796
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 26th May, 1854	798
„ 30.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 16th May, 1854	817
„ 30.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, Mornington, and Evelyn, on 17th May, 1854	819
„ 27.	Proclaiming the Port of Warrnambool to be a Port of entry and clearance within the meaning of the Act for the General Regulation of the Customs in the Colony of Victoria	800
„ 30.	Proclaiming that, after the 5th April next, all goods other than hay, timber, iron, stones, slates, bricks, and building materials may be laden or unladen at the Queen's Wharf; appointing a certain piece of Land whereon hay, timber, &c., may be laden or unladen, and describing the situation and boundaries thereof	822
April 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Tarradale, Elphinstone, Guildford, and Talbot, on 2nd May, 1854	843
„ 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Coleraine and Cavendish, on 3rd May, 1854	844
„ 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Cavendish and Coleraine, on 4th May, 1854	845
„ 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 17th May, 1854	846
„ 6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Kilmore, Bylands and Wallan Wallan, on 8th May, 1854	867
„ 6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sandhurst, on 10th May, 1854 ...	868
„ 6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Heathcote, on 10th May, 1854 ...	870
„ 6.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Heathcote, Moora, Rushworth, and Pyalong, on 11th May, 1854	872
„ 10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Mornington, on 19th May, 1854	901
„ 20.	Proclaiming the Revocation of Proclamation dated 30th March last, and appointing that, on and after the 24th April, any goods may be landed at the Wharf formerly known as the Queen's Wharf	990
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 26th May, 1854	990
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Normanby, on 30th May, 1854 ...	1005
„ 21.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ballaarat, on 30th May, 1854 ...	1007
„ 21.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grenville and Ripon, on 31st May, 1854 ...	1008
„ 21.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 30th May, 1854	1010

1854.	SUBSTANCE.	PAGE.
April 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Wangaratta, on 2nd June, 1854 ...	1011
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Mansfield, on 6th June, 1854... ...	1013
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Mansfield, on 7th June, 1854... ...	1015
„ 22.	Proclaiming Sale of Land at Frankston, on 29th May, 1854 ...	1017
„ 22.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Heathcote, Pyalong, Murchison, and Warranga, on 29th May, 1854	1019
„ 22.	Proclaiming the alteration and extension of the limits and jurisdiction of the County Court of Dundas	1021
„ 22.	Proclaiming the alteration of the limits and extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions for the Grange	1022
„ 26.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Longwood, Chiltern, Greta, Avenal, and Euroa, on 8th June, 1854	1043
„ 26.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ripon, on 1st June, 1854	1045
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 6th June, 1854	1047
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant and Hampden, on 7th June, 1854 ...	1049
„ 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Euroa, Avenal, and Chiltern, on 9th June, 1854	1051
„ 29.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Evelyn, on 9th June, 1854 ...	1075
„ 29.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke, on 8th June, 1854	1077
May 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sale and Stratford, on 28th June, 1854 ...	1093
„ 3.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Sale, on 29th June, 1854	1095
„ 3.	Proclaiming that "An Act for regulating the Police in the Towns of Parramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, Maitland, and other Towns respectively," shall extend to, and be in force in, the Township of Warrnambool, and describing the limits and boundaries of the said Town...	1098
„ 8.	Proclaiming John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster, Senior Member of the Executive Council, to be the Officer Administering the Government in the Colony of Victoria till Her Majesty's pleasure be known ...	1111
„ 8.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ripon and Grenville, on 13th June, 1854...	1118
„ 11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Castlemaine, Maldon, and Malmsbury, on 13th June, 1854	1155
„ 11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Maldon, Castlemaine, and Guildford, on 14th June, 1854	1158
„ 11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Strathfieldsaye, on 20th June, 1854 ...	1161
„ 11.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Strathfieldsaye and Nerring, on 21st June, 1854	1163
„ 11.	Proclaiming the Revocation of Proclamation, dated 16th January last, appointing the "Hawthorn Road District"	1166
„ 13.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Hampden, on 22nd June, 1854 ...	1183
„ 18.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Chiltern and Greta, on 20th June, 1854 ...	1199
„ 18.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Fyansford and Duneed, on 23rd June, 1854	1200
„ 17.	Proclaiming and declaring a certain portion of the Colony to be called "The Prahran Road District"	1202
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Ripon, Hampden, and Villiers, on 27th June, 1854	1223
„ 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant, on 29th June, 1854	1224
„ 22.	Proclaiming and specifying the Tolls to be payable and collected at all Toll Bars, Toll Gates, and Toll Houses, built, or to be hereafter built, in and upon the public roads throughout the Colony ...	1227
„ 23.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Stratford, on 29th June, 1854 ...	1253
„ 26.	Proclaiming and declaring Schedule of Tolls to be payable and collected at the Punt or Ferry, situate on the River Mitchell, Gipps' Land District	1254
„ 26.	Proclaiming and specifying Tolls to be payable and collected at the Punts or Ferries respectively, situate at Studley, in the parish of Jika Jika, and at Richmond, in the said parish of Jika Jika, in lieu of those proclaimed on 26th July, 1853	1254
June 1.	Proclaiming that the Old Cemetery, at Melbourne, shall be closed from and after the 30th of this present month, except vaults or private portions	1285
„ 1.	Proclaiming the Prorogation of the Legislative Council from the 13th instant to the 13th July	1285

1854.	SUBSTANCE.	PAGE.
June 10.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant and Bourke, on 12th July, 1854 ...	1345
,, 12.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Grant and Hampden, on 20th July, 1854...	1347
,, 10.	Proclaiming additional Polling Places for the Loddon Electoral District	1348
,, 13.	Proclaiming Heathcote a Special Licensing District, and defining the limits and boundaries of the same	1349
,, 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Walmer, Muckleford, and Tarradale, on 27th July, 1854	1417
,, 20.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Normanby and Follet, on 1st August, 1854	1419
,, 21.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Normanby, on 2nd August, 1854 ...	1421
,, 22.	Proclamation by Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., that Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint him Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Victoria, he had taken the prescribed oaths, and assumed the Administration of the Government accordingly; and further proclaiming the undermentioned persons to be Members of the Executive Council of the said Colony, viz.:—The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Collector of Customs, and the Auditor General	1437
,, 26.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Bourke and Mornington, on 31st July, 1854	1438
,, 27.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Strathfieldsaye, on 1st August, 1854 ...	1460
,, 27.	Proclaiming and directing the Court of Petty Sessions at Ballaarat to cause Jury Lists for the said District to be prepared, and appointing the day when the said Lists shall be brought into use	1461
,, 29.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Polwarth and Grant, on 1st August, 1854	1486
,, 30.	Proclaiming Sale of Land in Dalhousie, on 1st August, 1854 ...	1488

ADDENDA.

Registrar General's Department.

ALTERATION OF FEES.

(See *ante*, p. 129.)

NOTICE OF FEES OF REGISTRARS FOR CERTIFICATES, SEARCHES, &c.

Extracted from the Government Gazette, of 18th April, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to sanction the demanding and taking of the undermentioned Fees for Certificates of Registration, Searches, and Certificates of Searches in the Offices of the Registrar General and the several Deputy Registrars under the Registration Act, 16 Victoriæ, No. 26, section 8, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For Certificate, if demanded at the time of Registration ...	5	0
For every Search	2	6
For every Certificate on Search	5	0

21ST SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Executive Council of Victoria.

President—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable the Attorney General.
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable the Collector of Customs.
The Honorable the Auditor General.

Clerk of Executive Council—George Wm. Rusden.

Legislative Council of Victoria.

The Honorable the Speaker—James Frederick Palmer.
Chairman of Committees—Peter Snodgrass.
Clerk of the Council—John Barker. *Assistant Clerk of the Council*—Charles Ridgway.
Serjeant-at-Arms—William George Palmer.

NON-ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

OFFICIAL.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable the Attorney General.
The Honorable the Collector of Customs.
The Honorable the Auditor General.
The Acting Solicitor General.
The Surveyor-General.
The Chairman of General Sessions.
The Chief Commissioner of Gold Fields.
The Acting Chief Commissioner of Police.

NON-OFFICIAL.

Andrew Russell.
John Carre Riddell.
Joseph Anderson.
Thomas T. A'Beckett.
William Highett.
James McCulloch.
Charles Bradshaw.
Donald Kennedy.
Alfred Ross.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

North Bourke	William Nicholson.
	George Annand.
	W. B. Burnley.
South Bourke, Evelyn, and Mornington	Henry Miller.
	John Dane.
The County of Grant	John Myles.
	W. C. Haines.
The United Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follet	James F. Palmer.
	C. J. Griffith.
The United Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury	Claud Farie.
	Vacant.
The United Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth	John Thompson Charlton.
	Colin Campbell.
The United Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey	John Pascoe Fawkner.
	W. T. Mollison.
The Pastoral District of Gipps' Land	G. W. Cole.
The Pastoral District of Murray	Francis Murphy.
	Matthew Harvey.
The Pastoral District of Loddon	John Goodman.
	Vacant.
The Pastoral District of Wimmera	William Taylor.
The City of Melbourne	John O'Shanassy.
	Augustus F. A. Greeves.
	John Thomas Smith.
	James Murphy.
	John Hodgson.
	Frederick J. Sargood.
The Town of Geelong	James Ford Strachan.
	Alexander Thomson.
	Alexander Fyfe.
The Town of Portland	Thomas Wilkinson.
	James Henty.
The United Towns of Belfast and Warrnambool	F. E. Beaver.
	G. S. W. Horne.
The United Towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour	Peter Snodgrass.
	Patrick O'Brien.

List of Members of the Legislative Council,

Shewing the changes that have taken place since the 1st January, 1854 (see ante, pages 109—111), to 21st September, 1854, viz., the commencement of the Fourth Session.

No.	Members' Names.	Official and Non-Official.	Places Represented.	When Nom. or Elected.	Remarks.
12	William Francis Splatt ..	..	Wimmera	4th Sep., 1851	Resigned 29th April, 1854—succeeded by William Taylor, Esq. (91)
15	William Campbell	..	Loddon	5th Sep., 1851	Resigned 27th May, 1854
28	William Rutledge	..	Villiers, &c.	15th Sep., 1851	Resigned 8th February, 1854—succeeded by Claud Farie, Esq. (82)
36	James Croke	Solicitor General	..	21st July, 1852	Succeeded E. E. Williams, Esq. (33); succeeded by Robt. Molesworth, Esq. (80)
40	Frederick Perkins Stevens ..	..	Belfast and Warrn.	31st May, 1853	Succeeded Lauchlan Mackinnon, Esq. (41); resigned 18th February, 1854; succeeded by F. E. Beaver, Esq. (81)
47	Charles James Griffith	..	Normanby, &c.	1st June, 1853	Returned on the first election on the increase of the number of Members of Council (see 7); resigned 12th April, 1854; re-elected 20th June, 1854 (85)
48	George Winter	..	Villiers, &c.	2nd June, 1853	Ditto—resigned 14th August, 1854
52	Mark Nicholson	..	Belfast and Warrn.	7th June, 1853	Ditto—resigned 5th May, 1854—succeeded by G. S. W. Horne, Esq. (89)
56	James Cowie	..	Geelong	9th June, 1853	Ditto—resigned 1st May, 1854—succeeded by Alexander Fyfe, Esq. (84)
61	James Thomson	..	Ripon, &c.	15th June, 1853	Ditto—resigned 20th February, 1854—succeeded by Colin Campbell, Esq. (83)
67	James Graham	Non-Official	..	20th Aug., 1853	Nominated on the increase of the number of Members of Council; resigned 21st July, 1854; succeeded by Donald Kennedy, Esq. (88)
69	Andrew Aldcorn, M.D. ..	ditto	..	ditto	Succeeded Archibald Michie, Esq. (38); resigned 24th November, 1853; succeeded by James McCulloch, Esq. (86)
72	Edward Stone Parker	ditto	..	ditto	Nominated on the increase of the number of Members of Council; resigned 1st August, 1854—succeeded by Alfred Ross, Esq. (90)
74	Andrew Halley Knight ..	ditto	..	6th Sep., 1853	Succeeded E. N. Emmett, Esq. (73); resigned 8th March, 1854; succeeded by C. Bradshaw, Esq (87)
80	Robert Molesworth	Acting Solic. General	..	17th Jan., 1854	Succeeded James Croke, Esq. (36)
81	Francis Edis Beaver	..	Belfast and Warrn.	14th Mar., 1854	Succeeded F. P. Stevens, Esq. (40)
82	Claud Farie	..	Villiers, &c.	30th Mar., 1854	Succeeded W. Rutledge, Esq. (28)
83	Colin Campbell	..	Ripon, &c.	10th May, 1854	Succeeded J. Thomson, Esq. (61)
84	Alexander Fyfe	..	Geelong	22nd June, 1854	Succeeded James Cowie, Esq. (56)
85	Charles James Griffith	..	Normanby, &c.	20th June, 1854	See 47.
86	James McCulloch	Non-Official	..	1st Aug., 1854	Succeeded A. Aldcorn, Esq (69)
87	Charles Bradshaw	ditto	..	ditto	Succeeded A. H. Knight, Esq. (74)
88	Donald Kennedy	ditto	..	ditto	Succeeded James Graham, Esq. (67)
89	George Samuel Wegg Horne ..	..	Belfast and Warrn.	3rd Aug., 1854	Succeeded Mark Nicholson, Esq. (52)
90	Alfred Ross	Non-Official	..	12th Aug., 1854	Succeeded E. S. Parker, Esq. (72)
91	William Taylor	..	Wimmera	10th Aug., 1854	Succeeded W. F. Splatt, Esq. (12)

Lieutenant Governors of Victoria.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

CHARLES JOSEPH LA TROBE, Esq.; Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, September 30th, 1839; sworn in Lieutenant Governor of Victoria, on its separation from New South Wales, July 1st, 1851.

This gentleman, who is the third son of the Rev. C. J. La Trobe by his marriage with Miss Sims, the daughter of a clergyman of an old Saxon family in the West Riding of the County of York, was born in London, on the 20th March, 1801. Descended from a noble French Protestant family (which emigrated from the south of France, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled in Ireland), and originally destined for the Christian ministry, he was educated, with his brothers, among the Moravians. To the early impressions received during his residence among these estimable men, no less than to the pious example of his more immediate ancestors, who took a prominent part in the great efforts made at the close of the last and commencement of the present century for the spread of Christianity throughout the world, may be ascribed that spirit of active and untiring support of Christian missions and charitable institutions which so eminently distinguished his character during the many years he ruled over this Colony. After some years of travel in America and on the Continent, he was selected, in 1837, by Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, to undertake the tour of the West Indian Colonies, for the purpose of reporting upon the application of the funds voted by Parliament for the education and moral improvement of the negroes. Having made his report to the Government, on the completion of that arduous service, he was appointed Superintendent of this Colony, then known as the Port Phillip District, and remained at the head of affairs for nearly fourteen years. At length, feeling the necessity of repose, he resigned the Lieutenant Governorship, and returned to Europe on the 5th May, 1854. He was married, in 1835, to the third daughter of M. de Montmollin, a gentleman of high position and consideration in the Principality of Neuchatel, in Switzerland. This lady, whose memory will long be cherished in Victoria, was distinguished for her amiable character and her quiet and unostentatious works of benevolence She died in January, 1854, leaving four children; and her death cast a mournful shade over the last few weeks preceding Mr. La Trobe's departure. His administration will ever be memorable in the annals of this country as embracing the period during which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, an obscure and almost unknown pastoral district developed its internal capabilities with a rapidity unprecedented in history, until at length the discovery and unabated productiveness of her gold fields have rendered the Colony of Victoria one of the marvels of the world.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, JOHN VESEY FITZGERALD FOSTER, Esq., on the 7th May, 1854, two days after Mr. La Trobe's departure, took the oaths as Officer administering the Government; which position he occupied until the arrival of His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, on the 21st June, 1854.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, K.C.B., born in 1806, is eldest son of the Rev. Francis Hotham, Prebendary of Rochester (second son of the second Lord Hotham, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer), by Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallett Hodges, Esq., of Hmsted Place, Kent; and first cousin of Captain Honorable George Frederick Hotham, R.N. Sir Charles, who is brother-in-law of Lieutenant Colonel Grieve, of the 75th Regiment, has also a brother, Augustus Thomas Hotham, in the Army.

This officer entered the Navy 6th November, 1818; and on the night of 23rd May, 1824, when midshipman of the *Naiad*, 46, Captain Honorable Robert Cavendish Spencer,

served in the boats under Lieutenant Michael Quin at the gallant destruction of a 16-gun brig, moored in a position of extraordinary strength alongside the walls of the fortress of Bona, in which was a garrison of about 400 soldiers, who, from canon and musket, kept up a tremendous fire, almost perpendicularly, on the deck. He was made Lieutenant 17th September, 1825, into the *Revenge*, 76, flag-ship of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, in the Mediterranean; and next appointed—15th May, 1826, to the *Medina*, 20, Captains Timothy Curtis and William Burnaby Greene, on the same station—and, 8th December, 1827, and 26th July, 1828, as First, to the *Terror* and *Meteor* bombs, Captains William Fletcher and David Hope. As a reward for his distinguished exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the *Terror*, Mr. Hotham was promoted by the Lord High Admiral to the rank of Commander 13th August, 1828. After an interval of half-pay, he obtained an appointment, 17th March, 1830, to the *Cordelia*, 10, and returned to the Mediterranean, whence he ultimately came home, and was paid off in October, 1833, having been raised to Post-rank on 28th of the preceding June, in compliment to the memory of his uncle, the late Vice-Admiral Honorable Sir Henry Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. His next appointment was, 25th November, 1842, to the *Gorgon* steam-sloop, stationed on the south-east coast of America. In November, 1845, having assumed command of a small squadron, he ascended the river Parana, in conjunction with a French naval force under Captain Trèhouart, and on 20th of that month, after a hard day's fighting, succeeded in effecting the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas, at Punta Obligado, also of a schooner-of-war carrying 6 guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. Towards the close of the action, he landed with 180 seaman and 145 marines, and accomplished the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers had originally consisted of at least 3500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted 22 pieces of ordnance, including 10 brass guns, which latter were taken off to the ships, the remainder being all destroyed. The loss of the British in this very brilliant affair amounted to 9 men killed and 24 wounded. In acknowledgment of the gallantry, zeal, and ability displayed throughout its various details by Captain Hotham, he was recommended in the most fervent terms of admiration by his Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, in his despatches to the Admiralty, and he was in consequence nominated a K.C.B. 9th March, 1846. In May in that year he was employed as Commodore on the coast of Africa, with his broad pendant successively flying in the *Devastation* and *Penelope* steamers. His subsequent distinguished diplomatic services are so well known as to require no comment.

On the 3rd December, 1853, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hotham Lieutenant Governor of this Colony. His Excellency and Lady Hotham arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 21st June, 1854. The following day he was escorted from Sandridge to the Government Offices, Melbourne, in much state, amid the acclamations of the assembled thousands, who lined all thoroughfares.

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NOTE.—An "Official Directory," originally intended as an Appendix to this work, may possibly appear later on in the shape of a Supplement.—W. H. A.

ERRATA.

Page 2, sixth line from top, *read* "Mean 0d. 10m. 0s." *instead of* "Mean 0d. 19m. 0s."

Pages 0, 11, and 13.—In the paragraphs at the bottom of these pages respectively, *for* "right ascension," or "R. A.," *read* "longitude."

Page 17, in Table of "Twilight begins," third line, *read* "5h. 41m.;" *instead of* "6h. 41m."

Page 19, in column of "Moon's Age," from 1st to the 14th July, both inclusive, *add one day* to the Moon's Age.

Page 201, in note at bottom of Table "Grain Imported," *read* "1532 tons," *instead of* "1352 tons."

By Authority: JOHN FERRES, Government Printer, Melbourne.

00047714

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